"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Thursday; Friday fair, warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,109. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SILENT ON SCOTT'S SHORTAGE OF FUEL

Officers of the Expedition Refuse to Discuss Dead Leader's Statement as to Depots.

ALL VICTIMS KEPT DIARIES

Bodies Could Have Been Taken to Ship, but It Was Thought More Fitting to Leave Them.

NATIONAL MONUMENT FUND

Opened by the Lord Mayor of London—King George to Attend the Service in St. Paul's To-morrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 12.—The Scott antarctic expedition's ship the Terra Nova was berthed at Lyttelton this morning.

Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, R. N., who was on board, spoke briefly of the tragedy near the south pole. He said the gallantry of Capt. Scott and the men with him had never been surpassed, but the survivors were not disposed to advertise themselves at the expense of the others.

The ship's party on nearing Cape Evans had arranged to give Capt. Scott and his companions a great ovation. Accommodation was made ready and luxuries were brought up from the stores. The ship steamed easily to her Winter quarters and anchored a quarter of a mile off shore, with colors flying. A large party ashore cheered, and the ship's company responded.

Commander Evans identified Lieut. Campbell. As Capt. Scott could not be discerned in the group, Evans then shouted, "Are you all well?"

Campbell replied: "The southern party reached the pole on the 18th of January last year, but all were lost on the way back. We have their records."

Capt. Scott's total distance to the pole and back was 1,842 statute miles. Reckoning by the progress of the supporting parties, he should have returned to Hut Point by March 10.

Questioned regarding Capt. Scott's expressed astonishment at the shortage of fuel in the depots, Commander Evans said Capt. Scott had fuel to last a month beyond the expected date of his return. Regarding Petty Officer Evans's accident, he said: "On the ice ridges men had to climb up ten feet and slide down the other side. Accidents were unavoidable."

Diaries to be Handed to Relatives.

The ship brought back every written record of the southern party, including the private diaries of Scott, Bowers, Wilson, Oates, and Evans. These will not be published at once, but will first be handed to the dead men's relatives.

Scott kept a day-to-day record up to March 24. He spent the last day in writing his message to the public. The bodies of Scott and his comrades could have been brought up, but all hands agreed that it was better to leave them under the white mantle in the place where the explorers had worked and died. A cairn overlooking the Barrier was considered the best memorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13.—A correspondent at Christchurch, N. Z., of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch describing a visit on board the Terra Nova, says that while Commander Evans and other officers talked freely of their experiences in the pioneer southern trip, as soon as he introduced subjects directly bearing on the tragedy of Capt. Scott's fate they became very reticent. He adds:

"'The shortage of fuel to which Capt. Scott referred is hardly of sufficient importance to deal with in a communication to a newspaper,' said Commander Evans. 'I think you had better not touch upon it.'

"I pointed out the significance of what Capt. Scott had said—that he could not account for the shortage, that he referred to it as one of the contributory causes of the disaster, and suggested that but for this and one or two other misfortunes the remnant of the party might have won through.

"'That is quite true,' Commander Evans replied. He went on to explain that the southern party had sufficient fuel to last one month longer than the time they were expected to take for the whole journey to the pole and back.

No Light on the Mystery.

"'Then this suggestion is that they ought to have been independent of the supplies in the depots?' I asked.

"'Yes,' Commander Evans said, 'that is so.' He added that of the four parties who came back after supporting the polar party hardly one reached the base with more than a day's fuel in hand.

"I asked again to what shortage Capt. Scott could possibly have referred and for which, he wrote, he could not account. This time Commander Evans said he did not wish to discuss the point further, and repeated his previous remark that it was not a subject with which he thought it necessary to deal at present.

"I then asked him if Surgeon Atkinson, the leader of the search party, who was present, might answer questions. 'Yes,' Commander Evans replied, 'but I

Continued on Page 3.

NEW MARCONI SENDING PLANT

Purchase of Reynolds Farm at New Brunswick, N. J., Arranged.

A deed to be consummated to-day in the offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, 27 William Street, will convey to that company 160 acres of the Reynolds farm, one mile from New Brunswick, N. J., at a cost of $40,000. There the company will erect thirteen masts, each 400 feet high.

Frederick M. Sammis, chief electrical engineer of the Marconi company, who will have charge of the construction of the new station, said last night that work would be started as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

"The farm, which is known locally as the Scio farm, is being sold to the company by Reynolds, who is the last owner of the property," said Sammis, "and has already been surveyed for the erection of the new plant. It will be the transmitting station for the Atlantic service, while the one at Belmar will be the receiving station. The distance between the two stations is thirty-five miles.

"One of the great advantages of the land at New Brunswick is that it is on the Raritan River and Canal, which will enable us to have the materials for construction brought by lighters. The farm has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the canal and goes back 6,000 feet. There is no timber on the farm, and it is fairly level land.

"The station will be of 500 horse-power and about 300 kilowats electrical energy. It is the plan at present to use the Public Service power station at Metuchen, which is between two and three miles away. If work is begun by the middle of April the station probably will be completed by March, 1914."

PELORUS JACK IN DRY DOCK.

Noted Pilot Fish Is In Retirement to Get Rid of His Barnacles.

Capt. Jack Crosstree of Wellington, New Zealand, who sailed yesterday for London on the Mauretania, said the report that Pelorous Jack, the famous fish which has piloted ships through French Pass for the last thirty years was lost, was not quite correct.

"Poor old Pel, as we call him for short," said the Captain, "is getting very old and cannot carry the weight of the barnacles he collects as he used to do. Herbert, the shovel-nosed grampus, which has been serving as apprentice with Pel for the last two years, is now quite good, and understands his duties as deputy-pilot very well indeed.

"True, 'Perilous Jack' has been away from his place for some time, but that was due to ill-health. He went into dry dock in shallow water off the shore to rub his barnacles off on the hard sand and rock and fell ill. When Pel did not return the coastwise skippers became anxious and reported it to the authorities, who sent a tropedo boat, the Snapper, I think, to see what was the matter with the grand old fish.

"On the Snapper's return to Wellington just before I left Sam Perkins, the sawbones who examined Pel, said that he was suffering from hay fever through being so long out of the water and he believed that his liver was touched. Sam said that he tried to get at it with a harpoon, but Pelorus Jack was too restive."

NEVER GOT BABY'S LETTER.

Hoxrath, Artist, Dead in His Room, and Appeal in Mail Box.

Alexander Hoxrath, said to have been recognized as an artist at one time, was found dead in his room at 10 East Third Street last night. Dr. Mead, who was called from Bellevue Hospital, said he had been dead for at least two days. A postcard found in his mail box was sent from Station Y, New York, on Feb. 4. It read:

Dear Pop:
I am promoting and I can't go to school because I am sick since one week. Will you please send $1.50, because the doctor said I have to get good food to eat. If you do send it please send it by mail as soon as you can.
Your daughter,
BABY.

From the position of the body, which was fully dressed, it looked as though Hoxrath had been working at a table and had fallen back on the bed. Max Fishman of 64 East Ninety-seventh Street called for Hoxrath, so he told Policeman Manning, as Hoxrath had failed to keep an appointment regarding some work as a designer. It was when he called that Hoxrath's death was disclosed.

WON'T ANNOUNCE CABINET.

Public to Hear from Wilson When He Sends Names to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—There will be no announcement of the Cabinet on Thursday, as was predicted by some newspapers. So, at any rate, Gov. Wilson said to-day when asked about it. He added that there would be no announcement at all, and left it to be inferred that the first the public would hear about it would be when the nominations were sent in to the special session of the Senate that will convene directly after the inauguration. In fact, direct questions on that subject brought forth answers that would make such a conclusion inevitable.

Nevertheless, as announced in THE TIMES this morning, the Governor will have his Cabinet virtually complete by the end of this week, with the exception of the Attorney Generalship and one or two other places, including the Department of Labor.

The Governor received in silence the information that he had been officially elected President of the United States through the balloting in the House of Representatives to-day.

FIRE IN VANDERBILT HOME.

Small Blaze at 660 Fifth Avenue Put Out by Servants.

James La Grove, the butler of William K. Vanderbilt, rushed down the steps of the Vanderbilt residence at 660 Fifth Avenue at 7 o'clock last evening and hurried to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street to turn in a fire alarm. Battalion Chief Duffy's men responded, but found the fire already extinguished.

The fire, caused by defective insulation, broke out beneath the floor of a reception room to the right of the entrance hall and directly above a room in the servants' quarters. It was discovered by the servants, and while the butler turned in the alarm the maids dragged the furniture and rugs into the entrance hall and put out the flames.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was dressing for dinner at the time the fire started, and did not come down stairs until it was over. The damage was estimated to be $50.

Mothers serve MALT BREAKFAST FOOD to their children because of its superior purity and flavor.—Adv.

FIREMEN PREDICT STRIKE BY SUNDAY

Fear That Judge Knapp Will Not Be Able to Make Terms of Peace.

TWO CONFERENCES FUTILE

Union Men Look for Order to Go Out on Saturday or Sunday Morning.

RENEWS CHARGES OF PLOT

Carter, Head of Workers, Says He Meant That Owners of Roads Want to Embarrass Wilson.

Through two futile conferences Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court tried yesterday to find some middle ground on which the firemen of the Eastern railroads, who threaten to go on strike, could get together with the managers' committee and settle through mediation or arbitration their differences.

At the close of the conferences the outlook, reviewed by partisans of both sides, was that the employers and their men were as far apart as ever and the firemen predicted that they would be called out on strike on Saturday or Sunday morning.

This view was taken on the ground that it would require to-day and Friday for Judge Knapp to complete the details of his conferences and for the firemen's Executive Committee to spread the word abroad that the decision to strike had been made.

The net result of yesterday's two conferences was that Judge Knapp wore himself out physically and had to call off a third conference in order that he might go to bed for a little rest.

Judge Knapp arrived here yesterday morning, having left Washington at midnight in response to a summons from William S. Carter, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He had been asked to come here for a second time to see what he could do after having failed once to bring the two parties to the controversy together.

He went to work early in the morning and remained at work until 7 o'clock last night, when he notified the clerk at the Hotel Manhattan, where he is staying, that he wished all telephone calls to be refused, and all cards kept at the hotel desk till morning, as he was thoroughly tired out.

Accompanying Judge Knapp as mediator was Acting Commissioner of Labor H. W. Hangar, but as Hangar had not been concerned with the present strike movement before he was not able, because of lack of information, to take an active part in the day's two conferences.

Talks with Firemen First.

The first conference was held in the Broadway Central Hotel with the forty men who comprise the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. At this conference Chairman Carter presided.

The second conference was held at the Hotel Manhattan in Judge Knapp's rooms. It was participated in by the Managers' Committee, of which Elisha Lee is Chairman.

The disappointing feature of the conference, according to representatives of the firemen, was that in neither case was any effort successful to pass beyond the matters that have been thrashed over several times already without any visible results.

After Judge Knapp had retired to his room to rest last night the Executive Committee of the firemen held a protracted session at the Broadway Central Hotel. When a TIMES reporter entered the room at the close of the conference the floor, it was observed, was littered with torn-up ballots.

The prediction was made and concurred in by a large proportion of those present that Saturday morning or Sunday morning, at the latest, would see the Eastern part of the United States tied up in the greatest strike it had ever known.

The only "if" attached to this prediction was a qualification to cover the possibility that Judge Knapp might lead the railroad managers to some middle ground other than that on which they now stood, with the declaration that they would arbitrate grievances only with a board of the size and kind which handled the grievances of the locomotive engineers.

Chairman Elisha Lee of the Managers' Committee said as he left the conference at the Hotel Manhattan last night that no such middle ground had been found. He said the conference had just "marked time," but other than that all information must come from Judge Knapp in person. He ventured the suggestion that the reporters would find Judge Knapp unwilling to announce anything definite as having been arrived at at the conference.

Judge Knapp was as reticent as Lee predicted.

"I pray you do not try to confess me now," he said, "for I am very tired, and there is really nothing to give out."

"Do you regard the situation as especially grave?" Judge Knapp was asked.

Knapp Says, "Situation is Grave."

"The situation certainly is a grave one," he said. "It is much more serious than when I was considering it a few weeks ago. At that time neither side felt the pressure of a crisis. To-night it is obvious that the pressure of a crisis is felt on both sides, but I am hopeful that out of this pressure will come good results."

The firemen's committee, it was learned, spent a part of yesterday afternoon seeking to find some union printer who was willing to work on Lincoln's birthday. The committeemen carried manuscript with them and seemed anxious to have some statement issued for general distribution among their own

Continued on Page 3.

Vital Problems Confronting the Republic of China

The well known writer and student of Eastern affairs, Frederick McCormick, describes the unique position of a mighty nation, handicapped by her antiquity, and dependent to-day upon the recognition accorded her by the great powers of Europe and America, in an interesting article in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

DAGGERS AND BLOOD ON MAYOR'S LETTERS

Not Disturbed at Abuse, He Says, Though the Ignorant May Be Provoked to Assassination.

WARNINGS OF HIS END

But Doesn't Believe Lightning Strikes Twice In Same Place—Talks of Corrupt Newspaper Proprietors.

Mayor Gaynor was the principal speaker last night at the annual dinner of the alumni of Cooper Union at the Park Avenue Hotel. The Mayor vigorously defended the proposed subway contracts and just as vigorously assailed his critics. At one point the Mayor said:

"We are not disturbed about the abuse that has been heaped upon us during the last three years, although we know that the underworld and the ignorant may throw stones at us in the street or even provoke some one to assassinate us, for that is what it may mean. We know that men like you who have any knowledge of these things are not disturbed at all."

Another time, referring to the meetings held in Cooper Union, he said:

"There are some strange people who meet in the great hall of Cooper Union, some who are disturbed by these things even to the point of sending to us letters written in blood and with daggers on them, and even fixing the day and hour of our taking off, but some one has said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. I think I can say more than that—that it seldom strikes in one place twice."

There were about 400 former graduates of the institute present, and President Edward A. Miller of the class of '74 was toastmaster. The occasion was the fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the institution as well as the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of its founder, Peter Cooper. Among others who spoke were John E. Parsons, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the institute; R. Fulton Cutting, former Controller Herman A. Metz, Prof. M. I. Pupin, Prof. Charles R. Richards, and Prof. Frederick Dielman. The Mayor received an ovation when he arose. Mr. Cutting had just told a story about a policeman telling a man to go into a side street if he wished to use strong language, and the Mayor said:

"That was a fine touch of Mr. Cutting's. Sometimes I feel like going into a side street myself to express my mind fully without running any danger or risk, but I get along somehow and do just as well, I suppose.

"I first saw Mr. Cooper," said the Mayor, "many years ago in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. He was being sued for libel, and John E. Parsons here was defending him. I don't know whether he was guilty of a libel or not, but I gave one look at the plaintiff and didn't care. I never saw such a contrast as there was between the defendant and the plaintiff. I took no further interest in the libel suit. I just sat down, and I couldn't take my eyes off Mr. Cooper. He fascinated me. My mind was filled with the things he had done. At one time I contemplated entering Cooper Union, but in one way or another I went off in another direction, and what I got I got by hard knocks, the same as you.

"You have read much about the subways lately, haven't you?" asked the Mayor, and the crowd cheered. "You must have read the headlines by the ignorant newspaper proprietors, the corrupt newspaper proprietors, the proprietors who think all others are corrupt because they would be corrupt if they had the same opportunities. You have read much about the subway deal and the subway steal—huh—but I know that when I get among men like you it will take more than a six-inch headline to disturb you much, no matter how much the underworld may be disturbed. I know that you have faith in your city officials. No corrupt newspaper proprietor, no three corrupt newspaper proprietors, can change that faith. As a matter of fact, they don't believe it themselves.

"These ignorant scamps don't know that the people want more than long headlines and loose words. I mention the subways now because they are in the throes of defamation. Mr. McAneny and Mr. Prendergast are citizens, I need not say, of the highest integrity, but they are held up as turning the city over to a deal or a steal, and all they know about it is that this matter has been the anxious thing on their minds for over two years, and it has finally come to that point where they are ready to sign the contracts and get the work under way to give the city the best bargain it has ever got out of anything."

COLDEST NIGHT OF WINTER.

Thermometer Here Registered 12 Degrees Above Zero at Midnight.

Before midnight last night the thermometer had dropped to 12 degrees, the lowest temperature recorded this Winter. The cold was coming this way from the Lake Ontario region. At Rock Cliff, in the Province of Ontario, near the lake, the mercury was at 12½ below zero. The weather will continue to come this way from Lake Ontario for several days, according to present indications, and the Weather Bureau last night said that in the next few days we will see the temperature fall to 10 degrees or lower.

The coldest part of the United States at present is Northeastern Maine, where it is 8 below zero. In some parts of Minnesota it is 4 below.

MILITANTS BURN PARK HALL.

"Votes for Women" Scratched on Path in Regent Park.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The refreshment hall in Regents Park, London, was burned to-day. It is believed that it was set on fire by militant suffragettes, as on an adjoining path the words "Votes for Women" were found scratched.

The building was of considerable size, being seventy-five feet long by forty wide. Baskets smelling strongly of petroleum were found in the shrubbery in the neighborhood.

MONTREAL
Shortest, quickest, and best line: Say D. & H. to any New York Central Agent. 3 trains week days—2 Sundays—New Grand Central Terminal. —Adv.

USHER'S WHISKY
Can Always be Relied upon.—Adv.

MEXICO CITY AGAIN SWEPT BY SHELLS; NATIONS PROTEST, BUT BATTLE GOES ON; MADERO PLANS FIERCER ATTACK TO-DAY

NO INTERVENTION BY PRESIDENT ALONE

Taft Determined That Congress Must Take Lead in Any Drastic Action Toward Mexico.

BUSY DAY OF PREPARATION

Troops Ready to Entrain and Marines Under Orders—Wilson Reports Growing Danger to Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After many conferences between the President and the members of his Cabinet on the Mexican situation to-day, previous to Mr. Taft's departure for Philadelphia, it was made manifest that the Administration was firm in the determination not to be forced into a policy of military intervention in the sister republic without the express co-operation of Congress. The President has set his jaw hard in adherence to the plan of taking no drastic action without the consent of the legislative department of the Government.

According to the view of the President and his advisers, armed intervention is merely another name for war, and the Constitution designates the Congress and not the Executive as the war-making authority.

The few hours of sleep that the President and the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy obtained this morning after their sudden midnight conference did not change their opinion as to the proper course to pursue.

At a late hour to-night the State Department received two dispatches from Ambassador Wilson concerning the situation in the Mexican capital. He said that to-day both combatants had directed their fire away from the region of the foreign diplomatic establishments and that no casualties had occurred among the foreign residents of the city. He caused some alarm, however, by stating that Americans and other foreigners were still in great danger from the fire of the Maderists and rebels. He reported that many Americans were leaving their homes and seeking shelter at the Embassy.

Secretary Knox sent word to Mr. Wilson that he should spare no pains to give every possible protection to all who came to the embassy, foreigners as well as citizens of the United States. As the Embassy is in the outer section of the city, removed from the immediate theatre of military activity, all who go there are comparatively safe from rifle and artillery fire.

The State Department also directed Wilson to give fresh warning to all non-combatants to keep out of the fighting zone.

Late developments in the situation are being awaited by Secretary Knox and other State Department officials at the Knox residence to-night, where messages from Ambassador Wilson are received and answered. The President, in Philadelphia, is also being kept informed.

Day of Military Preparations.

Everything done by the War and Navy Departments to-day has served to emphasize the action taken after the White House conference in the direction of protecting American and foreign interests in Mexico City. Before going to bed Gen. Wood sent orders to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastery military division at Governors Island, New York Harbor, to have the First Brigade made ready to entrain with a view to its mobilization in Mexico. This brigade consists of the Third, Fifth, and Twenty-ninth Regiments of infanry, stationed at Madison Barracks, Fort Ontario, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Jay, Fort Porter, and Fort Niagara, all in the State of New York.

The army transports Sumner, Meade, Kilpatrick, and McClellan, which have been tied up at Newport News since the army of pacification was brought home four years ago from Cuba, were ordered put in shape for sea service. They will be available to take the regiments of the First Brigade to Vera Cruz should intervention be found necessary.

These 3,800 men would be the advance guard of an expeditionary force of 15,000 men, available for foreign service in an emergency. Galveston would be the port of departure of the artillery forces and some cavalry, if it became necessary to follow up the first brigade.

In addition to sending out orders to the First Brigade, the War Department warned other military units that their services might be required. Secretary Stimson and other officials of the military establishment are greatly interested in the movement tentatively contemplated by these orders, as it will afford the first test of the reorganized army on the basis of concentrated brigade units.

In the early hours of this morning orders were sent to Rear Admiral Badger at Guantanamo to send two more battleships to the east coast of Mexico, and he reported during the afternoon that he had ordered the Vermont and the Nebraska to get under way. These battleships will go to Vera Cruz, where they will be of the greatest service if many Americans seek safety in flight from the country.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Letcher will command the Vermont, the Nebraska, and the Georgia at Vera Cruz. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher will command the Virginia and such other vessels as may join her at Tampico.

Marines Also Getting Ready.

Three brigades of marines have been ordered to be held in readiness for possible service in Mexico. Two regiments will be made up of detachments at Atlantic Coast navy yards, and the other will be formed on the Pacific Coast. These orders are merely precautionary. A large force of marines will go to Vera Cruz and Tampico on the four battleships of the Atlantic fleet.

Besides the six dreadnoughts with approximately 6,000 jackies and officers, which are rushing for Mexican ports, ten more at anchor at Guantanamo are ready for immediate service. These are the Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho, and Ohio.

There are also sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and many auxiliary craft of the Atlantic fleet with Rear Admiral Badger.

Within even closer call to supplement the vessels ordered to Mexico are the cruiser Denver, en route to Acajutla, Salvador; the transport Buffalo at Corinto, Nicaragua; the cruiser Des Moines, en route to Bluefields, Nicaragua and due there Saturday; the gunboat Nashville, en route to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, and the gunboat Annapolis, en route to Amapala, Honduras.

Unless there should be fresh demonstrations in Mexico outside the capital, which appear to threaten foreign interests, the force now under way will be regarded as sufficient to meet present needs. As was pointed out in the White House statement last night, there is, after all, nothing the naval force can do at this juncture except afford refuges to foreigners and maintain order in the coast towns, where non-combatants may safely gather should the new revolution spread.

Many dispatches came from Consular officials in Mexico to-day. The longest and most circumstantial account of the fighting in Mexico City came from Consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, in Tamaulipas, who said his advices were that the two contending forces renewed the fighting at 9:30 this morning, with heavy artillery and machine guns on both sides. The worst fighting to-day, he said, had been in the vicinity of the Federal Telegraph Building, and the flight of the telegraph operators had made it difficult to get dispatches of any kind through. All wires south of Monterey, Mr. Garrett said, were down, and communication was possible between Laredo and Monterey only by way of one roundabout telegraph line.

There were many requests from various parts of the country to-day for information as to the safety of citizens of this country who are in Mexico, and supposed to be in the City of Mexico. To all such it was possible, it was said, only to give the general assurance contained in Mr. Wilson's dispatches yesterday that no Americans had been killed in the fighting Sunday, and as far as known none had been killed or hurt.

According to one report here to-night, unless one side or the other wins a decisive victory in Mexico City within the next day or two it is probable that Ambassador Wilson will be instructed to try to induce the American residents of the capital to go to the ports or other places of safety.

Other foreigners would be likely to follow their example.

A wholesale evacuation of the city by the foreign element would involve the latter in an enormous financial loss, and looking to the precedents established in the civil war, it is doubtful whether any compensation could be exacted from whatever Government might exist after the close of hostilities in Mexico.

Last night's conference at the White House, serious as its purpose was, did not lack its humorous feature. Ambassador Wilson and Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General at Mexico City, are understood not to be on speaking terms. Last night President Taft attended a dinner at the Shoreham Hotel given to Attorney General Wickersham by the members of his official staff. One of those present who knew of the Wilson-Shanklin trouble, remarked causally to Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President:

"Wasn't it funny to have Shanklin scurry for shelter to Wilson's house?"

Mr. Hilles did not understand, and said so.

"Why," explained the other man, "shells knocked holes in the American Consulate General and Shanklin took refuge in the embassy."

But Mr. Hilles didn't see the humor of it. He went to President Taft with this news. The President bade a hasty good night to the Attorney General and the rest of the company and hurried to the White House.

MAUS TO COMMAND BRIGADE.

General Is Ordered from Vancouver to Albany at Once.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Feb. 12.—Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus to-night received orders from the War Department to proceed to Albany at once, there to take command of the First Brigade of the First Division of the United States Army.

Regiment at Panama Preparing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—There is evidence of great activity at the headquarters of the Tenth Infantry Regiment here to-night, indicating preparations to move at short notice.

Among the officers in Panama on leave the expectation is general that the regiment will be ordered to Mexico at any hour.

PEARY TOO ILL TO BE SEEN.

Admiral Is Likely to Stay in Bed Two Weeks Longer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, still is too ill to receive visitors. He had a bad night and Mrs. Peary would not let him be disturbed this evening with requests for his views concerning the ill-fated Scott antarctic expedition.

Admiral Peary was operated on last week, but his family and his physician have declined to make any statement as to the nature of the operation. It was said to-night he probably would be confined to his bed for a fortnight more.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS.
Atlantic Coast Line: "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:35 noon. 4 trains Daily. 1218 B'way—Adv.

Buildings Wrecked and Park Trees Mowed Down In City Center.

THREE AMERICANS SHOT

One Woman Dead and One Dying —Foreigners Fleeing to the Legations.

ASK FOR NEUTRAL ZONE

Ambassador Wilson Says Marines Will Come if Protection Is Not Afforded.

REBELS EMPTY CITY PRISON

Arm Some of the Inmates—Zapatists Also Arrive to Swell the Diaz Forces.

NORTHERN TOWNS UNEASY

Orozco Forces Hear That Diaz Will Consult Them — Hundreds of Refugees Cross the Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Heedless of the protests of diplomats representing nations that have large colonies in the city, the Government troops and the rebellious forces under Gen. Felix Diaz kept up their desperate battle for possession of the Mexican capital to-day.

From 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning, and from 4 o'clock this afternoon until sunset the opposing artillery was sweeping the streets in the centre of the city and smashing the principal buildings, which were occupied as fortresses.

Although the casualties have been fewer to-day than on the other two days of the fighting, many non-combatants have been killed and wounded by shells and bullets.

The diplomats endeavored to get the combatants to cease what was plainly called barbarous warfare or at least to agree on a neutral zone, in which foreigners could be certain of their safety, but their efforts were unavailing. The Government took the stand that the rebels must surrender or they would be subdued without mercy.

President Madero said that he was preparing to attack soon in strength and with even heavier guns than had been used heretofore and that the rebellion would soon be ended. It is believed that there will be much bloodshed when this attack is made.

Wilson Issues a Warning.

Ambassador Wilson said to-night that for the protection of Americans and other foreigners American marines would be brought to the capital if the situation did not soon improve, though he explained he had not yet received instructions to that effect from the Government at Washington.

Fragments of a shell struck two American women in a house in the line of fire this morning. Mrs. H. W. Holmes was killed and Mrs. Percy Griffiths is dying from her injuries. The women had been preparing luncheon when the shell entered the house. The Red Cross took out Mrs. Holmes's body and rescued Mrs. Griffiths.

Foreigners are gathering in the vicinity of the legations and the American Embassy, particularly at the latter place, where it is believed that they will be safe.

The streets generally were deserted to-day. All bars were closed. Business was at a standstill.

Nothing was gained by either side in the fighting to-day, but much damage was done to buildings in the business district by the fire of artillery. The Mutual Life, cable, and other structures in which foreigners are interested suffered.

Many prisoners in the political section of the Belem jail, across the street from the arsenal, escaped this morning. The Government troops attempted to occupy the building and

Diaz was forced to fire on it as it commands the arsenal.

Diaz's losses to-day were insignificant, being reported as twenty dead and a few wounded.

Ambassador Wilson and Herr de Hintz, the German Minister, took the lead in the diplomatic negotiations and were joined by the British and Spanish Ministers. They interviewed President Madero and arranged an armistice until they could also consult with Gen. Diaz. The state of the city was shown by the fact that the man who carried the message to Gen. Diaz was fired on by Government troops, although he was under the protection of a white flag.

Refuse to Stop Fighting.

Neither of the chief men concerned would agree to the proposals of the diplomats. President Madero endeavored to minimize the seriousness of the situation. He said that reinforcements had been delayed, but when they came up he would be able to end the rebellion quickly. He put the blame on Gen. Diaz for forcing the fighting in the centre of the city. Gen. Diaz, on the other hand, said that he was on the defensive and was compelled to return the fire of the Government artillery.

Many rumors about the plans of President Madero are about this evening. One has it that he will resign. Another is that he is planning to remove the capital to San Luis Potosi in case he is driven from the National Palace. The chiefs of the Government forces cannot be seen to-night except by diplomats and friends with passes. It is impossible to learn the disposition of their troops, because any one on the streets is fired upon. There are reports that conditions in the palace are bad and that there have been many desertions among the troops.

The Government to-night is taking advantage of the cessation of firing to move troops close in toward the arsenal. Infantry is advancing under cover of the darkness due to electric lighting wires being down.

Vera Cruz has been left defenseless and without police, according to reliable advices here, the Government having brought the troops and police to the capital. The country is being drained of all available forces.

Reinforcements for Gen. Diaz, under Gen. de la O, a Zapatist, arrived this morning. They strengthened him, but aggravated the situation, as they are entirely without discipline.

The Mexican Herald is the only paper that is being issued. The building is in the line of fire, but the men did their work in lulls of the firing.

MADERO IS UNPERTURBED.

Calmly Directs the Fight in the Face of Diaz Bombardment.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Mexico's capital was torn asunder again to-day by shot and shell. It was not until 9 o'clock that the fire in all quarters ceased.

Gen. Felix Diaz, in command of the rebel forces, fortified and entrenched in and around the arsenal, had held his ground against the Federals. He had done more than this. He had subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than that of yesterday. He had enlarged his zone of action and had sent forces against the National palace.

Yet to-night President Madero was optimistic. Throughout the bombardment and the almost continuous rattle of machine guns and rifles he went about his work in the palace apparently unperturbed. He took counsel frequently with the Finance Minister, Ernesto Madero. From time to time he was in conversation with Gen. Huerta, the commander in chief, regarding the plans of attack. His courage was great, his confidence remarkable.

Over at the arsenal Gen. Diaz calmly directed the operations. He characterized them as solely defensive. He, too, was optimistic.

The number of dead and wounded cannot even be estimated, but it is large.

For two hours during the forenoon the rebel gunners rained shot and shell on the lofty structures of the city, from the roofs of which Federal sharpshooters and machine gunmen had attempted to rake the insurgents in the trenches and behind the barricades of the arsenal.

The shells from the heavy guns were well timed, the explosions throwing perhaps hundreds of thousands of bullets into the roofs, effectually clearing, for a time at least, these buildings of the picked men from the Federal troops.

Someof the rebel shells and not a few rifle bullets reached the National Palace, but none did serious damage.

Assault on Rebels To-day.

Madero has promised to make a combined assault on the rebel positions tomorrow, but the operations of to-day indicate that Diaz has much in reserve. On the first day of the battle it was the Government forces that burned their powder. To-day it was the rebels' turn to be aggressive. Diaz brought forth heavier guns than he had used before.

The American Ambassador and the Ministers of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain made protests to both Madero and Diaz against the "barbarous and inhuman warfare," but their protests have been in vain. A brief armistice was arranged for a visit of the diplomats to the President and to the rebel commander, but in general the continuity of the day's operations was interrupted but slightly.

The British Legation was under rebel fire for a time, but the American Embassy is considered to be in a comparatively safe district. On this account the women and children are being brought to that section, and an American guard protects them. During a lull in the fighting automobiles flying the white flag were sent to the various quarters of the city by the Americans, Germans, and British for the purpose of collecting the women and children of all nationalities, and they will be housed in the buildings around the Embassy.

Anticipating an early resumption of hostilities to-morrow, more than 600 Americans fled to-night from their homes to temporary abodes in the outskirts of the city, where the danger from the fire will be minimized.

Ambassador Wilson, on information from the National Palace, knew that the Government planned a crushing blow, and determined to save the Americans if possible, rented numerous house, to which, under flags of truce, agents of the Embassy hurried in automobiles as many women and children as would agree to be transported. The capital was quiet to-night, but the fugitive foreigners needed little urging.

Battle Is Begun Early.

The Federal troops reopened the battle in the streets about 7 o'clock this morning with a light artillery fire The action soon became general, all the artillery on both sides being brought into play. The cannon fire was augmented by sweeping salvos from the machine guns, while the infantry came into action with volleys and individual shooting.

The Mutual Life Insurance Building was set on fire at about 8 o'clock by a shell from a rebel field gun. It is a five-story concrete structure on the corner of Cinco Mayo and San Juan de Letran Streets. The flames were subdued, but much damage was done by them and by other shells

The rebels started to advance toward the National Palace at 8:45. They seemingly were employing heavier cannon than they did yesterday. They directed their fire toward the National Palace and on to the higher buildings in the centre of the business district, on many of which Federal machine guns were mounted and riflemen were posted.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a shell tore a hole through the iron shutter protecting the cable office and fell inside. Another heavy shell later struck a building in front of the cable office, ripping away a corner of the structure.

Porter's Hotel and the American Club, in both of which scores of American visitors and residents were gathered, were in the direct line of fire.

British Legation Menaced.

The Federal cannon were in action in San Juan de Letran Street and just off Juarez Avenue in locations between the arsenal and the National Palace. A hot fire was directed on the arsenal and Y. M. C. A. Building, but apparently without much effect.

The artillery fire of the rebels extended in various directions on account of the encircling tactics adopted by the Government troops. It was on this account that Diaz once turned his guns in the direction of the British Legation in reply to the fire of a Federal battery stationed there.

The Federal troops at one time made a valiant but ineffective effort to obtain possession of Belem Jail in the neighborhood of the arsenal. The followers of Diaz repulsed their vigorous attack and then released a portion of the prisoners, some of whom they incorporated in their ranks arming them with rifles from the arsenal stores. Finally the jail was thrown open by the rebels, and from 3,000 to 5,000 desperate prisoners let loose.

The group of Zapatistas commanded by Alfonso Mirando, who entered the city in the night, worked in conjunction with Diaz, but instead of attempting to join him in fortifying his positions, adopted guerrilla tactics and caused great trouble to the Federals.

At about 10:30 there was a virtual cessation of firing, and neither side had won a decided advantage. The cessation of firing appears to have been due to a change in the Federal positions, which was regarded by the rebels as a trick to draw them out.

The American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson; the British Minister, F. W. Stronge; the German Minister, Herr von Hintze, and the Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan y Cologan, called at the National Palace during a lull in the firing shortly before noon. After a brief conference with President Madero, they had little difficulty in gaining his promise to suspend operations, if Gen. Diaz would do likewise, until the diplomats or their representatives could confer with the rebel commander.

The diplomats, who had communicated with their Governments, protested to the President against the continuation of such operations as had gone on for two days, characterizing them as being unsanctioned by the laws of warfare of civilized nations.

President Madero and his Ministers agreed that the bombardment of cities was barbarous, and especially such a struggle as was going on between two forces of artillery, and the Minister of War, acting in accord with the President and Cabinet, sent to Gen. Diaz a protest.

D. E. Hamar was chosen to carry the message. He entered an automobile, which, with a white flag flying, moved through the Federal lines. It was supposed that the troops had been advised of this mission, but the automobile was instantly made a target for numerous Federal rifles and bullets rattled about it. It continued on its way, however, the diplomatic envoy apparently being unhurt. The protest he carried read:

> The artillery fire coming from you is causing danger to the lives and interests of noncombatants and to the lives of the foreign residents and diplomatic Ministers.
>
> As this is in flagrant violation of the laws of war of civilized nations, I notify you that if you do not limit your fire to the zone of combatants we will consider outside the law all those who occupy the arsenal when that position is taken by our forces.
>
> The Government will be inflexible in complying with its duty toward compelling you to keep the peace, but upon you will rest the responsibility in history and before the Mexican Nation if, by your anti-patriotic attitude, you cause grave injury to the country.

Immediately after the dispatch of this message the Finance Minister, Ernesto Madero, speaking for the President, said that, in case Diaz held out, it had been determined to crush the rebels by a concerted attack, the Government to use the heaviest guns available and bring to a swift end the next big action. He said the Government would force the attack from all sides.

On the part of the contending forces last night was used in strengthening their positions and getting up reinforcements and supplies. The Government tried to cut off the water supply of Diaz at the arsenal, but he took possession of several artesian wells in the vicinity of his stronghold. He was also able to get some provisions, despite the effort to hem him in. He utilized the night hours in further fortifying his army.

The Federal force was strengthened during the night by reinforcements of both artillery and infantry, and the new arrivals took up positions along the streets leading to the scene of battle. Sentinels challenged all passersby at almost every corner. Soldiers of all branches of the service slept on the pavements, while large numbers of horses were tethered in the great Alameda Park, many of the cavalrymen lying down beside them.

Alfonso Miranda, one of the Zapatista leaders, in the night entered the capital with 300 of his followers to aid Diaz. This force did not join the main body, but harassed the Federal troops at various points.

Exodus and Search for Food.

The cessation of the fighting in the night was employed by non-combatants in fleeing from the danger zone or in endeavoring to get provisions. An exodus began as soon as the people realized that firing had definitely ceased for the time being.

The search for food was desperate. Commerce has been utterly paralyzed since Sunday and the fronts of the stores are all shuttered and boarded up. Those residents who were able to do so immediately after the incursion of Diaz into the city hurriedly stocked their homes with provisions even at the high prices prevailing, but an enormous proportion of the poorer people were unable to pay the prices demanded.

Those who usually supply the city markets fear now to enter with such commodities as milk and vegetables, which are practically unobtainable at any price. As an example of the increased prices charcoal, which is used as fuel by 90 per cent. of the population, has risen from 50 cents to $2 per sack.

Groups of the women of the lower class early this morning followed the cavalry, scraping up from the pavement grain by grain the corn which the horses had spilled while feeding.

Looters were also out in the night. A number of robberies were effected by the lawless elements which were emboldened by the lack of police. Numbers of Mexican boys and men took great risks in searching the ruins of houses which had been battered by the artillery.

The protest of the diplomats took the form of a demand that the firing zone should be limited, but it accomplished nothing. Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other, and characterizing the attitude of the opposing side as barbarous and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Diaz insisted that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was attacked, and called attention to the fact that the Government cannon were located in the heart of the business section and the thickly settled residential districts.

To President Madero the diplomats said that they had come to protest in behalf of their Governments against a continuance of "the barbarous and inhuman warfare." They recited the great damage done to many residences, and the fact that the American Consulate had been demolished by Government shells, and pointed out that the American Embassy was filled with Americans driven from their homes by a bombardment of which no notice had been given. All the Governments, they added, were deeply concerned for their subjects and citizens.

Ambassador Wilson later, speaking for the commission, said that President Madero was visibly embarrassed and confused, but attempted to place the responsibility on Diaz. The President had given some glowing accounts of the measures which were to be taken, and expressed the belief that the rebellion would be quelled by to-morrow night. Mr. Wilson declared that Madero's words had not made a favorable impression on the diplomatic representatives.

To Gen. Diaz the Ministers, after urging the establishment of a neutral zone, said that much damage had been done by indiscriminate and reckless firing, which was seemingly directed over parts mainly occupied by foreigners, regardless of the residences of the foreign representatives.

Ambasador Wilson said that President Taft was deeply apprehensive as to the results of this state of affairs, and that war vessels had been ordered to both Gulf and Pacific ports, as well as transports with marines, who, if necessary, would be brought to the capital for the purpose only of maintaining order and affording protection to the lives and property of the foreign residents.

Diaz Expresses His Regrets.

Gen. Diaz replied to the representations of the diplomats that he regretted what had happened to the city and its inhabitants. He wished that, instead of attacking the arsenal from a distance as the Government was doing, he had gone directly to the place and had taken it in twenty-five minutes. In so doing, he explained, he had at heart the desire to cause the city no harm, which was shown from the fact that, while it was in his power, he had refrained from going to the National Palace, which he now felt certain he will be able to take if the Government fails to yield without his resorting to that expedient.

He explained that it was not a matter of personal ambition on his part to overthrow the Government, but a desire to voice the sentiments of the whole nation. If he succeeded he would allow the people to choose their representative; he would withdraw to private life. Referring to the firing, Diaz said that the Government had placed its cannon disregarding the fact that many were in position in the thickly populated sections. Most of the damage done by these guns was from shots which fell short.

President Madero says he would not yield in any case, but if Diaz persisted in the bombardment he would move the capital to San Luis Potosi or some other point. That attempts were being made to arrange for the removal was indicated by the statement of an American who traveled with Minister of Fomento Manuel Bonilla from San Luis Potosi. He quoted the Minister as saying he had been attempting to arrange with the Governor of that State for the proclamation of the national capital there, but he found the Governor obstinate.

Aid Foreign Women and Children.

Not doubting the intentions of the Government to resume the action on an augmented scale, and reminded from moment to moment by the desultory and scattering fire from both sides that the homes in almost every quarter of the city would be rendered unsafe, the foreigners, particularly the Americans, British, and Germans, sent throughout this afternoon automobiles under white flags to collect the women and children and transfer them to the section around the American Embassy, which was considered relatively free from danger. An American guard was on duty at the Embassy, and foreign residents without visible arms patroled this quarter, because of the total absence of police.

Americans again to-day suffered during the height of the battle. Mrs. H. W. Holmes, the wife of an employe of Dun's Agency, was killed, and Mrs. Percy Griffiths, the wife of an employe of the street railway company, was mortally wounded, both of her legs being shot off. Allie Bland, a printer, was shot through the arm.

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Griffiths were preparing dinner in their kitchen in an apartment building close to the arsenal, when a shell from the Federal lines burst through the walls, instantly killing Mrs. Holmes and leaving Mrs. Griffiths dying. Bland was walking along Independencia Avenue when he was struck by a rifle ball, apparently from the Federal lines.

The Americans wounded in yesterday's action are improving.

The escape of Consul General Arnold Shanklin and his staff from the American Consulate building yesterday was sensational. While the building was being subjected to bombardment Mr. Shanklin broke down two doors and was thus enabled to pass into and through an adjoining building and to make his exit on a cross street, which was at the moment free from rifle fire. The Consul General and his staff carried along with them a wounded man, who had been brought into the Consulate for temporary treatment.

Stories of occasional robbery and looting by small mobs were reported during the day, but for the most part the criminal as well as the law-abiding element were too terrified by the incidents of the last two days to do anything but seek places of safety.

Damage Done by Bombardment.

The offices of the cable company were kept open throughout the fighting, and this morning, when the shrapnel was beating in on all sides, and once a shell tore a gaping hole in the iron shutters over the windows, the force of Mexican operators continued without interruption their work of receiving and sending at tables not five feet away.

The residents of Gore Court evacuated only after two shells had bored their way into the big apartment house. Dozens of buildings show great jagged holes, broken cornices, and torn-off corners, while hundreds show more insignificant marks of what has been the most terrible bombardment any city in North America has been subjected to since the adoption of modern high-power cannon.

In some streets the overhead wires dangle from posts, the fire from one side or the other having sheared off many of the supports. In the Alameda, the great wooded park in the centre of the city, the trees were mowed down by the vicious fire. Small twigs and limbs covered the ground in places—evidence of the heaviness of the small-arm fire.

In the side of the building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company a great hole was torn. Over the building during the battle the British and American flags were flying. Most of the buildings suffering the greatest damage are owned by Mexicans, but in many Americans and other foreigners have offices.

Considerable damage was done to the National Theatre, now under construction.

Fine Marksmanship of Rebels.

It was at this point that the rebels dismounted a Federal cannon. Another, five squares below was also dismounted, while others to the northwest suffered a similar fate. This evidence of expert marksmanship on the part of the gunners in the rebel ranks was further demonstrated in the sweeping shrapnel fire over the higher buildings in the centre of the city. These operations were intended to free the district from troublesome riflemen and machine guns. One section of these was in the tower of the Sixth Police Station. A few blocks further east the Gore office building was used for the same purposes, while other structures within the same area harbored little quick firers.

"SAFE SO FAR," SAYS WILSON.

Ambassador Sends Assurance to His Father-in-Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—"Safe, so far." This was the brief message from Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador to Mexico, received to-night by John H. Vajen, Mrs. Wilson's father.

No other word has been received here from Mr. Wilson since the fighting started in Mexico City on Sunday.

CUBA ALSO SENDS A WARSHIP.

Flagship Will Go to Vera Cruz to Protect Cubans There.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The Cuban Government is concerned over the safety of Cubans residing in Mexico, and to-night dispatched the cruiser Cuba, the flagship of the Cuban Navy, to Mexican waters.

The Cuba will proceed to Vera Cruz. She has on board a landing party of infantry and artillery for the protection of Cuban citizens there.

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Scene of Battle in Mexico City

Diaz holds the citadel or arsenal. Madero fired from theAlameda, and from the sides. Important buildings which have suffered are shown, and the main streets of the city's centre.

Mutual Life Building Wrecked by Shells and Set Afire.

PHOTOS © HARRIS & EWING, WASHINGTON

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and His Wife.

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10¢ says:
"A dime's always a dime, but I'm worth twenty when you spend me for ARABS."
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OVERTURES BY DIAZ TO NORTHERN REBELS

They Are Told They Will Be Invited to a Conference—Orozco Will Aid Diaz.

RIOTING IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

Trains Get Through to Juarez and Laredo, Bringing Hundreds of American and Other Refugees.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 12.—Local agents of Mexican revolutionists rejoiced to-day in the receipt of two letters indicating a union of action between the Diaz revolt in the national capital and the revolution in the north. One came from an agent at Mexico City, who said the Diaz element was in sympathy with the Orozco revolution, and for the northern revolutionists at once to send delegates to the national capital. In the event of Madero's downfall the letter explained a congress would be held at Mexico City of delegates from all revolutionary parties.

Another letter signed by Pascual Orozco, Jr., the missing commander in chief of the northern revolution, was made public. It was directed to Gen. Inez Salazar, acting leader, and asked that all moral assistance be offered to the Diaz uprising, recommending that all hostilities toward the Federal troops be abandoned unless the rebel positions were contested. Orozco is said to be somewhere below the New Mexico line.

Juarez, where the Federal garrison impatiently awaits developments at Mexico City, is again cut off from all communication with the interior. Rebels who attempted to dynamite to-day's arriving passenger train cut the railway and commercial telegraph lines not far below the border town.

Rioting in Chihuahua City last night was reported by passengers who arrived here early to-day from the State capital. As the train passed through a mob filled the streets. Volleys of shots were heard and shouts for Diaz.

The train brought 200 American refugees, most of them from the Casas Grandes district. Near Moctezuma an attempt was made by 100 rebels to dynamite the train, but the explosive was discovered by the small body of troops guarding the train. A skirmish between the troops and the would-be dynamiters resulted in the capture of eight rebels, one of whom is a Swede from the United States.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Information received here says that at noon, because of fierce fighting in the vicinity of the Federal telegraph office at Mexico City, all operators left their stations. The Federal Government has only one wire South to Monterey.

To-day's train from Mexico City brought many men, women, and children, who left Monday after the Diaz revolt began. Few passengers could give a coherent story of the fighting. They reported no disorder along the line of the Mexican National from Mexico City.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Troops on border patrol here are on the alert, as a mutiny of the Federal garrison at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite Douglas, is predicted. Four troops of the Ninth Cavalry at Nogales were ordered to-day to mobilize with the regiment here.

OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION.

Democratic Leaders Are United in Favor of a Cautious Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Democrats in the Senate, who will have an important influence on legislative action on foreign affairs after March 4, seem united to an unusual degree in deprecating any sort of intervention by this Government in the Mexican crisis. Even Senator William J. Stone, who two years ago had the reputation of being the most jingoistic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dislikes the prospect of a foreign war, the burden of which would be borne by a Democratic administration. He urges great moderation by the Executive.

Particular interest centres in the attitude of Senator Augustus O. Bacon, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, who after March 4 will be Chairman of the committee. He has always opposed intervention and has sharply criticised President Taft and Secretary Knox for sending troops into Nicaragua. To-day he declared himself unalterably opposed to intervention in Mexico.

"I think the situation in Mexico," he said, "is greatly to be deplored, not only for its effect upon the Mexicans, but for its possible effect upon ourselves. The greatest calamity that could befall us in this connection would be for a condition to arise that would require or provoke us to intervene and endeavor to take charge of affairs in Mexico. It would absolutely revolutionize this Government. The Spanish-American War did more to overturn and revolutionize our institutions than did the civil war.

"The greatest danger to a Republican form of government comes from foreign wars, which subordinate the civil to military influences and power, and exalt the executive power over the legislative and judicial power of the country.

"If we went into Mexico it is very doubtful if we should ever come out of it. If we were to attempt thereafter to hold Mexico and govern that country it could only be by making it a subject colony, as it could never become a part of our representative Government."

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman is another prominent Democrat who to-day spoke vigorously against intervention, saying:

"I think President Taft ought to be very, very cautious how he involves this country in war just at the close of his Administration. I know of no greater misfortune that could happen to us right now than to have such a war forced on the country. The situation is a very fine illustration of 'you will be damned if you do and you will be damned if you don't,' especially if you do. Let us do what is necessary to protect the honor of our country and no more; and if we have to go there let us get away as soon as possible."

Senator Cullom, the present Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, holds the same view.

"I trust there will be no immediate intervention by the United States," he said. "I do not think the time has come when we are called on to intervene. If we once take the step we cannot take it back. I do not think that under the present conditions we are called upon to take the burden."

LONDON FOR INTERVENTION.

Press Believes the Washington Government Might Act Properly.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13.—Several of the London morning newspapers print editorial comment on the Mexican trouble. They generally recognize justification for American intervention.

The Daily Mail says: "American interests involved are very great. If the Mexicans are wise they will settle their difference as speedily as possible."

The Standard says: "Nobody would seriously object if the Washington State Department carried its activity still further. With the completion of the Panama Canal American interest in the security and stability of the Central American States will grow too strong to be denied, and Mexico must get her affairs in proper order or accept the jealous supervision of her great neighbor."

"American intervention is unavoidable," saysThe Daily Graphic, which adds: "This may profoundly modify the political geography of North America."

GEN. BARRY RECEIVES ORDERS.

Governors Island Busily Preparing for Possible Emergency.

Orders for the preparation of the First Brigade of the First Division of the army were recived yesterday at Governors Island, where Major Gen. T. H. Barry, commander of the division, has his headquarters. It was stated there that these orders had been sent direct from Washington to posts concerned. The orders, it was explained, require that the companies shall be "held in readiness" for immediate call.

No information was given regarding the probable nature of the service that might be required or when it might begin.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—"We are ready to start at a moment's notice," said Lieut. Col. Truitt, commandant of the First and Second Battalions, Twenty-ninth Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and Fort Niagara, Youngstown, when informed to-day that his command had been ordered to be in readiness for foreign service.

EL PASO, Feb. 12.—Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the new Southern Division, will leave Fort Bliss for San Antonio to-morrow to perfect organization of approximately 4,000 regulars, representing all arms of the service, on the border east and west of here.

At Fort Bliss are two and one-third regiments of cavalry, one infantry regiment, a battery of field artillery, and a signal corps company.

More cavalry and two batteries of field artillery are at Fort Sam Houston, and squadrons of cavalry are stationed at Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh, Texas. Two regiments of cavalry are strung along the Arizona border.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The 200 marines at the Charlestown Navy Yard prepared today to leave on fifteen minutes' notice.

Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, the commanding officer of marines, said: "Officers and men at the barracks are 'standing by' ready to move immediately upon receipt of orders to do so."

The gunboat Tacoma, it is understood, has received orders to proceed for Central American waters to-morrow.

LLOYD OSBOURNE NOT HURT.

Man Hit by a Bullet in Mexico City Was Lloyd Osborne.

Lloyd Osbourne, the author, reported to have been wounded in the fighting in Mexico City, is in New York City, and has been here for some time.

The dispatches from Mexico Tuesday night mentioned a Lloyd Osborne as one of three Americans accidentally wounded while watching the street fighting from the roof of a house. The striking similarity of the name to that of the writer resulted in a case of incorrect identification.

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AMERICAN COLONY IN THE BATTLE ZONE

Warring Mexicans Chose Wide Avenues of Modern Part of Capital for Artillery Duel.

FINE BUILDINGS UNDER FIRE

Hotels, Apartments, and Clubs in Which Foreigners Congregate Are Subject to Bombardment.

The fighting in the City of Mexico has taken place in the most important parts of the ancient capital. The objective of the revolution when it started on Sunday morning was the plaza, which has been the centre of the political life of the people for generations. Many coups d'état had come to success or defeat there. When a leader has arisen who had to win popular support right away he has chosen generally the Zocalo, as it is popularly called, as the scene of the stroke. Felix Diaz and the hapless Gen. Reyes were merely following tradition when they led their forces the first thing into the plaza and made an attack on the National Palace, which faces it.

The Zocalo, also called the Plaza de la Constitucion from an earlier revolution, and the Plaza Mayor—for there are many other plazas in the city—has many years since ceased to be the centre of the business and social life of the people. With the coming of European influences and the Emperor Maximilian there was a strong effort to improve and beautify the city. The Emperor did more than any one else in his short reign to lay out what has since become the most modern and wholesome part of the capital. To the north, east and south of the Zocalo the city remains much as it was. Street cars run through these sections on their way to outlying suburbs, but the houses remain miserable. In the northeast quarter is the notorious Colonia de la Bolsa, the crime spot of the city.

Centre of the Fighting.

In these quarters artillery fighting would be nearly impossible, so narrow are the streets. So, after the first unsuccessful onset at the National Palace, the scene shifted to the west and newer part, where the streets are open and wide for the most part, and where the artillery and machine guns can get a full sweep. Felix Diaz moved his main force about half a mile to the west and seized the arsenal in Balderas Street. Madero drew up his artillery north of this wide avenue, according to the dispatches, near the office of The Mexican Herald and the American Consulate, and started the attack. On Tuesday the fighting was waged for the most part around this point. The Young Men's Christian Association is just a block to the west, and this was seized by Diaz as a defense against Madero's attack.

This spot is one of the most open in the city. To the northeast of it is the large park of the Alameda, while directly in front Juarez Avenue is almost a city block in width. On the north side of the street are modern buildings, and one or two hotels. On the south and to the west of the arsenal are low and older buildings one and two stories in height.

This centre of conflict is between the main business section of the city and the most important residence sections. To the east of it Juarez Avenue runs the length of the Alameda and there narrows considerably into San Francisco Avenue, the Broadway of the capital. At the end of the park and within easy range of the guns is the new National Theatre, which cost about $8,000,000 and was opened at the time of the centennial in 1910. At the beginning of San Francisco Street, and also within range of the guns, is the fashionable Jockey Club, and a continuous line of the best shops and office buildings in the city. They continue up to the Zocalo on both sides of the street and on the streets parallel and crossing. Here is the very heart of a city of 400,000 gathered in a square about half a mile in length. The side of this section which is nearest to the scene of the fighting is not more than five medium-sized blocks distant.

American Colony in Danger Zone.

To the south and west of this centre is the American colony, chiefly in the Colonia Roma and the Colonia Juarez, an irregular section bounded on the north and south by two important avenues which run out to the Castle of Chapultepec, the residence of the President, and the park which surrounds it. It is a section of wide, well-paved streets filled with houses built for the most part in the Spanish style, with heavy gates and interior patios. The architecture, which has been followed by foreigners from the models of the first settlers in Mexico, is the best for such an emergency as this, and can be more safely barricaded than any other style. There are, however, in the section not a few houses of the apartment kind, which offer no defense against an attack, and naturally the strongest of them would offer little defense where artillery is being used.

The British Legation, reported to have been under fire, is in De Lerma Street, about half a mile west of the arsenal and the scene of the siege. It lies just off the Paseo de la Reforma and not far from the railroad station. Diaz, shooting from the arsenal, might have hit it. F. W. Strong is the British Minister in charge.

The American Embassy is also in the range of fire, lying southwest of the arsenal, in the American quarter, in Vera Cruz Street. Federal troops, manoeuvring in Bucareli Street to flank Diaz in the arsenal and the Y. M. C. A. Building, might draw the fire of the revolutionists to the embassy.

The embassy and the legation are not far apart, but lie on opposite sides of the paseo. The American Embassy has, in addition to Ambassador Wilson, these representatives: Montgomery Schuyler First Secretary; N. O'Shaughnessy, Second Secretary, and H. F. Tennant, Third Secretary.

Other Federal movements have been reported at San Juan de Letran Street and Independencia Avenue, under Gen. Angeles. Here machine guns were set up, it is reported. This is a crossing of two narrow and much-used streets, and the corner is some five blocks to the east of the scene of the principal fighting at the citadel. It is a block south of San Francisco Street, and an important business section. Half a block away is the American Club, where many Americans had congregated during the fighting. Opening fire here on the position of Diaz would mean firing across the low buildings which are used by the small shops and several important residences. While most of the Americans of the city have settled in a special quarter, there are many houses scattered through this section which would be in danger from the shots.

Flank Movement on Wide Street.

A flank movement on the opposite side of the position of Gen. Diaz was reported down Bucareli Street, a very important thoroughfare which cuts through the American quarter of the city. This force was under Gen. Hueria and would be able to manoeuvre in a wide, well-paved street, running diagonally through the city and cutting obliquely many narrower streets, finally coming out on the wide and finest boulevard in the city, the Paseo de la Reforma. At this point is the St. Francis Hotel, which is much frequented by visitors to the city, and a short distance to the west is the railway station of the National lines of Mexico and the main gateway to the north and the United States.

The Mutual Life Building, which was set on fire by a shell, lies a little out of the natural line of fire thus far reported. The shells of Diaz, firing toward the business part of the city, and the troops of Gen. Angeles reported to be working there, would have had to fire considerably out of their right course to strike the building. Facing the Alameda and near the Post Office, the Mutual Life Building is a modern five-story structure of concrete and one of the most substantial in the city. It is near the National Theatre, the Jockey Club and the important business along the Cinco de Mayo, which parallels San Francisco Street. The office of the National Railways of Mexico is in this street nearby, as well as the telegraph and cable offices and two or three of the largest book stores in the city.

The Post Office, which may have suffered, is considered the finest building in the whole Republic of Mexico, except the National Theatre. It cost nearly $3,000,000 and was completed in 1907. The College of Mines is next to it. Within the range of the guns are many of the old churches of the city, all of them of remarkable history. Many were built by the Spaniards who first conquered the country.

Belem Prison, which was thrown open yesterday afternoon, is one of the oldest and worst buildings in all this hemisphere. For 300 years it has done hard service as an asylum and prison and has never suffered any improvement for the welfare of the unfortunates that find their way there for one reason or another. It usually has from 5,000 to 6,000 prisoners in it. In the course of a year 100,000 prisoners pass through it. Those condemned to serve long terms are taken to the Federal Penitentiary.

FIREMEN PREDICT STRIKE BY SUNDAY

Continued from Page 1.

number. Whether they succeeded in finding a printer willing to work in spite of the fact that it was a holiday could not be ascertained.

A committeeman who was asked to tell the contents of the matter it was desired to have printed and refused to do so, made this comment on the situation:

"It is disappointing to see Judge Knapp merely going over beaten territory. That has made us feel that we have got to look for the worst. You hear about the tyranny of labor leaders. No leader could command the firemen, and no leader could resist their mandate to strike, expressed as it was in such a vigorous majority.

"This command comes at the end of a democratic movement among the firemen without previous parallel. First the Federated Council proposed an action. A majority not of the workingmen voting, but of the total number of workingmen employed as firemen, union and non-union, had to sanction this proposal before it could be pressed.

"The majority was given on a referendum. But that did not mean the Executive Committee could call a strike. When things came to a crisis, and arbitration was refused because we would not stand for the methods imposed upon the engineers, which amounted to arbitration by the company itself, then it required another referendum. The result of that was a vote by secret ballot 96.5 per cent. pure for a strike. And this is the backing of our committee to-day.

"You can see how we are situated in comparison to the managers. On our side our committeemen are in supreme command, with authority vested in them by the direct pledges of the men. On the other side the managers represent merely invisible owners, for whom they 'carry the wood,' as you might say. They can merely take messages back and bring conclusions forth.

"Of themselves they are powerless. Holding companies of bankers hold the power and they do not meet us face to face. We know we are not fighting the managers. They are workingmen like ourselves. We respect them, we like them, we deal courteously with them, and we would be glad to break bread with them. But with the railroad owners behind them we have our fight, and know it."

President Carter was asked if he would amplify his charge made at Tuesday's conference with the managers, that the railroad managers were trying to embarrass the Administration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson by ushering it in with a great railroad strike.

"You will observe," he replied, "that my charge was against the owners of the railroads and not against their managers or executive staffs. With this amplification I prefer to allow the charge to stand as made."

A rumor spread yesterday from the conference room in the Hotel Manhattan that Judge Knapp had brought direct from the President an appeal to the firemen not to strike at this time because of the great embarrassment such an action would give the Government in case of a demand for the speedy movement of troops to Mexico.

Neither Judge Knapp nor Carter would admit that any appeal had been made to the firemen on the grounds of their patriotism or on the grounds of the complications for the Government that might follow a strike.

This morning at 9 o'clock Judge Knapp will hold a conference with the firemen in order to report to them the results of his conference yesterday afternoon with the managers.

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MAY RUSH JURORS TO WALSH TO-DAY

Whitman Ready to Act Quickly Because of Renewed Police Interference.

ACCUSED CAPTAIN UNNERVED

District Attorney Busy Getting Other Witnesses in Sweeney Case — Confident of Indicting Him.

Renewed interference by representatives of the Police Department interested in saving the police grafters from being caught by District Attorney Whitman, is likely to hurry the Extraordinary Grand Jury to the bedside of Capt. Thomas W. Walsh to-day. Late last night it was learned that on Tuesday two men conected with the department gained access to Capt. Walsh's home, at 1,958 Madison Avenue, and made their way to the room where the desperately sick man lay. These men talked with him for some time, and when they left the Captain was in a highly nervous condition. He kept moaning

"I won't stand for being called a squealer. I won't stand for it."

His family did all it could to quiet him and attempted to learn who the men were who had called and just what it was they had said to him. District Attorney Whitman got word of the matter and he made a careful inquiry, with the result that he discovered what the men had said to the Captain and the places they fill in the department. It was said last night that they were police surgeons, and that they had contrived to reach the patient's bedside by saying that they wanted to examine into his physical condition. Mr. Whitman was so greatly annoyed that he at first resolved to call upon Commissioner Waldo to make a thorough investigation into the matter and bring the two men to punishment. Mr. Whitman changed his mind afterward and decided to work along his own lines.

Mr. Waldo has repeatedly promised that he would not interfere with the work the District Attorney is doing, and Mr. Whitman was inclined to take him at his word and to absolve him from blame. But the incident was sufficient to convince Mr. Whitman that if he wanted to get the testimony of Capt. Walsh before the Grand Jury he would have to work speedily. There was evidently no time to lose. If two men armed with the weapons of intimidation could get to the bedside of the sick man, others armed with even more deadly weapons might get there just as easily. He stationed additional guards around the house and gave them orders to let no one enter who was not a member of the immediate family without his express permission.

To Confer with Goff.

This morning Mr. Whitman will discuss the question of sending the Grand Jury to Capt. Walsh's home at once. If Justice Goff thinks the matter is serious enough to demand immediate action he will unquestionably order the jurors to proceed there at once and examine the Captain. Mr. Whitman thoroughly understood yesterday that the excitement of the visit might set the Captain back many weeks, or might even cause his death, but he intends to disregard this and to run no chances of having the Captain die with the trail of graft still uncovered.

Before this incident of the visit of the two men was learned Mr. Whitman and Justice Goff had arranged to go over once more the report of Dr. James E. Kelly, Justice Goff's physician, who had examined the Captain on Tuesday. Then they were to get an additional report from Dr. William H. Upton, the Captain's own physician, and after comparing the two to decide just when the jurors would make their visit. That the Captain's condition was precarious was known for a long time, but it was hoped that he would rally and grow strong enough to bear up under the strain of a brief and hurried examination before all the Grand Jurors in the Criminal Court Building.

But this chance seemed so remote that it was decided to proceed with the examination within the next ten days whether the Captain could journey downtown or not. This ten-day interim would have been observed if it had not been for the interference of the two men on Tuesday. Another phase of the case, besides that of police interference, has worried Mr. Whitman a great deal. When Mr. Whitman first called upon the Captain at the suggestion of one of the Captain's friends he found him in fair mental condition. His memory was good, and he seemed to realize the dreadful position he was in. The Captain was frightened and nervous, but he knew what he was about, and told the first part of the story of his grafting connectedly and with some knowledge of the legal importance of certain details. More than once he pointed out certain things which he thought would serve as material facts in any prosecution that might grow out of his confession. Mr. Whitman was greatly pleased, and saw his way clear to getting a clean-cut narrative covering all the time the Captain had been wringing protection money from the dives in Harlem.

Captain Showed Collapse.

When the Captain displayed signs of fatigue he was left alone, and Mr. Whitman waited twenty-four hours before he called again. He was shocked at the change in the Captain's mental condition. His mind worked sluggishly and he was certain of nothing. Some of the statements he had made before he was anxious to correct, he was doubtful whether some of the others contained an atom of truth, and he rambled along and talked garrulously of unimportant things. Mr. Whitman labored feeverishly with him, for he saw the whole structure he had so carefully built crumbling to pieces. Finally he went away, saying he wouldcome again in a day or two. He was careful not to set any certain time. The next time he called it was unexpected, and the Captain was again in good mental condition, and his confession was carried carefully along until the Captain announced that he had told all he knew. Then two other persons were brought to his bedside and the whole statement was repeated in the presence of the three. This was for legal purposes. These various experiences with the patient led Mr. Whitman to believe that the Captain's illness was of a nature that demanded quieting drugs. He talked over the case with Dr. Upton, who from the first was anxious to be of assistance to Mr. Whitman.

Yesterday Dr. Upton said that he knew nothing about any attempt to injure the Captain or to keep him from talking to Mr. Whitman. He said that his patient was in a very bad physical condition. Asked to describe the case, Dr. Upton briefly said:

"Capt. Walsh is compelled to remain in bed all the time. He is too weak to move about without help. He requires constant attention. District Attorney Whitman learned that visitors worried him because many of them persisted in talking out his trouble. So Mr. Whitman ordered that no one should be permitted to see him without his consent. Since then the Captain has been slowly improving. It would be absolutely impossible, however, for him to go before the Grand Jury this week.

"The Captain's mental condition has been better since evisitors have been kept away from his bedside. I know nothing of any attempts to injure the Captain, but I do know that his food is carefully examined before it is given to him. This is a simple matter because he lives mainly on milk and cereals. He eats no meat."

The Grand Jury will reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning and await orders from Justice Goff and Mr. Whitman. If it is ordered to go to Capt. Walsh's home automobiles will carry it there. Mr. Whitman and Asisstant District Attorney Grochl will accompany it.

Situation Worries Whitman.

The sudden flurry in the case made Mr. Whitman so nervous last night that he said he could not discuss any phase of it. Efforts had been made to keep the true condition of the Captain from the public and to make it appear that his illness was only an ordinary one, and that the chances favored his speedy recovery. There were two reasons for this. One reason was to keep the ring of police grafters in a State of panic in the hope that some one of them would commit some act that would tighten the toils around the guilty ones, and the other was to distract attention from the careful that had been laid to protect him from the attacks of those who might be more courageous in acting against his life if it was known that he was a helpless invalid and could not protect himself.

Upon the testimony of Capt. Walsh before the Grand Jury hangs the most substantial fabric of the case against Inspector Sweeney. Fear that the Captain might die before the case against the Inspector was complete has kept Mr. Whitman and several of his assistants busy hunting up other witnesses who might be used to fill the big gap that the Captain's death would make. On Tuesday three new witnesses against the Inspector were examined by Mr. Whitman.

And through these three witnesses Mr. Whitman struck the trail of others whom he will call before him in a day or two and closely question. Mr. Whitman, it was learned upon the highest authority yesterday, is certain that while the death of Capt. Walsh at this time would seriously hamper him it would not by any means kill all chances of procuring the indictment of Inspector Sweeney and his conviction before a trial jury. The man who made this statement said:

"It would be a joke on the grafters if they did anything to hasten the death of Capt. Walsh only to learn that they took the big risk without having the slightest chance of profiting by it. But Mr. Whitman intends to hurry things along so fast that he will have the testimony of the Captain set down before a Grand Jury within a few days. The moment this is done the evidence against Inspector Sweeney will be usbmitted and the Inspector will surely be indicated. There isn't really the least chance in the world that the Inspector will be able to escape. Mr. Whitman has got him tied up in a hard knot.

"After the Inspector is indicted he will be taken to the bedside of the Captain, and there identified as the Inspector with whom the Captain divided graft for several years. That will be all that will have to be done to clinch the case on the Inspector. He would be securely caught even if the Captain died the next minute. Anybody who wants to put the Captain out of the way will have to act very quickly."

Mr. Whitman admitted that this statement of the case was accurate. It was suggested to him that the scene of confronting the hearty Inspector with the desperately sick man who charged him with taking graft would be a dramatic one. If this should happen no one would be present bu the two principals, the Captain's wife, and his physician.

Another Inspector, and perhaps two or three, would also become principals in such a dramatic situation. A clear trail of graft was made directly to Capt. Thompson, who was at one time in command of the Sixth Inspection District. The confession of Eugene Fox, the graft collector, implicates him by name and incident, and his name also appeared in the statement made by Capt. Walsh. But this trail, while strong enough to satisfy a Grand Jury that an indictment ought to be returned, was not strong enough to satisfy Mr. Whitman that he ought to proceed against the Captain at this time. Further corroboration of the accusations made against Capt. Thompson is being looked for, but the search has been halting and feeble because of the time and attention needed on the more pressing case against Inspector Sweeney.

There are three other Inspectors who are under strong suspicion and who stand in pretty much the same position as Thompson. Mr. Whitman was asked what he was doing in these cases, and he replied that he would touch nothing until he finished with the Walsh-Sweeney matter. It became known in the course of the day that many efforts had been made to divert the attention of Mr. Whitman from the attack he is making on Sweeney. He has been repeatedly urged to drop the pursuit of a single man, or even two or three, and to turn his attention toward catching the whole system at one swoop.

But Mr. Whitman has refused. Then he was asked to turn the extraordinary Grand Jury loose in a wholesale investigation into the whole graft question. He was told that this would result in sending all the crooked policemen to cover where they could be picked up one at a time. Again he refused. The men who made these suggestions to Mr. Whitman were influential. Some of them were men upon whom he has been relying for help in his present fight, and some of them were close political friends. Other suggestions of even more tempting character were made to him. They led to preferment of one kind or another and seemed to promise plenty of money and power, but Mr. Whitman turned a deaf ear to all of them.

The case of David Maier and Charles Dubeller, charged with attempting to bribe a witness to discredit the story told by Mrs. Mary Goode before the Grand Jury, may be laid before the Grand Jury to-day. The two defendants are out on $7,500 bail each.

Mr. Whitman was amused last night when he saw printed stories saying that he has procured a permit to carry a revolver because he was in fear of his life. He explained that he had had a permit to tote a gun ever since he was a Magistrate, and that he had got into the habit of having the permit renewed whenever it expired. He did this a day or two ago, and thus the story. He said that threats against his like were part of the game he was engaged in and caused him no worry.

PLEADS FOR HOME RULE.

Curran Says It Will Be Better Than Too Much Legislation.

Alderman H. H. Curran, Chairman of the Aldermanic investigation committee, spoke in the Labor Temple, corner of Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night, on the work of that committee.

"Our real work," he said, "is to find the cause rather than to attempt to cure the disease. We want to know what caused the conditions which made the Becker affair possible.

"Our committee has nothing to do with the social evil. That is in the hands of District Attorney Whitman, and it could not be in better. Our work is to examine into causes, to get the truth; not to prosecute nor to punish; and then to report what we have found."

Alderman Curran said he believed more home rule for cities and less legislative rule would help to improve and to do away with exactly such conditions as were now occupying the interest and thoughts of the people of New York; that the people of a city, living in the midst of the good and evil in it, knew much better what the city needed than distant legislators possibly could know.

FOR PUBLIC MORALS POLICE.

Assemblyman Offers Bill Authorizing Force Gaynor Wants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill embodying Mayor Gaynor's recommendation to establish a public morals police force as a means of eliminating graft from the police force was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman M. Greenberg. Gov. Sulzer said he would not comment on it at this time.

The Greenberg bill provides for a Public Morals Board. Provision is made for three Deputies for Manhattan, two for the Bronx, two for Brooklyn, and one Deputy each for Queens and Richmond. The public morals police force is made up as follows: Twenty-five Captains, 100 Lieutenants, 100 Sergeants, 50 doormen, 7 surgeons, and 1,000 patrolmen. The board may maintain detective offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn, with branches in the other boroughs.

The authority of the public morals police force is to extend to the enforcement of laws affecting Sunday observance, excise, public amusements, gambling, lotteries, dance or concert halls, the "white slave" traffic, and improper resorts. Raids may be made by the public morals police on the written order of the Chief Commissioner if two or more householders make complaints in writing over their own signatures.

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WAS THREATENED, MISSING GIRL SAYS

Man Arrested Made Her Go with Him, She Tells Friend Who Met Her.

HAD BEEN GONE SINCE JAN. 20

Her Parents in Philadelphia Acted on Theory She Had Been Abducted by White Slavers.

Fifteen-year-old Lillian Goldberg, who disappeared from her home at 916 North Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, on Jan. 20, and whose parents feared she had been abducted by white slavers, was found yesterday in a lodging house at 416 West Nineteenth Street with a man calling himself James Frishmer, who, the police say, was known as Fernandez in Philadelphia, where his home was at 119 Cherry Street, and where he is said to have a wife and two children. The girl was found through a chance encounter in the street with a friend of her family.

This woman reproached the girl for having left her home, and Lillian explained that she had run away with Frishmer or Fernandez because he had threatened to kill her if she did not accompany him. She said she had been so terrified that she had done exactly as he wished. She told the elder woman that she was living in Nineteenth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, but she did not give her the address.

The woman went at once to the Seventeenth Street Police Station, where she told of having met the girl, and Detective Gorman was sent out to try to find her. He knew that Frishmer was very dark complexioned, and as he went from house to house in the garb of a longshoreman apparently seeking lodgings he declared that he would take a room in no house where there were negroes.

At last the proprietor of 416 West Nineteenth Street told him that she had a very dark complexioned lodger, though she didn't believe the man was colored. Gorman insisted on having a look at him, and was shown to a room, where he found Frishmer and the Goldberg girl. He arrested them both.

SILENT ON SCOTT'S SHORTAGE OF FUEL

Continued from Page 1.

must reserve the right to check him if the questions you put seem undesirable.'

"Just then Lieut. Pennell, another member of the expedition, but not one of those in the search party, interposed.

"'I think,' he said, 'it would be highly undesirable to enter into details, some of which might hurt people's feelings, and it would be merely pandering to the morbid taste of a section of the public.'

"He urged them not to publish things which had better not be published. Lieut. Evans agreed with this view and consequently Surgeon Atkinson said nothing at the time.

"All attempts to throw light upon these significant and most important passages in Capt. Scott's diary have, up to the present, therefore, proved utter failures. The impression I have received from conversations with the members of the expedition is that explanations will be made, but not yet.

"I am not in a position to say that the shortage of fuel was caused by any one's carelessness, though that seems to be implied by Capt. Scott's words.

"Great surprise is expressed here at Capt. Scott's references to Seaman Edgar Evans. He accompanied Capt. Scott on his first attempt to reach the pole ten years ago, and the leader then praised him highly. There is no word of commendation for him on this occasion."

In a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle Dr. Nansen reiterates his theory, given in an interview previously cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that scurvy was mainly responsible for the antarctic tragedy.

"I believe," says Dr. Nansen, "that Capt. Scott's calculations were correct, and that had he only had the ordinary enemies to contend with, he would have been back with all his men safe and sound. But the treacherous enemy, which defeated them, was surely scurvy, which he had no suspicion of, and therefore could not take into his calculations.

"When the message came, a year ago, that Lieut. Evans had been attacked by scurvy on his way back after leaving Scott south of 87 degrees, then any of us, who had experience of what scurvy meant, must have felt serious anxiety for Capt. Scott and his party.

"If the provisions could give Evans scurvy during the comparatively brief time before he reached the base, it was more than possible that Scott and the others, who had to live so much longer on the same provisions, would be attacked by this horrible, sneaking disease, which had killed so many before them. But nothing was said of these fears at the time, for they might have caused unnecessary distress.

"Capt. Scott's account appears, in my opinion, to confirm that such had been the case when it stated that Petty Officer Evans was ill. This can scarcely have been anything but scurvy and for several days they had to take him with them until at length he died from concussion of the brain, which, of course, a weak man, suffering from scurvy, might easily get when descending a glacier.

"Then Capt. Oates's illness must surely have been scurvy also. Frostbitten hands and feet are just what scurvy patients are so liable to, because their circulation is impaired.

"It is not improbable, either, that Scott and the others were suffering from incipient scurvy and that their physical powers were thus reduced without they themselves being aware of it.

"This appears to have been the real enemy, but one which Capt. Scott could not have known of and one, moreover, which he had no means of combating after having once left his Winter quarters."

In connection with this last statement it is interesting to note that Mrs. Evans received in October, 1911, a letter from Capt. Scott, speaking in highest praise of her husband.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13.—A telegram to The Daily Mail from Christchurch, New Zealand, dated yesterday, says:

"The survivors of the Scott expedition observe extreme reticence.

"Commander Evans will compile Capt. Scott's book with other members of the expedition.

"The escape of Lieut. V. L. H. Campbell and the northern party is described as miraculous. Lieut. Campbell gives a graphic description of the party's life in the igloo in which they lived through the antarctic Winter. They existed in absolute darkness except for the faint gleam of a seal blubber lamp. Their supply of biscuits was soon exhausted, and thenceforward they lived entirely on seal meat and endured extraordinary hardships.

"On the return journey to Cape Evans Browning and Dickinson fell ill, and the latter was carried on a sledge. Commander Evans declared that the public can have no conception of the hardships that Lieut. Campbell and his party endured.

"On going south to bring back the explorers the Terra Nova passed between two immense icebergs in a fog, and only fine seamanship prevented the destruction of the ship."

KING TO ATTEND SERVICE.

Lord Mayor Opens Fund for National Memorial—Capt. Scott's Home.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King George, wearing an Admiral's uniform, will attend the great memorial service for Capt. Scott and his comrades that is to be held at noon on Friday in St. Paul's Cathedral. Winston Churchill will represent the Admiralty, and the War Office also will send a representative. The Lord Mayor will, it is expected, attend the service officially. The Royal Geographical Society will send a deputation of members, thirty strong, and other scientific societies will be represented.

It was originally intended that most of the seats in the Cathedral should be free to the public, but in view of the presence of the King and the large demand for accommodation from official bodies the arrangements will probably be altered.

The Lord Mayor of London, after consideration of the circumstances and consultation with the British Antarctic Committee, has decided to open a Mansion House fund for a National memorial to the departed heroes. The primary duty of making provision for the widows and children of Capt. Scott and his companions remains with the State. Any balance from the Mansion House fund remaining after the cost of the National memorial is covered will be devoted to the benefit of the heroes' relatives and to such objects connected with Capt. Scott's expedition as may be deemed suitable.

The Lord Mayor in a speceh to-night said that immediately after the news of the disaster was announced he saw members of the Government, and they rightly realized that it was the privilege of the Nation to provide for the dead men's dependents and companions, but there were other things which made an appeal desirable. It had been stated that Capt. Scott had involved himself in financial guarantees in connection with the expedition, and the Lord Mayor said he was sure there was no one in the Empire who would allow Mrs. Scott to suffer from that. Then, Englishmen would like to have a memorial—something that would serve in future as a guide and inspiration.

A visit to the modest house in the Buckingham Palace Road where Capt. and Mrs. Scott hoped to be reunited with their boy after the Antarctic quest shows it already prepared for the explorer's homecoming. Before Mrs. Scott left here to meet her husband in New Zealand—to fetch him home, as she told her baby boy—she stood in the little drawing-room overlooking Buckingham Palace Road from the first floor, and looked round wistfully. She said: "I shall be so glad when Capt. Scott comes back."

Apparently she had planned a pleasant surprise for her husband, for the first object to greet him after climbing the narrow stairway and entering the drawing-room would have been a lifelike full length painting of the boy. The painting is a recent gift from a friend to Mrs. Scott. Little Peter, in a blue smock, with chubby legs and arms bare, is seen looking with wondering big blue eyes toward the doorway.

Up in his nursery Peter had his own map of the south polar regions, and, guided by his mother, he would place little flags on it saying: "That's where daddy is." The boy knows the most important places on the map of the Antarctic.

Mrs. Scott has brought up the boy on her own lines. Plenty of fresh air and little clothing is her rule. He has always been a happy little fellow, and often says: "I'm going to be a sailor like daddy when I grow up."

Tributes to Capt. Scott and his companions continue to be received from all over the world.

At the suggestion of The Evening News, the Education Committee of the London County Council has decided that an article descriptive of the last days of Scott and his comrades be read in all the Council's schools to-morrow, as no finer lesson could be taught to the children.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A generally approved proposal has been put forward that Capt. Amundsen's letter to King Haakon of Norway, which was recovered by Capt. Scott at the south pole, should be forwarded to his Majesty on board a British battleship, as symbolizing the qualities of the dead heroes and the National pride felt by the British in their exploits and death.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

Motion of Sympathy Over Scott's Death Passed Unanimously.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—By a rising vote the Assembly to-day passed a resolution introduced by Assemblyman Bovie of New Rochelle in commemoration of the heroic death of Capt. Robert F. Scott. It read as follows:

Whereas, In the tragic death of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the Commander of the south pole expedition, there has been added another name to the list of the world's heroes who have given up their lives for the advancement of science and civilization;

Be it resolved, That the people of the State of New York, through the Assembly, express to the people of the British Nation our admiration for the bravery, resourcefulness, and fortitude displayed by this representative of their race, in facing the perils of the frozen antarctic, and for the strong, quiet courage with which, after struggling to the utmost, he met his final conqueror, and that, while trusting that the memory of his heroism may lessen the sorrow of his widow, son, and fellow-countrymen, we extend to them our sincerest sympathy and condolence.

The resolution was passed unanimously and without debate. The Clerk of the Assembly was directed to send engrossed copies of it to the widow of the explorer and to the presiding officer of the House of Commons.

MRS. SCOTT STILL IGNORANT?

Efforts to Communicate with the Aorangi from Honolulu Fail.

HONOLULU, Feb. 12.—All efforts to communicate by wireless with the steamer Aorangi, on which the widow of Capt. Scott sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 5 in the expectation of meeting her husband in New Zealand, was abandoned after twenty-four hours of futile signalling.

By 3 o'clock this afternoon it was deemed certain that the steamer had passed beyond the range of the powerful apparatus at the wireless station here, and the great number of messages for Mrs. Scott, received here from all parts of the world, remain unsent.

King George Thanks the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In response to his message of sympathy for the death of Capt. Scott, President Taft today received the following telegram from King George:

"My countrymen join with me in sincerely thanking you and the people of the United States of America for your message of sympathy in the loss of Capt. Scott and his brave companions, for whom we deeply mourn."

HELLO! WHAT KIND? BRING RED CROSS
Cough Drops every time. 5c. per box.—Adv.

In The 5¢ TIN
It has ABOLISHED dried up tobacco.
That 5-cent tin holds just enough to keep fresh 'till you've smoked it ALL.
"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"
STAG
FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE
STAG
TOBACCO

"Better Desks"

YOU size up another's office by its furnishings—others are equally impressed with yours.

Ask TODAY for "Catalogue 1011" on your business letterhead.

Chas. E. Matthews
275 Canal St. A Few Steps East of B'way or West of Subway.

VALENTINES
ASK FOR THE NEW POSTAL-CARDS
Dainty novelties for the children's Valentine party. The quaintest, most charming Valentine for mailing. A full display of the very best in the card-room at
DUTTON'S
31 West 23rd Street

SECOND THOUGHTS

Second thoughts are best.

They are the censors of our first thoughts, and scrutinize them in closer relation to the project in hand.

And the man who has a building in mind can well afford to think twice about the selecting of a contractor.

Unless he happens to think of this Company first, in which case no second thoughts are necessary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HIGH LIGHTS BEST ALL OVER THE CITY

Engineer Lacombe Tells How New York's Illumination Could Be Improved.

LAMB SUGGESTS AEROPLANES

Says He Really Believes That Suspended Lights Will Be in Use in a Few Years.

For the purpose of co-operating in a general plan for improving the system of street lighting by practical and more artistic methods a joint meeting of the Municipal Art Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society was held last night in the National Arts Club, in East Nineteenth Street. C. F. Lacombe, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, described what the city was trying to do, and Charles R. Lamb of the Municipal Art Society advocated more effective lighting and the elimination of useless ornamentation in connection with the city's future plans of lighting. Both addresses were illustrated.

Engineer Lacombe told of the gradual changes being made by the city in abolishing the old-fashioned gas lamp for the more elevated electric lights which, he said, was simply following the natural knowledge displayed by the ancient torch-bearer, who carried his torch as far above his head as he could reach to cast the light rays as far as possible and keep the light out of the eyes of persons near by. The only improvement the modern scientist could make to the methods of the torch-bearer consisted in reflecting the rays of light and the use of electricity.

"If the artists and engineers meet each other half way in the consideration of the lighting problems in five years we could make Manhattan, and the Greater City next, the best and most beautifully lighted city in the world," he said.

As examples of the most successful lighting, Engineer Lacombe showed the effects of the new system of "high lights" spanning Fifth Avenue from Washington Arch to Central Park, the illumination of the Sherman Monument at the Central Park Plaza, City College, and New York Public Library, which is illuminated by lights on the opposite side of the street, so that its chief architectural points are made clear. He suggested this for the new municipal building, pointing out that it would be particularly important there, as the first floor would be practically an entrance to the new subway system and the bridges. He also referred to Times Square on Election Night, and called attention to the special features of THE TIMES's shaded bulletin lights, tower lights, and searchlights.

According to the engineer the annoying white lights of the advertising features along the "White Way" would be vastly improved by using colored lights or a mosaic system, and with greater effect in display. In the same way the lighting in front of theatres could be made more attractive and better in practical benefit to pedestrians.

Charles R. Lamb suggested that in view of Lacombe's advocacy of "high lights" it might be a good plan to tow cables in the air by means of aeroplanes and thus light up the whole city with movable systems of lights.

"You think this a joke?" he queried, when laughter greeted his suggestion. "Well, I believe that in a few years the best results will be obtained by some such form of suspended lighting. What we want is more light, less bronze, less of personal display of ideas, and more effort to get the most light and at the same time conceal the means as far as possible of the source from which the light is obtained."

DON'T GIVE ALL TO WIFE.

Husband Who Gives Whole Salary to Her "No Man at All," Says Judge.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—"A man who gives his wife all his salary is no man at all," said Judge John J. Dobler, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, in the criminal court yesterday. This dictum was delivered after Thomas Nichols had been arraigned for non-support and had promised to give his wife all his salary each week.

"I don't want you to do that," said the Judge. "The man is the Treasurer of the family, and he should be the financial head in reality as well as theory. A man must take some pride in the fact that he is a man and the head of the house."

It was arranged that Nichols, who admitted that he was making $24 a week, should give his wife $8 a week.

PAYS BURNED-OUT TENANTS.

Chicago Landlord Gives $100 Each to Eighty-three Families.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Eighty-two families made homeless by the burning of the Ingram flats here yesterday regard Thomas Byrne as the ideal landlord. Byrne telegraphed to-day from Mobile, Ala., that he would give $100 to each family.

When the Varsity flats burned six years ago Byrne gave the same amount to each of the fifty families that lost their homes.

Charity organizations were busy to-day finding shelter for the victims of the fire, which destroyed the Kail apartments, as well as the Ingram flats, and distributing food and clothing. The fire loss was $300,000.

FOR ENDING DEATH PENALTY.

Illinois and Indiana Bills Abolish It—Fines for Tipping Proposed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced into the State Senate to-day to abolish capital punishment and substitute the penalty of life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed $25,000, to be worked out at the rate of $1 a day, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of the dependent wives and the children of the victims.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—Capital punishment will be abolished and tipping will be a finable offense in Indiana if bills introduced to-day are passed by the Legislature.

White Slavery in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The special committee of the Senate, appointed yesterday to investigate the "white slave" traffic in Illinois, to-day decided to start its work on Wednesday of next week. Investigations will be conducted in Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, and other cities of the State.

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

BRITISH WILL SHOOT AT ALIEN AIRSHIPS

Bill Being Rushed Through Parliament to Prevent Visits of Foreign Aerial Craft.

HAVE BEEN FREQUENT LATELY

And Country Has Become Alarmed—Government Asked the Opposition Not to Delay the Bill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Parliament is rushing through the Aerial Navigation bill, which will expose any foreign airship traveling over England to the risk of being fired upon under certain specified conditions, although a state of war may not exist between this country and that whence the airship comes.

No secret is made of the fact that the bill is designed to check German exploits of this kind. For several months at intervals there have been reports of mysterious flights of airships over one part of the country or another, and the introduction of the bill was coupled with a Governmental request to the Opposition not to delay its progress through Parliament. This is taken to mean that the Government has awakened to the fact that foreign airships have actually flown over English territory.

Col. Seely, the Secretary for War, introduced the bill last Friday afternoon. It prohibits the passage of aircraft over certain areas, or, if the Government deem it necessary, over the whole coastline of the United Kingdom and adjacent territorial waters. If any aerial vessel infringes this law, proper officers shall be entitled, after giving a prescribed warning signal, to fire at or into any such aircraft, and use any and every means to prevent infraction of the law.

This bill will be law before many days have passed. It was read the second time on Monday, and its remaining stages in the House of Commons were passed in a single session yesterday. The bill will be taken to the House of Lords early next week.

There was practically no discussion of the bill in the House of Commons. The proceedings took place after midnight in the sessions both of Monday and yesterday. On the second reading Col. Seely said:

"I would point out to the House that this bill is not aimed at the aircraft of any foreign power, but rather at preventing mischievous persons, possibly from oversea, from hovering over places where there are combustible stores, to the great inconvenience of the people of this country."

Papers like the Daily Mail scoff at such a suggestion and declare that the urgency given to the measure is due to the frequent reports of the appearance of unknown airships over various parts of England.

The Times yesterday had an editorial in which it stated that the visits of foreign airships were becoming unpleasantly frequent, adding:

"They have a way of appearing over our ports just after nightfall or before dawn, coming no one knows whence and going nobody knows whither. It would seem either that they have a predilection in favor of following our coastline or that they pass unnoticed, possibly at a greater height, across our territory.

"During the last four or five months they have been seen over Sheerness, Portsmouth, Dover, Liverpool, and, on two separate occasions, over Cardiff. Their course has never been traced. They have hovered at a given spot and then have disappeared. That circumstances not only gives a surreptitious air to their visits, but raises an unpleasant suspicion that these visits may be more frequent than we know.

"This aerial espionage, of unknown extent and minuteness, is an intrusion which we have a right to resent. Its motives are not likely to be friendly, nor can we flatter ourselves that the beauty of the bird's-eye view of our ports is so great as to lead foreigners to spend so much money in order to derive aesthetic gratification from it."

Col. Seely in the House of Commons yesterday, replying to a question, said that Germany possessed five military airships of the rigid type and large size, capable of being safely used at night and of carrying and discharging quantities of high explosives on to British docks, ships, and magazine stores. He said it was undesirable to make public the steps that had been and were being taken to guard against possible dangers of the kind.

A number of sky guns designed for firing at air craft were ordered by the Government some time ago. These are to be fixed at various points on the coast in order to carry out the new law, but it is suggested that to rely on the use of guns against airships is very like the plan to catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

POPE DID NOT LEAVE PALACE.

Official Denial of Report That He Visited Dead Sister's Home.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Vatican denies absolutely the report published in America that the Pope yesterday left the Vatican to visit the home of his dead sister. The authorities at the Vatican add that such action on the part of the Pope would be in utter contradiction of the Pontiff's character, as he considers it his sacred duty to remain within the Vatican walls.

A number of persons, including the Pope's private secretary, Mgr. Bressan, were constantly with his Holiness during the illness of his sister and after her death, until her body was removed to the cemetery chapel, and all of these reject the idea that the Pontiff at any time left the Vatican.

Cancel Foreign Concerns' Charters.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Sulzer to-day signed the Ramsperger bill authorizing the State Superintendent of Insurance, after a hearing, to revoke the certificate permitting a foreign corporation to do business in this State. The act also provides that such revocation shall be subject to review by the courts.

RED CROSS COUGH DROPS.
Druggists have none "just as good." 5c.—Adv.

MRS. WEST TO TESTIFY.

Action for Commissions on Shakespeare Exhibition Being Heard.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, will go on the witness stand in the High Court here to-morrow to deny certain statement made in reference to her connection with the Shakespeare's England Exhibition at Earl's Court last year.

Mrs. West's evidence is required in an action brought by Vernon Worsdale, a company Director and member of the legal profession, against the Earl's Court Company, Limited, for commissions. The plaintiff states that he introduced Mrs. West to the company, as a result of which Mrs. West on behalf of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee entered into a contract to lease the Earl's Court grounds for the Shakespeare Exhibition. Mr. Worsdale says he was to have 5 per cent. on the gross takings falling to the share of the company.

F. E. Smith, M. P., counsel for the company, in court to-day, when the case opened, said he would call Mrs. West to-morrow to say that she never knew Mr. Worsdale before the negotiations opened with the Earl's Court Directors, and that the conversations alleged by the plaintiff to have taken place between them never took place.

Mr. Worsdale contends that it was through dealings with the financial concern in which Mrs. West's husband is a partner that he was able to influence the contract.

Mrs. West was in court to-day, the centre of a large group of fashionably dressed women. She was accompanied by her secretary. She shook her head emphatically, tapping the desk with her lorgnette, when Mr. Worsdale on the witness stand referred to interviews he alleged that he had with her in her Park Lane residence.

PRETTY COMEDY IN LONDON.

"Eliza Comes to Stay" Is Produced in the Criterion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A delightful little comedy by Henry V. Esmond was produced in the Criterion Theatre to-night. It is entitled "Eliza Comes to Stay."

Eliza is an ugly duckling who develops into a beautiful girl and is married to the hero of the piece. The author played the hero. His wife, Eva Moore, was Eliza.

LONDON TO HEAR CARUSO.

Tenor Will Sing in Covent Garden Opera—Scotti Also Engaged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Enrico Caruso has been engaged for the forthcoming season of royal opera at Covent Garden after an absence from the London stage of five years.

Antonio Scotti has also been engaged for the Covent Garden season.

TURKS APPEAL TO POWERS.

But Have Not Stopped Fighting—Massacre of Christians Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Turkish Government has formally requested Sir Edward Grey to invite the European powers to intervene to stop the Balkan War. This request has been communicated to the Ambassadors here, who have transmitted it to their respective Governments. They will meet on Friday to report the result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12. — The Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, in an interview to-day, admited that, while continuing the war, the Porte would strive to conclude peace on the basis of its recent note to the powers.

Heavy fighting ocurred in the Gallipoli Peninsula to-day.

SOFIA, Feb. 12.—It is reported here that the Turkish troops shut the whole male Christian population of Buyuk Chekmedje (near the Tchataija lines) in the school house there and then massacred them. Subsequently they killed all the Christian women and children with the exception of the young girls, whom they carried off on board ship.

CABLE FROM CZAR FERDINAND.

Thanks New York University for Message of Sympathy.

At a meeting of the Oriental Society of the New York University, on Monday, a vote was given almost unanimously by the students and members of the Faculty present in favor of the sending of the following telegram, proposed by Chancellor Emeritus Henry Mitchell MacCracken to Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria:

Czar Ferdinand, Sophia, Bulgaria:
New York University Assembly wishes Balkan allies victory. MacCRACKEN.
New York University, Feb. 10, 1913.

Yesterday the following reply was received:

New York University:
Mr. MacCracken: Sincere thanks to assembly for their so sympathetic wishes.
FERDINAND REX.
Feb. 11, 1913, Government, Sophia.

Before the vote was taken at the Oriental Society meeting, Chancellor MacCracken, who traveled through Turkey in his tour around the world last year, had scored Turkey for her failure in 500 years to assimilate the peoples under her rule, and had laid the cause of her decline as empire to the practice of polygamy and to her governmental policy, which he characterized as "a method of graft."

TERCENTENARY PLANS READY

Founding of Romanoff Dynasty to be Celebrated in St. Petersburg March 6

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The plans for the celebration of the tercentenary of the accession of the Romanoffs to the imperial throne are practically complete. The Government has introduced a bill in the Duma for an appropriation of $212,500 to cover the expenses of the ceremony and to assist the authorities of the smaller cities which will entertain the Emperor and his family in the course of the year.

The actual anniversary, March 6, will be celebrated in St. Petersburg. The trip to Kostroma, where the imperial crown was tendered to Michael, the first Romanoff Emperor of Moscow, and also the journeys to Suzdal, Nizhni-Novgorod, Yaroslav, Rostov, and Pereslavl, towns associated with the early history of Russia, have been postponed until the end of May, when the weather will be more favorable.

These towns, although the capitals of Muscovite principalities, are now mostly out of the track of progress, and the tour of the Emperor and his family will involve some actual discomforts. It will give his Majesty an opportunity of coming into close contact with his subjects. The monasteries and churches in some instances are so small that it will be necessary to import priests and vessels for the sacred services.

The Erivan Grenadier Regiment, the only body of troops in the Russian Army dating back to the time of Emperor Michael, is to be brought from the Caucasus to Kostroma to serve as a guard of honor to the imperial family.

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATE PREMIER OF JAPAN

Count Yamamoto, Who Organized the Victorious Japanese Navy, Heads a New Cabinet.

ROSE FROM HUMBLE STATION

Violent Outbreaks by Holiday Crowds in Osaka Mark the End of Katsura Regime.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—Count Gombei Yamamoto definitely accepted the Premiership this morning and immediately took over the duties of his office.

Rioting of an extremely violent nature took place last night at Osaka, resulting in several charges by the police with drawn sabres. Many persons were injured.

The cause of the outbreak was the breaking up of two meetings by the police. The gatherings were attended by large holiday crowds, who were celebrating the anniversary of the Japanese constitution. They were greatly incensed at the action of the authorities, and many proceeded to demolish or attempt to set fire to offices of the bureaucratic newspapers. Others paraded the streets, attacking and destroying the residences of bureaucratic members of the Diet.

A large force of police reserves was called out and attacked the crowd, which offered a fierce resistance. The rioting continued until the early hours of this morning.

Count Gombei Yamamoto, the new Premier of Japan, was born in the Province of Satsuma in 1852.

He is distinctly a self-made man, coming from a family less distinguished than those of many leaders of modern Nippon. His mental powers, however, early made him prominent among the ambitious young men of Satsuma, which has produced many pioneers of the Japanese Navy.

When he was a little over 20 years old he was sent by the Japanese Government to this country to be educated in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was graduated from there with the class of 1877. Three years later he had reached the rank of Lieutenant in the Japanese Navy. In 1886 he became a Captain. Soon afterward, however, he was was transferred from sea duty to the naval office, where he first served as secretary to the Minister of the Navy. In 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Admiral and created a Baron.

It was while he was in the naval office that his organizing ability won him general fame. While Admiral Togo was fighting in the Sea of Japan with the Russians, Count Yamamoto was Minister of the Navy, and the Count was called "the brains of the Japanese Navy." Since resigning the portfolio of the navy in 1905 the Count has been out of politics.

On his fifth visit to this country in [illegible]moto made a speech at a dinner tendered him by the Japan Society of New York. In this address he said in part:

"It is now over fifty years since America first opened intercourse with Japan and introduced us to the Nations of the West. As I was born about that time, I was taught in my early days of the existence of the United States almost as soon as that of my own country. I have only cited my own experience, but the same thing can be said with regard to a very large number of my compatriots.

"We all know what we owe to the United States for the development of our industries and commerce and also for the education of a number of our countrymen. We especially appreciate the sympathy shown us by the Americans in the late war.

"We have always been next-door neighbors with only an ocean between, but with the acquisition of the Philippines, which is quite close to our Formosa, our territories became still nearer, thus facilitating even more intercourse between the two nations than heretofore.

"Our interests, commercial and otherwise, are so intimately interwoven, and the cordial relations between us of fifty years' standing are of so firm a nature, that I can confidently affirm that they will never be destroyed by mere trifling incidents."

HAS FRIEDMANN'S REMEDY.

Prof. Ehrlich Confirms Report That It Has Been Turned Over to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Prof. Ehrlich, Chief of the Government's Institute for Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfort-on-Maine, confirms to THE NEW YORK TIMES the statement that Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis remedy has been turned over to him officially.

He refuses to discuss the remedy in any manner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Dr. George M. Heath of St. Louis to-day cabled to the German Government that should it care to test the anti-tuberculosis serum that his experiments have evolved, a quantity will be sent at once.

Further, Dr. Heath proposes to German scientists that they test his preparation in any manner they choose, declaring that he will welcome any suggestion tending to improve the results obtained from his own method of administration.

Dr. Heath decided to offer the test to the German Government after a satisfactory interview yesterday with Charles E. Finlay, the New York financier and real estate operator, who has offered $1,000,000 for the successful treatment of the disease. At this interview Mr. Finlay offered to bear the expense of a test to be made upon fifteen persons in St. Louis, to be selected by him. The Heath serum will be administered by a St. Louis physician, also selected by Mr. Finlay, and acceptable to Dr. Heath. The cases, as far as possible, will be typical of different stages of the disease. They will be treated in the homes of the patients, and the whole test will be secret. The tests will begin in about two weeks.

"I was not actuated in my determination to allow German scientists to test my serum by the attitude Dr. Friedmann is said to take," Dr. Heath said to-day.

Barrie's Message to School Children.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—J. M. Barrie will write an article which will be read in London schools to three-quarters of a million pupils.

Belgian General Strike in Prospect.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 12.—April 14 has been settled on as the date for the declaration of a general strike in Belgium by the National Council of Workingmen's Organizations.

Its Flavor Delicious

Porto Rico Coffee Guaranteed by Porto Rico Ass'n

Send 4c for free sample to Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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C. M. DECKER & BROS. New Jersey
AARON WARD & SONS Newark, N. J.
and other large dealers

PRINCE ADALBERT COMING.

Kaiser's Third Son, Paris Report Says, Will Visit Washington in June.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It is reported here that a German naval squadron of two cruisers and several torpedo-boat destroyers will visit American waters next June.

On that occasion, according to the report, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the third son of the Kaiser, will present an autograph letter from the Emperor to President Wilson.

FRANCO-VENEZUELAN ACCORD

Protocol of Agreement Signed by Representatives of Both Nations.

CARACAS, Feb. 12.—The protocol of the agreement for the settlement of the differences between France and Venezuela was signed here yesterday by José L. Andara, Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Louis Levecque d'Avril, the French Commissioner.

The reception of Baron d'Avril by the Venezuelan Government was very cordial, and both parties appear satisfied with the agreement.

ROYAL WEDDING IN OCTOBER.

Prince Ernst Likely Soon to be Proclaimed Brunswick Heir.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—It is understood here that the marriage of Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the German Emperor, to Prince Ernst August, son of the Duke of Cumberland, will take place in October next.

It is assumed that the marriage will be the first step toward placing the young Prince on the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick, since he will enter the Prussian service and take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor as King of Prussia. This will probably be followed by his formal renunciation of the throne of Hanover after his father's death; or another solution may be reached by the Federal Council rescinding its vote making the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the Dukedom of Brunswick dependent upon the formal renunciation of the head of the house to the Hanoverian throne.

The Duke of Cumberland is said to fully approve the betrothal.

KAISER BOASTS OF FARMING.

Rye That Amazed His Neighbors—Plans to Develop Oxen with Speed.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—In an informal speech before the German Agricultural Council to-day Emperor William gave an interesting account of his experiences as a farmer.

He told of the improvements he had made on his estate at Kalinen. Since 1907 he had increased the arable land there from 503 to 632 acres, besides reclaiming 306 acres of meadow land which had previously produced practically nothing. In 1910 this yielded 225 tons of hay, besides pasturing seventy to eighty cattle. In 1911 it yielded 450 tons of hay and pastured 120 cattle and ninety horses. The Emperor said:

"I intend continuing these experiments on an outlying tract of land from which I have evicted the tenant because he was no good."

The Emperor then told the results he had obtained by introducing a variety of rye hitherto unknown in East Prussia. He said:

"The neighboring farmers whose rye had been badly treated saw with astonishment my rye standing with ears erect like the lancers of my Uhlans. When in the Autumn the grain was hauled in the farmers crowded before my barns and fairly cudgeled each other to get seed. I did excellent business with that rye. Before the reclamation was undertaken this land produced 600 to 700 loads, but afterward it yielded 1,300 to 1,400."

The Emperor referred to his experiments in crossing zebu with German cattle, saying the cross-breds produced remarkably strong oxen. He said he hoped to develop a faster breed of oxen, "which will get home the harvest wagon in quicker time than the kinds now used. I have doubts, however, whether I shall be able successfully to challenge the Imperial stud farm at Trakhenen to a race with zebu calves."

The Emperor concluded:

"After my experience it is beyond all doubt that the German farmers are able to supply Germany's entire food, more particularly bread, meats, and potatoes, not only now, but when we have an increased population in the future."

Prof. Rathgen to Lecture Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Prof. Karl Rathgen, the eminent Hamburg political economist, has accepted the appointment as next Winter's Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University, New York.

BIG SHIPPING DEAL RUMORED IN PARIS

Reports Current That American Interests Mean to Buy Many Ships from German Lines.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT ALLEGED

The Promoters, It Is Said, Have Also Approached German Shipyards About Building More Liners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Reports reach here that American shipping interests, backed by the United States Government, have entered into negotiations with the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd and Woermann Lines with a view to buying a fleet of first-class and second-class liners.

It is understood that the Americans want to buy outright the Koenig Friedrich August and Blücher from the Hamburg-American Line, and the Nachtigal from the Woermann Line, as well as two other fast ships.

It is also proposed, according to the report, to charter three second-class liners, one of which would be the Hessen of the North German Lloyd fleet.

Inasmuch as the German Government subsidizes the steamship lines involved, its consent to the transaction is essential. Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Naval Minister, is said to favor the proposition, and it is stated that when the matter comes up before the Reichstag next week there will be no difficulty in obtaining a ratification of the projected purchases by Americans.

The German Government will make one condition, however, and that is that the vessels shall continue to use the Telefunken wireless system which they now employ.

When the transaction is completed the United States Government, according to the same report, will help the American shipping interest engaged in the deal by granting a subsidy on condition that it shall have the right to convert the purchased steamships into auxiliaries in time of war.

That the American capitalists interested in this plan have been negotiating with the Vulcan Yards and the Krupps with a view to the construction of new liners is also reported.

Oxford to Honor Prof. Royce.

OXFORD, Feb. 12.—Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard is to receive the degree of doctor of science from Oxford University on Feb. 25.

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Every Coat We Have—Without Reserve

The Prophet announces the Birth of Winter. The Calendar points to Winter's speedy Death. It is time for clearance for us, for we never carry over a single garment to hide among the new, timely styles with which we open each new season. And this year's backward season causes a condition of overstock which, to insure ***absolute*** clearance, compels a lowering of prices far below normal. Therefore, we offer you on inexpensive and costly coats alike a series of one-quarter to one-half reductions which are unquestionably the ***most remarkable bargains*** in New York. *A Word to the Wise Is Plenty*

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N. B.—Great Coats by the famous John Barran & Sons of England are included; also many medium-weight Coats, warm enough for now and light enough and of sufficiently late style for comfortable, tasteful wear this Spring and Fall.

BETRAYED BY A WOMAN.

Chicago Police Arrest a Man Suspected of $89,000 Train Robbery.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A man known to the police as Elmer Dunne was arrested early to-day in a West Madison Street rooming house by city detectives and special agents of two express companies in connection with the robbery from the "Stock Yards Special" of $9,000 in money and $80,000 in checks in the Pennsylvania freight yards on the night of Jan. 31.

Dunne was reported to have admitted the robbery and to have implicated three other men, one of whom was later arrested. The police refused to give the name of the second man. Traps were set for the other two, but they successfully avoided them.

Dunne's arrest is said to have followed his betrayal to the police by a woman known as "Arizona." She is said to have told of several hold-ups, in which, she said, Dunne was engaged, and also told the police where he could be found. A blue polka-dot handkerchief, such as the one used by the bandit who robbed the train, was found in Dunne's possession.

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A blend of rare flavor—Never sold in bulk.

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Fifty years' experience in tea blending insures the rare perfection that distinguishes Hotel Astor Tea from all others.

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for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum, and all fine metals. Free from acids or other injurious substances.

One trial will convince you it's the Best Cream Polish you ever used.

Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.

Sold by leading dealers.

Eat What You Like

Rationally and in Moderation

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Enables You To Do So

Get a Bottle at any Drug Store.

ROOSEVELT NAMED AS 1916 CANDIDATE

Wild Cheers from 2,500 Diners as Bainbridge Colby Brings Him Out at Lincoln Day Dinner.

COLONEL BATTERS COURTS

Doesn't Care Whether Recall of Decisions Is Construing Constitution or Making It—Beveridge Speaks.

In a pandemonium of cheers Bainbridge Colby launched an unofficial boom last night for Theodore Roosevelt as the standard bearer of the Progressive Party in 1916 at the first annual Lincoln Day banquet of the National Progressive Club at the Hotel Astor. The dinner was characterized by the same enthusiasm as that which made the campaign of the Bull Moose last Fall so picturesque. Fully 2,500 persons were at the dinner, one-third of the diners being women. The women also were generously represented in the seats of honor at the speakers' table. So unexpected was the attendance that it was found necessary to place tables in the corridors and in the Rose and Laurel Rooms, adoining the grand ballroom, while 650 ticket holders were obliged to take their dinners in the Belvedere Apartments, on the fifth floor. When the oratory was begun the boxes in the galleries were given to those who had been compelled to dine apart.

When Col. Roosevelt appeared upon the dais where the speaker's table stood there was an outburst of hand clapping and cheers which lasted for several minutes. Men in evening dress, with their women companions, jumped to their feet and the entire room became a flutter of red silk bandanna handkerchiefs. The same spontaneous enthusiasm was in evidence throughout the evening, but more especially when Roosevelt was informally nominated.

Kind Words for Woodruff.

Timothy L. Woodruff, President of the National Progressive Club, acted as temporary toastmaster and introduced to the assemblage the women at the speakers' table, including Miss Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land"; Miss Mary Ingham, the Philadelphia social worker, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader. He also introduced as a recruit to the ranks of the Bull Moose party Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature and defeated candidate for Governor of that State on the Republican ticket last Fall. Mr. Walker announced that his conversion had been complete and that henceforth he was to be "numbered among the fighters in the ranks."

Controller Prendergast took the chair as toastmaster and complimented Mr. Woodruff as "the man who had made the banquet possible." He described Woodruff as "an able and adroit master of political strategy," and declared that it was he who had placed the Progressive Party second in the race in Kings County on election day.

Bainbridge Colby told of the newspaper attacks which had been made upon Lincoln, Washington, and Jefferson, and asserted that when "the records of the achievements of Theodore Roosevelt in the past year was written by the impartial historian it would be seen that never in his illustrious career had he soared so high, battled so well, or achieved so much."

Struck the Keynote.

"With his ever-expanding sympathies and his deepening know'edge of the needs of our people," continued the speaker, "he grows greater with each effort and each hour. He is the logical leader, as he is the foremost spokesman of the new Democracy. And in another contest, which will not be long delayed, the combined momentum of the people's justice and their sense of enlightened interest, demanding that again he lead them, will be beyond the power of even Theodore Roosevelt to resist."

This marked the climax of Mr. Colby's effort, and its effect was instantaneous. From floor and galleries went up a shout of approval, in which was mingled the bass, gutteral bellow of the Bull Moose, which an organized "cheering section" in one corner of the room used upon every possible occasion throughout the night. William F. McCombs, who as the guest of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was seated at a table adjoining the dais, smiled when asked to comment upon Mr. Colby's remarks, and observed that "he was not in the right camp for talking."

Former State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss declared that the principles of Progressivism demanded a recognition of the fact that the man was more important than the dollar and that in politics it was not the office, but the opportunity for public service which counted.

"Had these principles been as generally understood last Fall as they will be within a few weeks after the next 4th of March," declared Mr. Hotchkiss, "we would not now be looking forward to the inauguration of a minority President elected by a plurality party."

Leading Persons There.

Bourke Cockran and Miss Mary Antin also spoke. Among the more prominent persons present were:

Mrs. Paul Morton,	Mr. & Mrs. J. Francolini,
Homer I. Call,	Sydney W. Fry,
Mrs. Bourke Cockran,	Mrs. Goelet Gallatin,
Bainbridge Colby,	Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
F. M. Davenport,	Gardiner,
Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott,	Judge Wm. M. Day,
Prof. A. B. Hart,	Judge Elbert H. Gary,
Gen. H. C. King,	Judge & Mrs. Jas. W.
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H. Hotchkiss,	Gerard,
Miss Anne Rhodes,	Mr. & Mrs. C. Dana Gibson,
Mr. & Mrs. T. Douglas Robinson,	Mrs. Robert Goelet,
Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Straus,	Baroness De Graffenreid,
Borden Whiting,	Mr. & Mrs. B. Guinness,
Miss Anne Morgan,	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Haggin,
Lawrence F. Abbott,	Prof. E. E. Hale,
Lord Acheson,	Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Hamlin,
Mrs. H. A. Alexander,	Judge & Mrs. L. Hand,
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Alsop,	Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mrs. F. McN. Bacon, Jr.,	Mrs. Thos. Hitchcock,
Mr. & Mrs. C. I. Barnes,	Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Albert S. Bard,	Hodges,
Truxton Beale,	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hoe,
Mr. & Mrs. N. Biddle,	Judge F. C. Hoyt,
Francis I. Bird,	Lydig Hoyt,
Mrs. Elmer Black,	Oscar R. Hundley,
Mr. & Mrs. L. Bonheur,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Gutzon Borglum,	Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. W. Grant Brown,	Miss Frances A. Keller,
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Brown,	Frederick Lewisohn,
Emory R. Buckner,	Prof. S. McC. Lindsay,
F. T. Butterworth,	Martin W. Littleton,
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Bull,	Mrs. William Loeb,
The Rev. & Mrs. J. I. Burrell,	Mrs. N. Longworth,
Joseph W. Burden,	Mr. & Mrs. P. Lydig,
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Strong,	Mr. & Mrs. M. R. Maltbie,
Mr. & Mrs. M. Sullivan,	Mrs. Eleanor Mellon,
Mrs. & Mrs. P. F. Dunne,	Mr. & Mrs. Hugh G. Miller,
J. B. Coles Tappan,	Gouverneur Morris,
E. S. Thompson,	Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Norris,
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,	Frank A. Munsey,
T. L. Van Norden,	George McAneny,
George F. Vingut,	Mr. & Mrs. D. McLean,
L. I. Volk,	Mrs. A. G. Norrie,
Mr. & Mrs. N. Whitehouse,	Herbert C. Pell, Jr.,
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Willcox,	Robert P. Perkins,
Mr. & Mrs. J. Duveen,	Mr. & Mrs. A. Phelps,
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Elder,	Regis H. Post,
Robert Erskine Ely,	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Cram,
Mrs. S. A. Fahnestock,	Mr. & Mrs. J. Creelman,
Mr. & Mrs. H. Fish,	Mrs. Walter Damrosch,
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. O. Field,	Norman S. Dike,
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Fitzgerald,	Mr. & Mrs. B. Dominick,
	Miss Elizabeth Delafield,
	John Corbin,
	Richard H. Davis,
	Walter M. Chandler,
	Mrs. W. F. Morgan.

Rights of Property Second.

Col. Roosevelt made the significant assertion that he would not countenance the amalgamation of the Progressives with either of the two old political parties. This was taken by his hearers as a public repudiation of the course recently advocated by Frank A. Munsey, who recommended the coalition of the Progressives and Republicans under the name of the Liberal Party.

"The Progressive Party has come to stay," said the Colonel. "It will amalgamate with neither of the two old parties, both of which have been controlled and privilege ridden. We believe that in each of those parties, however, there are hundreds of thousands of good, honest men and women who are progressives; the only place for them is in our party. We will welcome them in and we will treat them on an exact equality with ourselves, paying not the slightest heed to whether they are ex-Republicans or ex-Democrats. We are all Progressives together and nothing else, we of the Progressive Party, and ours is the only party competent to mold aright the future of this mighty Republic."

In outlining the policies of the new party Mr. Roosevelt declared that its purpose was "to make a better race and a better earth, to establish in this world the rights of man—the right not only to religious and political, but economic freedom, and to make these rights real and living. We recognize that property has its rights, but they are only incident to, they come second to, the rights of humanity. We hold that the resources of the earth were placed here for the use of man in the mass; that they are to be developed for the common welfare of all, and that they are not to be seized by the few for the purpose of oppression of the many, or even with disregard of the rights of the many. Yet we earnestly believe and insist that our policy so far from being detrimental to property or business, will be for the good of property."

It was particularly fitting, he thought, to speak to the representatives of the Progressive Party on Lincoln's birthday, for the Progressives alone were the representatives to-day of the men of Lincoln's day, who upheld the hands of Lincoln.

Heirs to Lincoln.

"The official leaders of the Republican Party to-day," said he, "are the spiritual heirs of the men who warred against Lincoln, who railed at him as a revolutionist, who denounced him for assailing the Supreme Court, who accused him of being a radical, an innovator, an opponent of the Constitution, and an enemy of property.

"In the first place, remember that Abraham Lincoln's great career began when, at the age of 45, he abandoned the Whig Party, in which he had been brought up, and with which he had always acted and took part in forming the new party, the Progressive Party of that day. The new party in Illinois in October, 1854, laid down a platform which I quote in part:

1. Resolved, That we believe this truth to be self-evident, that when parties become subversive of the ends for which they are established, or incapable of restoring the Government to the true principles of the Constitution, it is the right and duty of the people to dissolve the political bonds by which they may have been connected therewith, and to organize new parties upon such principles and with such views as the circumstances and the exigencies of the Nation may demand.

2. Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the reorganization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and predilections, we unite ourselves together * * * pledged to bring the administration of the Government back to the control of first principles.

"What have these men to say about the words I thus quoted from Lincoln? What sentiment have we ever uttered more revolutionary than this I have quoted?

"Again, Lincoln said that 'as a general rule much of the plain old Democracy is with us, while nearly all the old exclusive silk stocking Whiggery is against us. I do not mean nearly all the old Whig Party, but merely all the nice exclusive sort. And why not? There has been nothing in politics since so congenial to their nature as the present position of our opponents.' Here again, how would it be possible better to describe the exact position of us and of our opponents to-day?"

Col. Roosevelt reviewed Lincoln's attack upon the Supreme Court for its Dred Scott decision, and declared that the great Liberator had been more guilty of contempt than the three editors in Idaho who had been imprisoned for criticising the decisions in the election cases. The décision in these cases, he maintained, constituted "an even graver offense against Justice and decency and an even greater blot on the American judiciary than the Dred Scott decision itself.

"Abraham Lincoln was no less guilty than the three men whom the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho imprisoned for contempt because they criticised in less severe language than Lincoln a decision indefensible from every standpoint of law and justice and popular rights.

Denounces Idaho Decision.

"The reactionary Supreme Court of Idaho has played into the hands of the Republican machine, of which it was itself a part precisely as Justice Taney and the majority of the Supreme Court of the Nation in 1857 played into the hands of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and the reactionary organization of which he and they were parts.

"In Idaho the result was as grave a miscarriage of justice at the election as had already occurred at the nominating convention, and the court became the most potent instrument in this denial of justice. This decision I hold to have been an outrage upon the people of Idaho and not merely upon them, but upon all the people of the United States for any interference with the right of an American in any State to cast his vote and to have it counted for the President of his choice is an offense against the Americans of all the States.

"But the court did not stop here. There was in Idaho a newspaper which fearlessly and in an entirely proper manner condemned the court for this outrage. The editor and publisher of that paper and another man connected with them have been thrown into jail and fined heavily for contempt by the court. The court in its opinion has cited the numerous dynamite outrages and the like that have occurred as justifying its action. No more extraordinary plea was ever made. I yield to no man in the horror I feel for the anarchist and all other criminals who do murder, whether by dynamite or in any other fashion.

"But the damage they do, though great, is by no means as great to the cause of law and order as is that done by a decision such as the decision in question, and no anarchist ever can or ever will hurt the courts as they are hurt by such action as this by the highest court of the State of Idaho.

"A case like that shows the need of the power of popular recall of the judiciary, a need which I believe could probably best be met by having the Judges appointed or elected for life, but subject on petition to recall by popular vote every two years.

Right to Recall Decisions.

"This action would not, however, meet all the difficulties of the case. In this State, for instance, there have been many well-meaning Judges who in certain cases, usually affecting labor, have rendered decisions which were wholly improper, wholly reactionary, and fraught with the gravest injustice to those classes in the community standing most in need of justice. What is needed here is not the right to recall the Judge who in some one instance gives a mistaken and reactionary interpretation of its Constitution, but the right of the people themselves to express after due deliberation their definite judgment as to what the Constitution shall permit in the way of legislation for social and industrial justice.

"I hold that in such a case as the bakeshop case, in such a case as the Workmen's Compensation act, in such a case as the Tenement House Cigar Factory act, in such a case as the act providing for the safeguarding of dangerous machinery, in such a case as the Eight-hour law, that it is for the people themselves to decide whether such a law is or is not to stand on the statute books. I do not care whether you call this action of theirs construing the Constitution or making the Constitution. I care for the fact and not for the name."

Beveridge and Straus.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in the course of a long address, attacked both of the old parties on the ground that each contained elements hostile to one another.

"Who can tell what Republican principles are to-day? Just as there were 'conscience Whigs' and 'cotton Whigs' in 1856, so there are progressive Republicans and reactionary Republicans in 1913. Or who can tell what Democratic principles are to-day? Just as there once were Douglas Democrats and Breckenridge Democrats, so there are Bryan Democrats and Underwood Democrats now. The word 'Republican' means one thing in Wisconsin and the opposite thing in Pennsylvania; one thing in Dakota and the reverse in Rhode Island. The Governor of Connecticut and the Governor of Washington are both Democrats, yet they are further apart than Speaker Clark and Senator Root. An Iowa Republican is a stranger among Massachusetts Republicans; a Nebraska Democrat is an alien to the Democracy of New York.

"So the two old parties are nothing more than groups of warring factions. Their platforms are jumbles of meaningless compromises. Their Presidents must work with separate sections of their respective parties more antagonistic to one another than are the two old parties themselves."

Senator Beveridge asserted that because of the warring factions within both of the two old parties the United States had fallen a quarter of a century behind other and less favored nations in reforms which the non-social and unpatriotic powers do not want. He said that America was behind the rest of the world in industrial laws.

Oscar S. Straus, who headed the Progressive State ticket last Fall, defined progressivism as "a patriotic purpose to adjust our economic and political life to human needs."

"Our opponents charge that our leader, with his initiative, referendum, and recall, is undermining our democratic institutions, and then they accuse him of discovering the Ten Commandments. Well, there may be some truth in both of these charges. Our democracy has been so weakened by privilege and the monopoly of bossism that we must undermine in order to clear away the rubbish and strengthen the foundations. And as for the Ten Commandments, well—they are good enough for us, and, what is more, we propose to stand squarely on them.

"What is meant by social justice? Let me give you just one illustration. In a recent arbitration between the fifty-two Eastern railroads and the locomotive engineers the claim was made that certain roads were not earning dividends sufficient to afford a raise in wages. We decided that a public service corporation that could not afford to pay a reasonable wage, had no right to exist. So, in order to make a beginning and insure a reasonable wage, we established a uniform minimum wage. The law of supply and demand as a regulator of price is a good economic law for commodities, but not for the wages of humans."

REPUBLICANS CLAIM LINCOLN.

Speakers at Dinner Say He Would Not Have Been a Progressive.

A note of bitterness ran through the celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday last night at the annual dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf. It was the twenty-seventh occasion on which the club had commemorated the great President, and the Chairman, J. Van Vechten Olcott, said almost defiantly that there was no reason why such celebrations should not continue. But last year President Taft had been with them, and last night it was realized that he was in three weeks to leave the White House, while those whom the club held responsible for their party's condition were holding a rival festival at another hotel.

Two of the speakers announced for the evening did not turn up—ex-Senator Spooner and James Eli Watson—and even ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew was not in his reserved place. As Mr. Olcott proposed the health of the President of the United States he said he did so not only to Mr. Taft in his official capacity, but also "to the most gracious winner and the best loser any of us have ever known." Then Mr. Olcott read this letter he had received from President Taft:

The White House.
Washington, Feb. 11, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Olcott: I regret my inability to attend the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club of New York this year. A prior engagement takes me to Philadelphia on this occasion. I am in full sympathy with your annual observance of the birthday of the Great President and the Great American. Such observances should mark Feb. 12 in every American community to stimulate the courage and optimism that cannot fail to result from the consideration of the character of Lincoln and of the great crisis through which he carried his stricken country. When we analyze the awful problem of the time in which he lived and consider the successful solutions which he brought about by his God-given patience, his calm confidence, his all-embracing charity and his wonderful foresight, we ought to look with renewed courage toward the solution of the grave problems of the present day.

President Lincoln stood steadfastly by the Constitution: he defended loyally and unswervingly the fundamental law of the land. His steadfastness and loyalty brought triumph and national greatness out of the darkest period in the history of the country. Misrepresentations and perversions of the principles and of the words of Lincoln cannot be too positively resented even now; for the lessons handed down to us from Abraham Lincoln, properly applied, will solve the problems of to-day and of to-morrow, and make for a greater, a freer, a nobler America.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott.

The audience seemed to take some passages in Mr. Taft's letter as a veiled attack on the Progressive Party's pretensions, and cheered loudly, and Mr. Olcott, continuing, said:

"Possibly some people may try to trace their direct political descent from Lincoln, but no one who does not defend the fundamental principles of government can take such a position without a bar sinister to his claim."

After an eloquent panegyric on Lincoln and his work by the Rev. Dr. William Carter, ex-Congressman Charles Frederick Scott of Kansas declared that Lincoln knew no such word as insurgent, for it never entered his mind to consider himself more important than his principles. He was, Mr. Scott went on, the representative of 100,000 Kansans who had never bowed the knee to Baal. They were the Old Guard, beaten but not discouraged, who remembered that they had survived defeat when Progressivism was on earth for the first time in the guise of Populism. For Progressivism might be dressed a little better than Populism and perhaps it shaved a little oftener, but it harbored all the same economic heresies.

Then Mr. Scott took up the four great questions before the country—the tariff, the regulation of big business, the banking and currency problem, and the maintenance of constitutional representative government; and asked how the Democratic Party under Mr. Wilson, to whom they all wished a term of peace and prosperity, could possibly, considering their record, solve them successfully.

DIPLOMAT PRAISES LINCOLN.

Von Bernstorff Tells How Germans Aided the Emancipator.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Tributes were paid to Abraham Lincoln this afternoon by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, and ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, before a joint assembly of the Legislature. The Count told how Carl Schurz and other Germans supported Lincoln. He said German influence saved Missouri for the Union, and purchase of United States bonds by German financiers contributed largely to the success of the Northern cause. He cited statistics showing that 187,158 men born in Germany enlisted in the Union Army.

The Ambassador referred to Lincoln's steadfastness in the face of many anti-coercion meetings and commented that although peace was beautiful it must not be maintained at the expense of ideals. He quoted Bismarck and von Moltke to prove that the United States and Germany always had been friendly.

Mr. Bailey asserted Lincoln would counsel moderation to men of to-day impatient to change governmental principles to achieve reforms. He referred admiringly to Shelby M. Cullom, and expressed the hope that the Legislature would find a man worthy to fill his place in the Senate.

GAIN FOR DEMOCRATS.

Have 12 Supervisors in St. Lawrence Co.—Progressives Get Two.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Democrats gained three members of the Board of Supervisors at the election Tuesday, and now have twelve men on the board, the largest number that party has ever had in this county. Two Progressives and twenty-two Republicans were elected.

Of sixteen towns balloting on the liquor question ten voted "wet" and six "dry."

Made in Atlanta for 25 years.

MATCHLESS FLAVOR

Nunnally's Famous Candy

Now Made in New York

Ask for it, fresh daily, at all good druggists and grocers.

New York Factory, 154 W. 14th St.

TELL STORIES HEARD FROM LINCOLN'S LIPS

Genealogical Society Listens to War Telegrapher's Reminiscences of the President.

A STORY OF HIS ANCESTRY

Never Thrown in a Wrestling Match—His Surprise at Seeing a Man Taller Than Himself.

New and old Lincoln stories were told yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society by men who heard them originally from Lincoln's own lips. The speakers were Gen. James Grant Wilson, Henry Clews, Col. Albert B. Chandler, Charles A. Tinker, and David Homer Bates. The last three were connected with the telegraph station at the War Department at Washington during the civil war.

Gen. Wilson began by telling of his first meeting with Lincoln in Illinois in October, 1858. He said:

"We found Lincoln occupying a shabby little uncarpeted office over a grocery store. Something was said about his first ancestor. He said, 'Well, my young friend, the first ancestor that I know anything about was one Tom Lincoln, who came over in 1634 and settled at a place, Hingham—or perhaps it was Hanghim. Which was it, Judge?'

"From that we passed on to wildcat currency. Mr. Lincoln's story was that he was going down the Mississippi River on a steamboat, when the pilot announced to the Captain that they were out of wood. The Captain said: 'Well, put into the first woodpile.'

"The flat-bottomed boat was run up to the mud shore and the Captain hailed a man who was walking among several piles of wood.

"'Will you sell your wood?' he shouted.

"'Yes,' came the reply.

"'For cash?'

"'Yes.'

"'Take wildcat currency?'

"'Certainly.'

"'Well, how will you take it?'

"The answer came back without hesitation, 'Cord for cord.'

"The Judge mentioned that I had been telling him some curious stories I had heard from Custis, the adopted son of Washington, whom I had recently visited. Mr. Custis had said that Washington was the strongest man of his time and that he had never been thrown in a wrestling match, although he had tried conclusions with professional wrestlers.

"'Well,' said Lincoln, 'do you know that is exactly my record. I have been against a good many men, and I never saw but one fellow that I couldn't throw on his back. That was a fellow named Jack Armstrong, strong as a Russian bear. I couldn't get him down, but, let me tell you, I took particularly good care that he didn't get me down either.'

"A few days later I visited the President again with my brother-in-law, Senator Dixon of Connecticut, and a constituent of his, who was six feet ten inches tall. Well, we met and for the first and perhaps the only time in his life, the President was flabbergasted by the sight of a man looking down on him by six inches.

"Finally his face was overspread by that lovely smile of his, and he said, 'My friend, will you permit me to ask you a question?'

"'Why, certainly, Mr. President,' the man answered.

"'I want to know,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'if you can tell when your feet get cold.'"

Gen. Wilson digressed from Lincoln long enough to show to the audience a relic of Washington, which had recently come into his possession. It was a pair of sleeve links, which Washington had given to Benedict Arnold as a recognition of his gallant conduct at Saratoga. After Arnold had turned traitor he gave them to his only friend among the British officers, Col. Tarleton. Col. Tarleton, at the end of the war, gave them to his American Secretary, who left them to his only son, Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, who on his death bequeathed them to his lawyer and executor, who now owns them.

Henry Clews gave a sketch of Lincoln's life. He was followed by David Homer Bates, manager of the War Department telegraph office and cipher operator during the war. He said:

"I first met Abraham Lincoln in the War Department telegraph office in 1861, having been called to Washington by a telegram from Andrew Carnegie, assistant general manager of military roads and telegraphs. From that day forward I met him daily when he came for news from the front. He did not always wait till telegrams were handed to him, but made the cipher room his lounging place, often watching over our shoulders as we were deciphering important messages from the army. He almost lived in the telegraph office when a battle was in progress, and on several notable occasions stayed with us all night long."

Both Mr. Bates and Mr. Tinker read from their war diaries the tributes they had written upon Lincoln the day following his assassination.

Wealth consists of land (the source of production) and goods (the result of production).

Securities are certificates of the ownership of Wealth. Securities are usually either Mortgages, Bonds or Stocks.

Mortgages are liens on land—the source of production.

Bonds are divided Mortgages and may cover land or goods.

Stocks are the remnants of wealth after mortgages or bonds are deducted.

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Our stocks in these departments include some very artistic models at astonishingly Moderate Prices. We urge an inspection of these offerings and a comparison with values prevailing elsewhere.

Mahogany Bedstead (Four Poster)	30.00
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" Divan	11.00

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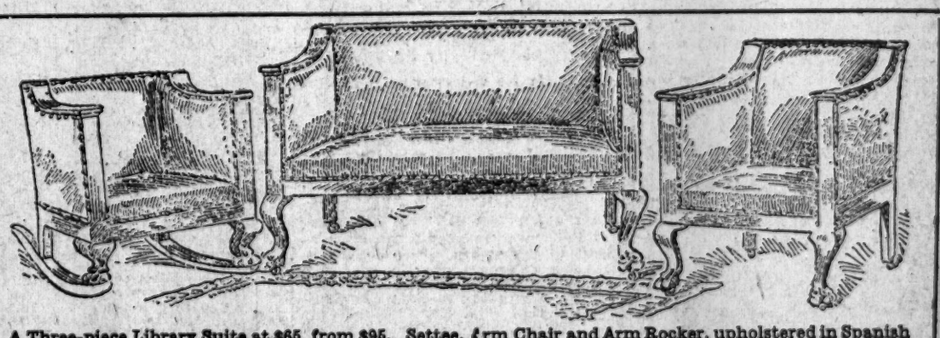
It is the hospitality that is based on SINCERITY that characterizes this GIMBEL Furniture for the Library.

It affords genuine, unaffected comfort—makes the visitor welcome, and tempts him to prolong his stay.

It doesn't wear out—its sincerity is woven into the stanch materials, the workmanlike putting together of each piece as well as into the outward appearance that bespeaks gentility. ¶ Such Furniture is indeed in place in the Library—the room of all others in the home that is devoted to restful recreation, to the exclusion of the hurries and worries of the outside world.

In this February Furniture Sale we have grouped a charming gathering of Library Furniture which we recommend to the inspection of every comfort-loving home-owner.

It includes Three- and Five-piece Suites, in substantial leather and effective tapestries, generous in build; also separate pieces such as Arm Chairs, Arm Rockers and Settees of which the following examples, with February saving of 10 to 50 per cent., are typical.



A Three-piece Library Suite at $65, from $95. Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, upholstered in Spanish leather splendidly finished; massive frames of solid mahogany.

A Five-piece Library Suite at $162.50 from $325

A five-piece leather suite, consisting of settee, two arm chairs, rocker and side chair, best quality of upholstery, covered in fine leather, with brass nails showing around edge of frames.

Three-piece Suites

Regular Price	February Price	Regular Price	February Price
$200	$150	$110	$75
$122	$92	$95	$65
$133	$100		

Rocking Chairs

$55	$42.50	$38	$27
$50	$40	$20	$15
$40	$34		

Seventh Floor

Arm Chairs

Regular Price	February Price	Regular Price	February Price
$80	$65	$55	$42.50
$70	$55	$45	$37
$65	$50	$40	$30

Odd Settees

$175	$150	$85	$75
$60	$45	$48	$35

Golden Oak Library Tables

$40	$30	$22	$16.50
$17	$14		

Mahogany Library Tables

Regular Price	February Price	Regular Price	February Price
$50	$35	$45	$27.50
$35	$28	$22	$14
$14	$10		

Mahogany Bookcases

$65	$50	$45	$37.50
$55	$48.50	$40	$32
$50	$42	$28	$23.50

Golden Oak Bookcases

$25	$20	$12.50	$10.50
$24	$19	$8	$5.75

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Wonderful Overcoats These—

Newer in fabric, later in style than any yet shown this season. And the time before they find wearers will be very short.

All Must Go!

There are nearly 3,000 of these smart coats in the Hackett-Carhart stores today.

Every fabric, every coloring, every cut most favored by fashion among them.

The tailoring is of the same high calibre as has marked Hackett-Carhart clothes for more than half a century.

And at the present prices—because of the concern's reorganization—you will easily save half on whatever your selection—*probably more than half.*

But you cannot afford to delay seeing these overcoats much longer. They are going fast.

Today, however, we will guarantee you will get just exactly what you are looking for—*and at about half the price you expected to pay.*

$13.50 to $20 Overcoats—regular stock and broken sizes..... **$7.50**

$15, $18, $20 and $22.50 Overcoats. **$9.50**

$20, $22.50, $25 and $28 Overcoats..... **$12.50**

$25, $28, $30, $35 & $37.50 Overcoats.... **$15**

$30, $35, $37.50, $40 & $42.50 Overcoats.. **$19**

$45, $50, $55 and $60 Overcoats..... **$25**

Suit Reductions:

$20, $22.50, $25 and $28 Suits are now..... **$12.50**

$25, $28, $30, $32.50, $35 and $37.50 Suits are now..... **$15**

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Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes, for men, women, boys and girls. It is sold with the guarantee that any pair that fails to make good, through fault of its own, will be replaced by the factory.

Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other first class rubbers.

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SUFFRAGE HIKERS UNDAUNTED BY COLD

Plod on to Metuchen, N. J., Though One Woman Needs a Doctor When She Gets There.

SCARE JERSEY LIVE STOCK

Even a Police Horse Runs Away in Newark When He Sees the Marchers—Feasted Along the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Feb. 12.—"The Army of the Hudson," the warlike name selected for the suffragette hikers by Gen. Rosalie Jones, arrived in this town tonight after its first day's march toward Washington, where it will take part in the suffragette parade on March 3.

Darkness had long fallen when Gen. Jones had led her tired followers into the Hillside Hotel. The march was a trying one for the fifty or more women who persevered in their determination to accompany the pilgrims at least part of the way. Out of Newark the road was thinly covered with ice and snow. By noon the sun had reduced this to mud and slush. The army arrived at Elizabeth shortly after noon, and when the marchers took to the road again after luncheon they had a cold wind to face. To add to the discomfort of the marchers the temperature began to fall, and long before the army stopped for the night those in line were chilled. Gen. Jones was requested by some of the marchers and the war correspondents to stop at Rahway, but she refused, and ordered the army to advance.

Five miles from this place three of the hikers protested that they could not go any further. "Then go back to Rahway," said the General, "we are going on." Time after time the General urged the stragglers to keep up. To urge them forward she and Col. Craft marched in the rear. One woman's condition was so serious when the party halted for the night that a doctor was called to attend her.

March Starts from Hudson Terminal.

The army began its march on Washington at 9 o'clock this morning from the Hudson Terminal, and a large crowd was on hand to cheer its departure. Yellow badges bearing the slogan "Votes for women" were everywhere in evidence. Mounted on a bench near the trains Gen. Jones and Col. Craft made speeches that aroused the enthusiasm of their followers, but which brought jeers from the unsympathetic.

"Remember," Gen. Jones said to her companions, "we are going through. Let those who fall out return, but, remember, our motto is 'On to Washington.'"

Then the General drew a small whistle and blew a short, sharp blast.

"Get your tickets for Newark," she ordered. There was an advance on the ticket office, and then the pilgrims descended to the train that took them to Newark.

According to a list given out by Gen. Jones, these are the hikers who will march through to the National capital: Gen. Jones, Col. Ida Craft, Capts. Mrs. John C. Boldt, Mrs. Mary D. Baird, the Misses Hetty Wright Graham, Martha Klotschken, Elizabeth Freeman, and Margaret Dortch, Mrs. Constance Tenepp, Mrs. George Wind, Miss Minerva Crowell, Miss Phoebe Haron, Mrs. Mae Morgan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Aldrich.

The first misunderstanding of the hike came as the pilgrims were boarding the train for Newark. Col. Ida Craft thought as it was to be a march from New York to Washington the pilgrims should walk all the way. Gen. Jones pointed out that the roads across the meadows were so bad that the start must be made from Newark.

"Well, then," said Col. Craft, "we must walk in the train."

The General would not issue the order.

"Then," said the Colonel, "I will walk alone." And walk she did. Her walk was accompanied by the opening and closing of doors, to the evident surprise of the guards and the indignation of the other passengers. As the Colonel walked her mind was busy with a problem in arithmetic. She said later that as she found she was moving toward Newark several yards for every step she took she decided she was not living up to the programme. After journeying three times through the train she gave it up.

"It isn't a fair walk," she confided to Gen. Jones, "unless one made the trip innumerable times and walked each time. Then one might figure it out with exactness and the walk would be a fair one."

So peace was restored.

Auto Accompanies the Hikers.

The pilgrims formed in line outside the terminal in Newark. First came a line of mounted policemen led by a Lieutenant with a yellow "Votes for women" pennant fluttering from his saddle. Then came the scout auto, driven by Miss Oliver Schults. A little yellow wagon covered with suitable inscriptions and driven by Miss Elizabeth Freeman was next. Then came Gen. Jones and Col. Craft and behind them a line of women marching two by two that covered a block. The banners of the Newark Equal Suffrage League, the Essex County Suffrage Society and the Orange Political Study Club were displayed. Milton G. Wendt of Albany and the Rev. W. C. Kinsley of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark were trumpeters.

At times marching in the lead of the hikers was a youth who said he was Percy Passmore. He carried a large banner of white, with a blue field, studded with stars. No one knew the young man; he simply asked to go along. He said his strange banner was the emblem of the suffragette organization, and that if it was planted on the National Capitol women would soon get the votes. Passmore said he lived in New York and was a clerk. He admitted that he was without means, but he said he had faith that he would get support until his mission was accomplished.

Laussanne, the suffragette horse, is causing anxiety. He was purchased at the last minute in Newark at a bargain. He cost $59.98. Gen. Jones was not sure that his legs and his resolution would last the journey through.

Miss Elizabeth Aldrich attracted much attention at the start. Across her chest was this sign:

"I was a voter in California. New York had better get busy."

Col. Craft spoke at the street meeting in Newark, and so did Gen. Jones. As the procession filed across Military Park some fifty suffragettes of Newark joined it for the tramp to Elizabeth. The first part of that march was fraught with trouble. A white horse drawing an express wagon took fright in the main street of Newark and fell down. Gen. Jones called a halt and the hikers assisted in getting it up.

As the line swung past Bigelow and Frelinghuysen Avenues a horse drawing a lumber wagon, surprised at the unusual gathering, ran away. A citizen caught him after a run of a block. The hikers did not assist in this case. Later the police Lieutenant stopped to speak to a pilgrim. His horse took one look at the women and it was five blocks before the Lieutenant could stop him. Near Lyons Farms a motherly-looking woman came to the roadside. She carried about a dozen hot hard-boiled eggs.

"Carry an egg in each hand," she said. "It will keep you warm. Then at the end of the day's march you can eat the eggs."

So equipped some of the marchers started out again. The eggs were eaten long before this town was reached.

W. H. Williamson, a blacksmith, was asked by Col. Craft:

"Are you in favor of the suffragettes?"

"No," came the prompt reply. "I am a Democrat."

At Elizabeth the hikers and their escort were entertained at the Elks Club by Mrs. James Floy and the Essex County suffragettes. It had been hoped that the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell would be present. She could not come because of the weather. When the hikers passed the home of Mrs. D. W. R. MacDonald of the Newark Equal Suffrage League she invited them to drink hot coffee and eat cakes. Gen. Jones declined the invitation, as she said the weather made it imperative to press on. As the army neared Elizabeth two members of the New Jersey National Guard in full uniform stood at the curb.

"Here come the women," was the cry that went up as the line entered Elizabeth. The soldiers came to a salute and Gen. Jones returned it in proper military style. A band of small boys with a fife and drum made its appearance. With all the frankness of boyhood the band expressed an uncomplimentary opinion of the suffragettes, but fell in line nevertheless, and the hikers marched many miles to the tap of the drum.

Cheered at Elizabeth Country Club.

As the army of the Hudson passed the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, the members stood on the steps and cheered. The same thing happened when the line passed the Mattano Club in North Broad Street, Elizabeth. Some of the marchers paused to distribute literature, and the club retaliated by serving hot bouillon.

John, the butler, served it, and said that he believed all women should vote. There was one incident that, Gen. Jones said, pointed to success. As the hikers passed Jacob Rieder's farm outside of Elizabeth a great flock of pigeons arose in the air and circled about them. Then the marchers encountered three cows which a native was driving down the road. As the cows showed no disposition to deviate from their course, the suffragettes scattered.

At Metuchen, F. B. Smith was waiting with a flag to welcome the hikers and escort them to the hotel.

The marchers were joined to-day by Ernest J. Stevens and E. S. Lemmon of Philadelphia, members of the Wanderlust Club, who will return later and guide the army of the Hudson into Philadelphia. To-night the hikers were entertained by the Metuchen Club. To-morrow afternoon the pilgrims will be entertained at luncheon by the New Brunswick Suffragette Club. They are looking forward with some misgivings to their reception by Rutgers College students.

BAND TO GREET MARCHERS.

Washington Suffragettes Will March Out to Meet Gen. Jones's Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—When "Gen." Rosalie Jones and her suffrage army arrives within a few miles of Washington several hundred suffragettes from this city, headed by a brass band, will march out to meet her. Plans for this escort into Washington were outlined at suffrage headquarters to-day.

When the suffrage army arrives at Baltimore it will be joined by the contingent from that city, which is to participate in the pageant on March 3. The two forces will unite and complete the trip to Washington together. The suffragettes who will go out to meet the marchers will be women who have been active in the work here. Accompanying them will be a squad of cavalry women and the brass band will be composed of women.

Suffragettes on Their Hike to Washington.

PHOTOS. © BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOC.

LAST FIGHT BEGINS ON DUAL SUBWAYS

Shearn Will Try for Court of Appeals To-day and Lead Attack at Public Hearing.

SETH LOW WRITES McCALL

Urges Him to Sign the Contracts as They Are—McAneny Says There Is No Alternative.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for John J. Hopper in the subway injunction suit, will make another attempt to-day to carry the matter to the Court of Appeals. He has prepared a brief which he will file with the Appellate Division, contending that there are many precedents for an appeal to the highest court on a temporary injunction, and that the same right should be accorded to him.

If Mr. Shearn cannot go further with his application for the temporary injunction he is not likely to press the suit for the permanent injunction. Long before the court could pronounce on that the Public Service Commission would have taken action on the contracts, and it would be useless then to enjoin them. Moreover, he stated yesterday that he did not think that there was any other ground on which he could bring a new application for a temporary injunction against the commission.

However, he is quite determined that if the commission and the Board of Estimate adopt the contracts, and they are executed, he will begin another suit in the attempt to have them declared void.

Mr. Shearn is likely to be the principal speaker at the public hearing of the commission on the final form of the contracts, which has been scheduled for 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen has a conference in connection with the alteration of the New York Central's west side line, which may keep him away from the meeting.

The opponents of the subway are not likely to have it all their own way. The Brooklyn League and a number of the organizations of Brooklyn and Queens have appointed delegations.

Seth Low Pleads for the Public.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low sent to Chairman McCall yesterday a copy of the letter on subways he recently sent to Gov. Sulzer, and added some remarks on special points. In the first place, he pointed out, that neither the city nor the companies will really pay for the subways, but the traveling public. Consequently he held the dual system was by far the most advantageous plan suggested, for it would give the people "the longest rides, the greatest area of single fares, and the widest choice of rides" of any plan that has been proposed.

Mr. Low also says that it has been calculated that the public will save from $5,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year by means of the substitution through the dual plan of singles for double fares. This consideration alone he considers should induce the new Chairman to adopt the dual system.

Mr. Low then went on to answer certain "misstatements" made by those who oppose the dual system. The first is that in case of default by either of the companies the city would be responsible for the bonds issued by the defaulting road. Of this the ex-Mayor says:

This is an absolute misstatement. The city is not responsible either for the principal or for the interest of any of these bonds. Undoubtedly, if the railroad should default, the bondholders of that railroad would step into its shoes and have a preferential claim upon the earnings, but, if the earnings were insufficient to meet this claim, no call whatever could be made upon the city to make good the deficiency. The people who are urging the possible liability of the city for the defaulted bonds of either or both of the railroads, are the same people who are claiming that these railroad companies will make from those contracts more than they should. I submit that these arguments are mutually destructive.

Mr. Low then complains that the critics of the dual system have always been harping on what the city is going to give and not on what it is about to receive. The city, he points out, is to become immediately the dominant partner in a unified system which will cost more than twice what it has put into it. Then the first contract with the Interborough will be terminated fifteen years before it would otherwise be, and the second contract will end at the same time, so that the city will avoid the danger of having itself filled up with subways which have no relation to one another.

Finally, Mr. Low points out that, as Chairman McCall has said himself, the city can recapture all the new lines after ten years, and there is also the arrangement for the "swapping of legs."

A Statement from McAneny.

Borough President McAneny issued a statement yesterday in which he pointed out the damage which would be caused by any failure to carry out the dual system at the present juncture. In the first place he rehearses the figures with regard to the debt limit, and shows that when the city has contributed its share to the construction of the new subways there will be left "not more than $32,000,000 for the docks, the Court House, and other necessities of the larger class. In short, all that the city can spend on subways for some years to come is already taken for the dual plan."

If the opponents of the plan prevail, and city money alone were available for construction certain lines, the Borough President asserts, would have to be dropped. He thus enumerates them and their cost:

The Seventh Avenue Line from Times Square to the Battery	$19,206,000
The Park Place and William Street connection with the new East River Tunnel to Borough Hall in Brooklyn	13,801,000
The Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway system in Brooklyn	9,551,000
The Nostrand Avenue and Livonia Avenue extensions serving the Flatbush and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn	6,002,000
The Forty-second Street line from Times Square through the Steinway Tunnel and Long Island City to the Queensboro Plaza	8,097,000
The line through Fourteenth Street in Manhattan under the East River and through the eastern district of Brooklyn	15,771,000
The extension of the Bridge Loop Line in Manhattan south through Nassau Street and the financial district to a point of connection with the new East River Tunnel of the Brooklyn system	5,177,000
The new elevated lines to Jamaica	4,018,000
The Brooklyn Company's part in the Flatbush Avenue extension connecting the Brighton Beach lines	5,822,000
The Myrtle Avenue elevated extension in Brooklyn	607,000
The elevation and third tracking of the Sea Beach Line to Coney Island	2,720,000
Third tracking of the existing lines in Brooklyn and their connection with the projected trunk lines in Manhattan	5,326,000

The result of such elimination, Mr. McAneny says, would be the abandonment of the development of the lower west side and the connection with the Pennsylvania Station; the relief to the financial district through the William Street and Nassau Street lines; the Steinway tunnel system, which is to be obtained by the city at $5,500,000 less than it cost the company, except in so far as it might be used for trolley service; the improvement of the present Brooklyn elevated lines and the 5-cent Coney Island fare; the Flatbush Avenue extension, and the great Eastern District line in Brooklyn.

Moreover, all the opponents of the dual system can offer in exchange is an abbreviated independent system, with double fares at every point where it is now proposed that transfers shall be given. The loss in fares to the public, Mr. McAneny figures at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and, in addition, there would be the loss through the failure to develop those districts which the dual system, but not any independent system, could serve.

TO SUNDAY ADVERTISERS.

Advertising copy for the Sunday Edition must be in The Times Building at or before noon on Friday. Advertisements for the Art Page on Sunday must be in hand at or before 3 P. M. on Thursday.—Adv.

PLANS HOME FOR THE AGED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—To remove the stigma of pauperism attached to the designation "almshouse" or "poorhouse," Assemblyman Levy introduced a bill to-day to provide for the establishment of a home for the aged of both sexes in the southern section of the State. Its inmates would come from New York City, and from Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland Counties. An appropriation of $100,000 for a 500-acre site and for the erection of suitable buildings is asked.

"Many a poor and helpless man and woman have sought to die in starvation rather than submit to what they regarded as the shame attending their admission into almshouses and poorhouses," said Mr. Levy to-night. "I regard it as essentially the duty of the people to sustain their helpless and refined aged."

Year in Prison for White Slaver.

Angelo Di Mattio, a garment worker, was sent to Blackwell's Island penitentiary for a year's imprisonment yesterday by Judge Martin in the Federal District Court for having violated the white slave law by taking Jennie De Rose from this city to Little Falls, N. J., and there placing her in a disorderly resort called the White House.

McCOMBS MAY SIFT THEM.

Office Seekers, Report Says, May Go to a Referee Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, when he becomes President, it is reported, will make most of his Federal appointments to office through a sort of National Referee Board. This board, according to the talk heard here to-day, will be headed by William F. McCombs, first Mr. Wilson's campaign manager and later Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Republican members of Congress have heard the rumor and are chaffing their Democratic colleagues about the obstacles ahead for their constituents who desire to receive appointments.

According to the political gossip, the Referee Board, more or less informal in nature, will pass on all applications and recommendations for office before Mr. Wilson takes them in hand. This does not mean that the next President will avoid responsibility for his appointments. It means, if current reports are true, that by this weeding out process he will be able to give more personal attention to his appointments than any President has given since the country reached its present proportions. It also means that the President will escape much annoyance from members of Congress who wish to please their office-seeking constituents by presenting them personally to the President with a recommendation.

A Democratic Senator, who is on familiar terms with Gov. Wilson, was asked about the report to-night.

"I haven't heard of the board," he said, "but, of course, Mr. Wilson would naturally consult Mr. McCombs a great deal on appointments. That would be the natural course for him."

This remark of the Senator may mean that Mr. McCombs will head a referee board or it may indicate that Mr. McCombs will enter the Cabinet as Postmaster General, when he would naturally handle the patronage.

Much speculation has been aroused by the remark of one of Gov. Wilson's recent callers, who said that the Governor had questioned him about the location of the President's room in the Capitol and its fitness as a place for receiving members of Congress. The inference was at once drawn that the Governor expected to play as intimate a part in National legislation as he had in legislation at Trenton. There, of course, his working office is in the Capitol building, and it is understood here that he even has talked to Democratic caucuses on the policy of the party. Such tactics in Washington would be revolutionary. Some Senators think that Gov. Wilson's inquiries were made merely for the purpose of getting general information. The President's room is never occupied by the President except at his inauguration and on the last day of each session, when he visits the Capitol to sign bills passed in the closing minutes. President Grant used to lounge a good deal in the office of Speaker James G. Blaine at the other end of the Capitol, but it is recalled that this was done more as a mark of friendship for the Speaker than from any desire to influence Congress.

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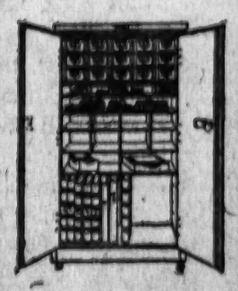

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Use the escalators in going from floor to floor. They are never crowded.

No waiting, they are always ready for you; and best of all, they are easy to use, and safe.

Do not forget on your next shopping tour to

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For the Voice
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Good help in the home or the office, saves time and trouble. THE TIMES's Want columns provide the best.—Adv.

INCORPORATION BILL FOR ALL EXCHANGES

Governor Has It Introduced to Force Those Bodies Under Banking Department.

RIGHTS LIMITED DEFINITELY

Reports Must Be Submitted to State Superintendent—Failure to Obey Proposed Law Made Misdemeanor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Sulzer caused to be introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-day a bill providing for incorporation of the Stock Exchanges. In a general way the method of incorporation follows the line laid down for other corporations, but it contains a feature the constitutionality of which has been questioned by lawyers in the Legislature. It makes incorporation of the Exchanges after Sept. 1 next compulsory. Here is the full text of the mandatory section:

Section 357.—After Sept. 1, 1913, no association of individuals shall have or be deemed to have or possess by any implication or construction the power of engaging in the business of affording to its members, or to others, facilities for dealing or trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities or commodities through the agency of what is commonly known as an exchange, unless such association be incorporated under the provisions of this article.

Every person transacting business as a member of such a voluntary association in violation hereof, or participating in the transaction of such business, shall be guilty of a misdemanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Unlawful transaction of such business by an association or the members thereof may be enjoined at suit of the Attorney General upon the direction of the Superintendent of Banks.

Gov. Sulzer said to-day he had drafted the bill, but he added he did not suffer from pride of authorship, and intimated broadly if the lawmakers should determine that bills for the reform of Wall Street methods which he caused to be introduced ought not to be enacted he would have no quarrel with them.

"All I am trying to do," said the Governor, "is to accomplish results along the lines of reforms demanded by the people. I was very careful in my message to the Legislature not to get committed on mooted matters, but submitted those mooted questions to the Legislature for careful investigation and for determination after hearing both sides. I believe both sides ought to be heard, and then it is for the Legislature to determine just what legislation it should pass to remedy evils in the Stock Exchanges and place on the statute books a form of legislation in the interest of the public."

With the earlier output of Wall Street legislation, this latest bill has been referred to the Committees on Code and Judiciary in the Senate and Assembly. The Governor has asked the legislative leaders to give a public hearing before the four committees on the entire series of Stock Exchange bills on Feb. 26, and to notify in advance everybody who may desire to be heard.

"All I can say," said the Governor, "is that I hope the Legislature will give heed to my recommendations on this subject in the interest of the general welfare."

The Incorporation bill would place the Exchanges under the supervision of the State Banking Department. It provides for the insertion of a new article to be known as Article XI. in the banking law and confers on twenty-five or more persons the right to form an exchange corporation for the purpose of giving to its members or to others facilities for dealing or trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities, or in commodities.

The method of incorporation is in accordance with the provisions of the corporation law, generally speaking. The bill vests in exchange corporations all the powers given by that law and in the membership corporation law not inconsistent with the provisions of the new article. In addition to this, the following powers are vested in exchange corporations under Article XI.:

To purchase, lease, hold, and convey such real estate as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business and of its members, such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of securities for loans made by or moneys due to such corporation, such as shall be required by it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held or guaranteed by it.

To borrow and rolend money and give and receive suitable obligations therefor.

To lend to its members such of its funds as the Directors deem prudent and subject to the by-laws of the corporation.

To invest its funds in the public funds of this State or of the United States or such other securities as the Superintendent of Banks may approve.

To establish, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks, branches for the transaction of its business elsewhere than in the place where its principal place of business is situated.

To sell, transfer, and assign its stock or other quotations to any individual or corporation.

To establish an exchange or exchanges for the convenience of its member sengaged in the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and other securities or commodities for themselves or fo others.

To provide for the safe-keeping of earnest moneys, stocks, bonds, and other securities and valuable property, and for the convenient delivery and interchange of the same between members dealing therein.

To provide for the summary expulsion of a member who fails to meet his obligations, and the sale of his seat at public auction for the benefit of his creditors.

To discipline its members and impose penalties or summarily expel a member for violation of the rules, regulations, and by-laws of the corporation.

Other sections provide for the examination of Exchange corporations by the State Superintendent of Banks in the same manner and to the same extent as banking institutions. The bill provides that the Superintendent of Banks must approve all by-laws of Exchange corporations before they become effective. He will have the right to reject or accept certificates of incorporation. Exchange corporations must submit annual reports to the Banking Superintendent, covering all business up to and including the last business day of September in twenty days after that date. The bill imposes a fine of $1,000 for each day the report may be delayed beyond the twenty-day limit. A similar fine is to be imposed if the report is not in legal form.

Another Stock Exchange bill introduced to-day makes it a misdemeanor for brokers to "shade" customers' orders. That practice consists of buying or selling securities for a customer at a fraction above or below the market price and appropriating the difference under the pretext that it was the best bargain that could be made. The bill provides that a broker on demand must deliver to a customer an exact memorandum covering every phase of the transaction, giving the date, hour, and minute when it occurred, to give the customer every facility for checking the report, with a view to testing whether the price is right.

Still another bill, put in to-day to complete the series of ten, makes it a misdemeanor for the governing board of one Exchange to discriminate against the members of another. Gov. Sulzer said that bill was drafted to meet complaints which had reached him that the New York Stock Exchange refused to execute orders coming from members of the Consolidated Exchange.

"The New York Stock Exchange," said the Governor, "is a quasi-public institution, and any man who has a stock or bond to sell or who wants to buy a stock or bond ought to have the right to do so, whether he is a member of the Consolidated Exchange or not."

Gov. Sulzer said he had read in the newspapers the complaint made by President Kendall of the New York Bank Note Company that his concern was being discriminated against in the printing of stock certificates by the New York Stock Exchange in favor of the American Bank Note Company and subsidiary concerns.

"I am looking into this matter," added the Governor, "but I do not really see what I can do about it. If there were anything in the constitution or the by-laws of the Stock Exchange regarding it something might be done. It is just a matter, I suppose, of some one intimating through some official to the persons who wish to list a security that the certificates must be engraved by the favored bank note company."

Mr. Sulzer made public to-night a letter he had received from James F. Mabon, President of the New York Stock Exchange, regarding the recent great activity in American Can stocks. When Mr. Mabon called on the Governor recently, at the head of the Stock Exchange committee which came to the capital to talk over the proposed Stock Exchange reforms, Mr. Sulzer more than intimated he thought that activity might have been induced by manipulation. He asked for an explanation, which Mr. Mabon gave in his letter.

Mr. Mabon assured the Governor investigation had convinced him that all the large transactions in American Can stock which had been recorded were genuine.

"Examination of the matter shows that of 306 firms doing an active business on Jan. 30, 1913, 222 had transactions in American Can stock, and on Jan. 31, 1913, of 408 firms 251 had transactions," wrote Mr. Mabon. "This reveals widespread activity on the part of many firms, representing many different interests and customers. The firms having the largest orders to buy secured stock from a great number of sellers, one large order to buy being filled by 100 separate purchases. These orders were received in the regular course of business, with no evidence to point to manipulation.

"The situation of the American Can Company was that about 33 per cent. of past-due dividends had accumulated on their preferred stock, and the question as to whether their Board of Directors would or would not take action to provide for the settlement of these dividends, together with the fact that the annual report of the company was also shortly forthcoming, was the occasion for the activity in these stocks and the fluctuations in their price."

PANAMA FAIR BILL KILLED.

Measure Providing $2,000,000 for Government Participation Is Shelved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The bill to provide $2,000,000 for Government participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 at San Francisco was killed for this session of Congress by the action of the House late to-day on a test vote of 112 to 117 in a parliamentary skirmish for closing debate.

The action followed several hours of manoeuvring with many roll calls. Representative Heflin of Alabama, in charge of the measure, said there was no hope of bringing up the matter in the House again, although it might be possible for it to be covered in an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the Senate. One of the principal objections to the measure was the provision for seven commissioners at $7,500 a year each, to be paid, with their traveling expenses, by the exposition company. Opponents of the bill maintained that this provision was designed to facilitate its pasage through the House.

MICHAEL QUITS AS CONSUL.

Head of Calcutta Service Was Once Chief Clerk to John Hay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After a service of eight years as United States Consul General at Calcutta, India, William H. Michael has retired from the Consular Service on account of ill health. He will be succeeded, it was announced to-day, by Alphonse Gaulin, at present American Consul General at Marseilles, France.

Mr. Michael figured in the recent Congressional investigation into an expenditure of $11,000 made by Secretary of State Hay in obtaining confidential information in foreign countries. Mr. Michael at the time was Chief Clerk of the State Department.

ILLINOIS DEADLOCK.

No Choice for Either Term on First Joint Ballot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The first joint ballot for the long-term United States Senatorship taken to-day in the Illinois Legislature resulted in no choice. The vote was: Sherman, (Republican,) 76; Lewis, (Democrat,) 89; Funk, (Progressive,) 25; Berlyn, (Socialist,) 4. Present, not voting, 7; absent, 1.

There also was no choice for the Lorimer vacancy. Charles Boeschenstein, member of the Democratic National Committee, led with 56 votes, while Sherman (Republican) had 50. Funk (Progressive) received 26 votes. Lorimer got one vote.

BABIES AT WORK IN STATE FACTORIES

Investigating Committee Reports Many Violations of Child Labor Law.

THREE-YEAR-OLD IN CANNERY

More Than a Thousand Children Employed in 33 Sheds and the Oldest Is Only Fourteen.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—How children slave for hours in canning sheds, with their blistered fingers wrapped in rags, and also in tenements, making toys, flowers, and plumes; and how women toil excessively, sometimes for mere pittances, in industrial establishments in this State are graphically described in the report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, which was submitted to the Legislature to-day.

The report says that canners operating in the rural districts have never obeyed the State child labor law "because they never have had to." They have contended that their "sheds," in which the children snip beans and husk corn, are not "factories," and that, under certain conditions, the employment of children less than 14 years of age is legal. The "employment of mere babies," the commission holds, has been the result, and it adds that of 1,259 children found at work in thirty-three sheds the oldest was 14 and the youngest 3.

Many of the canners, the report explains, are opposed to the employment of children, and half of them do not resort to it, but, "as the canning industry is largely devoted to the exploitation of foreigners, the parents of the children make them work."

Pathetic instances of this compulsion are given in the report. One little fellow of 11 had stopped work for a second and was throwing some bean snippings at another. His father hit him brutally across the face and set him to snipping again.

"Boss says work begins at 4 to-morrow," one of the "working Inspectors" was told by a little Italian boy. The Inspector left the shed at 9:30 that night. About a dozen children were still there, and half of the floor was covered a foot deep with beans, which were held over night.

Of women workers the report says: "No woman can work from sixteen to twenty-one and one-half hours a day for weeks—in some cases even months—without permanent injury to her health. Yet women are doing just this thing in the up-State canneries, in binderies, and other factories, and in the shops, during the six-week Christmas rush. In the large canneries the work keeps up pretty regularly during a season of four or five months. And the pay averages 10 cents an hour."

Besides these subjects the report also considers five problems, including dangerous trades, ventilation, and sanitation, and recommends as to the first that the number of workers in any factory building be limited to the capacity of the stairways.

The commission which was created by the Legislature of 1911, in answer to a popular demand for an investigation of the Triangle fire of that year, consists among others of Senator Robert F. Wagner, President pro tem. of the Senate, Chairman; Speaker Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly, Vice Chairman, and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

It chiefly recommends that with a reorganization of the Labor Department there be created an industrial board, and that this board be vested with power, under broad statutes, to make regulations which shall have the force of law, and make rules to fit each and every industry.

"No woman can live decently on $4.53 a week—the average wage—even if she worked the year around," a working investigator reported. She also spoke of the "freshness" of several of the factory bosses, especially the timekeeper. She wrote:

"I find that the timekeeper who was objectionable to me the other day has been insulting several girls. He said to me: 'You can't make enough to pay you, but I will give you a chance to make $2 or $3 on the side any time.'

"This is the invariable result of night-work. The only remedy is a legal opening and closing hour, before and after which work shall be prohibited."

A maximum of twelve hours a day and sixty-six a week in the rush season, the commission believes, might be allowed without endangering the safety of the women workers. The report goes on:

"In chemical industries the workers come into close contact with the most deadly poisons. Irritating dusts and gases are often generated in the processes of manufacture. The temperature is often intolerably high, and the sanitary conditions bad. Moreover, the men are sometimes ignorant of their danger and reckless beyond belief. In foundries the death rate is high, particularly from tuberculosis. It is an encouraging fact that the founders are generally in sympathy with the commission."

The commission recommends the prohibition of all new cellar bakeries, the medical examination of bakers, and rigid supervision of all bakeries. Half the bakeries in the State are in need of a thorough reform, it is alleged.

"It is popularly believed that the heat of the oven is sufficient to kill germs," says the report. "On the contrary, two eminent London physicians have given it as their opinion that many septic invasions of the human body may eventually be traced to the agency of infected bread."

The commission in the section devoted to fire prevention and fire protection says:

"At the hearings on the Triangle fire the one awful fact that would not down was the congested state of the building. It was primarily the undue crowding that cost 145 lives. And in this respect the Triangle workrooms were like hundreds and thousands of other workrooms to-day. The commission recommends, therefore, beside fire drills, automatic sprinklers and inclosed stairways, that the number of workers in any factory building be limited to the capacity of the stairways."

ALEXANDER CHOSEN REGENT.

He and Other Members of His Family Prominent in Educational Affairs.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—At a joint session of the Senate and Assembly to-day Charles B. Alexander of New York was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York to succeed the late Whitelaw Reid. His term of office will expire on March 31, 1925.

Mr. Alexander was born in New York City on Dec. 6, 1849, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1870, and from the Columbia Law School in 1872. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1872. He is eminent in his profession, having been connected with some of the largest litigations during the period of his practice. He has been continuously one of the legal advisers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society since the early seventies, and has been for many years one of its Directors.

He was for years a Trustee of Princeton University, and has made many addresses before educational and learned bodies.

Mr. Alexander's father, the late Henry M. Alexander, served as a Trustee of Princeton University for some forty years, until his death. Mrs. Alexander shares with her husband a deep interest in the cause of education. She erected at her own expense the commencement hall at Princeton University. The educational interests, however, of the Alexander family have not been confined to New Jersey. Mrs. Alexander, who was a Miss Crocker of California, has been very liberal in her benefactions in that State. Her brother, the late George Crocker, bequeathed $1,500,000 to Columbia University for cancer research.

The new Regent has been a consistent Democrat, and is active in the affairs of the party. He has always been a warm supporter of Gov. Sulzer. He was a delegate to the recent Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, and also a delegate to the Syracuse State Convention. He was actively concerned as one of the junior counsel for Samuel J. Tilden before the Electoral Commission which seated Rutherford B. Hayes as President.

WOMEN TO OPPOSE HEFLIN.

Suffragists, Angered by Speech, Wish to Arrange Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Members of the committee in charge of the inauguration week woman's suffrage demonstration said to-day that if Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama became a candidate for the United States Senate the suffragists would try to defeat him. Mr. Heflin made a speech in Virginia last week in which he said that woman's place was in the home. A formal statement was issued this evening by the suffragists in which they said that Alabama women were in favor of woman's suffrage. The suffragists said that they desired to arrange a debate between Mr. Heflin and some member of the House who favors the suffragist cause.

Steamer Lassell, Leaking, Beached.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 12.—The American steamer Lassell, Capt. Lawrence, from Brunswick, Ga., to New York, put into Southport to-day with one of her holds full of water, having sprung a leak during yesterday's gale between Cape Romain and Frying Pan. The steamer was beached, and, after being pumped out, will repair and proceed. The revenue cutter Seminole and the Baltimore tug Barnet are standing by her. McCaldin Brothers of New York are the owners of the Lassell.

SULZER DRAWS BILLS FOR STATE ECONOMY

One Creates Board for That Purpose, Another Provides for Central Purchasing Agency.

SCOTT DEFENDS SALESMAN

Tells Investigators Prison Department Representative Has Sold Institution's Output at Small Merchandising Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Two bills will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow at the request of Gov. Sulzer embodying reforms in the administration of the State departments. They have been prepared by the Governor, and are based on recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry. The Governor was not prepared to state to-night the nature of the provisions, but the general understanding was that the measures created a Board of Economy and Efficiency similar to the one in Washington and established a central purchasing agency to standardize supplies used by the State and to buy in bulk for all departments and institutions.

In discussing the reforms to-day, the Governor said he had drafted the bills himself, and that in them he had placed his finger on the point of weakness in the present system. If the bills were passed, he added, the State would become the foremost in the Union in public administration, and its government would be placed on a sound, progressive, and constructive business basis.

The Investigators busied themselves to-day with the Prison Department. Supt. Joseph F. Scott was a witness for several hours. At the outset he was questioned aggressively, but he made no apology for his administration.

Gov. Sulzer was asked to-night as to the status of the Scott case. Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, whom Supt. Scott refused to appoint Warden of the prison there, was one of the Governor's callers. Mr. Sulzer was noncommittal in regard to his talk with Mr. Rattigan, and also on the broader aspects of the case of Col. Scott, enemies of whom are endeavoring to bring about his removal.

When Supt. Scott had finished his testimony for the day it was learned on good authority that from now on there would be a conciliatory policy, and that a compromise of the Rattigan affair would be adopted. The Governor said there was a very good understanding between himself and the Prison Superintendent.

In questioning Col. Scott the investigators took the ground that the State Farm for Women, authorized in 1911, was not necessary. A Warden at $3,500 a year is on the ground in Valatie, Columbia County, but only two cottages have been erected, and the institution is not in shape to receive prisoners. The Superintendent said $700,000 was needed to complete the farm.

The old question of the abandonment of the prison site in Wingdale, under order of Gov. Dix, was brought up. The investigators received from James G. Meyer and Leon C. Weinstock, two of the former Commissioners on New Prisons, a statement that the contract for the Wingdale Prison, which was to take the place of Sing Sing, was accepted at such a low figure that the contractor, the Carlin Construction Company of New York, would lose money if forced to live up to it. They said the site was fairly good and that it was a menace to health to continue using Sing Sing. They also asserted that to make a modern prison of Sing Sing would cost as much as a new institution.

The former Commissioners urged the Governor to investigate the amounts allowed to the contractor and to the subcontractor, the Potsdam Sand Stone Company.

"We believe," they said, "the amounts paid to the Carlin Company under the settlement should be compared with amounts for which the company offered to settle before the final negotiations were made."

Messrs. Meyer and Weinstock asserted that the persons receiving the money would not have earned it if they had completed the contract. They said they were strongly of the opinion that a new prison should be built and that Sing Sing should be abandoned.

The investigators also paid much attention to prison industries. Under the law, municipal and State institutions must obtain such supplies as are needed from the prisons, if the articles wanted are manufactured in the prisons. It was shown that only a small proportion of articles used was bought from the prisons. The investigators asked Supt. Scott if it was true that a large percentage of the goods purchased elsewhere for public departments was the product of prisons outside the State. Col. Scott said he did not know.

The Superintendent said he could employ about 15 per cent. more prisoners on manufactures, but he expressed the belief that if the prison industry were pressed too far labor and other interests would bring about its abolition. The investigators think the prison industries may be made to meet almost the entire expense of maintaining the prisons.

The inquiry in relation to the Prison Department will be continued to-morrow.

REDUCE YOUR MORTGAGE

Is the mortgage on your house less than it was ten years ago?

It would be if you had borrowed on our ten-year mortgage plan.

These mortgages are made in amounts of $10,000 or less to home owners in Greater New York.

Send for pamphlet if you are interested.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

American Fashions for American Women

THE Women, of course, eventually will decide the fate of American Fashions. The women decide most things in this country. The Parisian coutouriers, who dictate to their own women, know this about American women, and adapt their own new fashions accordingly when they deal with Americans. So now the question is

UP TO THE WOMEN

of America whether they will continue to take what French coutouriers think are American Fashions, or whether they'll have what they themselves consider American Fashions. The first show-down in the struggle is at hand—the American Fashions Prize Designs to appear in The Times of Sunday, February 23.

Sunday, February 23

American Fashions for American Women

The Hampton Shops and Georgian Mahogany

THE stately suavity of line and harmonious proportion which characterized the Mahogany Furniture of Georgian Days may be relied upon to supply an oft needed note to the Dining Room or Living Room of today.

Only such Reproductions, however, as those supplied by our well known Hampton Shops succeed in preserving in its entirety the gracious charm of the originals they simulate so admirably. Whether it be the work of Chippendale or Sheraton or Hepplewhite, the new in no single respect falls short of the old.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company

34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway
New York

HAMPTON SHOPS

Accusing Fingers Point to Coffee

Last year the Government Health Office, by authority of the District of Columbia, issued an appeal to parents, asking them not to allow their children to drink coffee or tea.

They noticed that the children who drank coffee were nervous and didn't get along in their studies, and were not healthy looking—

And those who did not drink coffee or tea, were, as a rule, strong and vigorous and got along well in their studies.

It isn't so much what Doctors, Government, Nurses or the School Teachers of the country are saying about coffee, as

How Does Coffee Treat You?

Every coffee drinker who is afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, heart irritation, indigestion or biliousness (and most of them are) should consider that

A cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine—a poison. Hence the various troubles from coffee drinking.

INSTANT POSTUM

is taking the place of coffee in thousands of homes where health is valued.

This new food-drink, made of prime Northern Wheat and the juice of Southern Sugar Cane, tastes much like high-grade Java but is absolutely pure and free from *caffeine*.

Requires No Boiling

Place a spoonful of the powder in a cup, pour on boiling water, stir and add sugar and cream to taste; and instantly you have a delightful drink of charming flavor.

Grocers sell Instant Postum—45 to 50-cup Tin 30c; 90 to 100-cup Tin 50c.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

WILSON IS ELECTED BY QUAINT CEREMONY

Crowds Watch House and Senate Canvass the Electoral Vote for Him and Marshall.

SENATE PARADE TO HOUSE

Many Congressmen Are Bored and Quit—Rucker Confuses Bryan's Name with Wilson's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate and House of Representatives in joint session this afternoon canvassed the Electoral vote for President and Vice President, and declared officially that Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall received 435 votes, Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson, 88 votes, and William H. Taft and Nicholas Murray Butler, 8 votes. By a strange omission in the act of Congress regulating the canvass no announcement is made of the successful candidates, and Gov Wilson and Gov. Marshall will have to trust to newspaper reports for information that they have really been elected.

The nearest approach to a formal announcement was a quotation from the Act made by Senator Augustus O. Bacon, President pro tempore of the Senate, who presided.

"This announcement of the state of the vote, by the President of the enate," he read, "shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1913, and shall be entered together with a list of the votes in the journals of the two Houses."

The ceremonies of the joint session were simple in the extreme and totally devoid of dramatic incident. But every gallery was packed, and the spectators sat with eager interest through the hour and five minutes of the count. The Senators who occupied a place on the floor of the House, to the right of the Speaker's desk, also preserved unbroken ranks, but the House members speedily became restless, and before the result was announced a third of their seats were empty. No one from the White House appeared in the Executive gallery, and by courtesy that space was turned over to friends and relatives of Gov. Wilson and Gov. Marshall. In the diplomatic gallery eight members of the staff of the Japanese Embassy made up the bulk of the attendance.

During the count Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Clark, sat eating lunch out of two pasteboard boxes. They shared their sandwiches with a friend beside them.

The joint session began at 1 o'clock, and the Senate met twenty minutes before that time. As the hour approached Mr. Bacon announced that the Senate in a body would visit the hall of the House. The Sergeant at Arms led the way. Behind came two small pages each carrying a mahogany chest containing the ballots. Then came the Senators, the youngest first, with the President pro tempore last, leaning on the arm of Charles G. Bennett, the Secretary of the Senate.

The House rose to receive them, and while the Senators arranged themselves Mr. Bacon took his place beside Speaker Clark. At the table before them were four tellers—Senators William P. Dillingham, Republican, of Vermont; James E. Martine, Democrat, of New Jersey; Representative William W. Rucker, Democrat, of Missouri, and H. Olin Young, Republican, of Michigan. The Progressives were not represented. The votes were counted in the alphabetical order of the States from which they came, each sealed envelope being passed to Mr. Bacon by the Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Bacon solemnly broke the seal, and passed the ballots to the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk distributed them among the tellers.

No one in Washington could remember so quiet a canvass of a Presidential vote. President Pro Tempore Bacon admonished the galleries and the spectators that a serious duty was to be performed, and that applause would be out of place. For the most part his injunction was obeyed. Throughout the proceedings there was the hum of audible conversation, broken occasionally by the shrill voices of two or three little children who had accompanied their partents to the floor. But outbursts of applause were rare.

The amusement of the session was supplied by Mr. Rucker's narrow escape on three separate occasions from announcing votes for William Jennings Bryan. The name of "Woodrow" seemed strange to him, and three times he called it "William." But cries from the House of "Bryan! Bryan!" coupled with cries of "No! No!" called his attention to the error in time for correction.

Occasionally the delegation from a particular State greeted that State's vote with a flutter of applause. The first general demonstration came when the first ballot was announced for Mr. Taft when the alphabet had proceeded as far as Utah. The announcement was greeted with laughter and applause on both sides of the aisle. When Illinois's vote for Gov. Wilson was announced there was also a demonstration for a few seconds.

But even when Gov. Wilson's total of 435 votes was announced the applause was quickly suppressed. The total for Col. Roosevelt was applauded by one Representative and a little boy beside him. Mr. Taft's total of 8 votes was received with good-natured applause that seemed about equally distributed among the Republicans and the Democrats.

O'GORMAN STIRS ROOT.

No-Toll Repeal Bill Starts Controversy in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A lively controversy occurred between Senator Elihu Root of New York and his Democratic colleague, Senator James A. O'Gormon, this morning, when Mr. Root appeared before the Committee on Interoceanic Canals to argue in favor of his bill repealing the no-toll provision of the Panama Canal act. Mr. Root was the only speaker for the bill, and he argued for the repeal of the offensive provision or for its submission to arbitration until he was interrupted by Mr. O'Gorman.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. O'Gorman, "that the British protest was inspired by Canadian railroads acting in conjunction with the railroads of this country?"

"I have no reason to suppose so," answered Mr. Root, "and I have heard from no railroad on the subject. But even if it should appear that the railroads are opposing the free use of the canal that would not alter my convictions as to our treaty obligations. The fact that railroads want the provision repealed would not hinder my advocating its repeal if the welfare or honor of the country required it."

"Aren't you aware that a powerful and organized railroad lobby is in Washington fighting for your bill?" asked Mr. O'Gorman.

"I am not aware of anything of the sort," retorted Mr. Root.

Mr. O'Gorman repeated his question in another form.

"If the Senator is sure of that," retorted Mr. Root, "he probably knows more of railroad lobbies than I."

Senator O'Gorman said that he got his information from a newspaper correspondent.

GEN. ALLEN RETIRES TO-DAY.

Chief Signal Officer Initiated Aviation in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the army, will retire from active service tomorrow, having attained his 64th year and completed forty-one years of military service. As Chief Signal Officer in the last few years he induced Congress to make its first appropriation for an army aviation school and prepared the specifications for the first army aeroplane ever constructed.

Soon after his graduation from West Point he saw Indian service in the Middle West, and in the Spanish war he was ordered to destroy the Cuban cables. This he accomplished, although the foreign crew on his ship, the Arlas, revolted, and performed their work at the point of a pistol. For discovering the position of Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor and reporting its destruction to Washington fourteen hours in advance of official information he received a letter of commendation from President McKinley. Gen. Allen will return to his boyhood home, Laporte, Ind.

DR. ALSBERG BEGINS FIGHT ON FAKE DRUGS

New Chief of Bureau of Chemistry Says He Is Determined to Drive Out Worthless Nostrums

AND THOSE FORMING HABITS

Asks Newspapers to Help by Refusing, as Some Already Do, to Print Fake Drug Advertisements.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, successor to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, made his first public statement of policy last night in an after-dinner speech at the Waldorf-Astoria. He said he had embarked upon a stubborn campaign against fraudulent patent medicines and habit-forming drugs.

"I regard it," he said, "as the most important immediate duty of the bureau to curb a traffic between the States in worthless nostrums."

The speech was made by Dr. Alsberg before the assembled members of the National Association of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, and he appealed to the men before him for co-operation in the work of the Bureau of Chemistry.

"While the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in so far as the control of the food products over which it has jurisdiction is concerned have been attended with considerable success," he said, "this has been true to a less degree with drugs and medicines."

Loopholes, unforeseen at first, had made enforcement of the law difficult, Dr. Alsberg said, although something had been done through the power of the Treasury Department to bar the importation of crude drugs and medicinal preparations, and also those patent medicines where the labels made false or misleading claims as to the curative power.

"They do incalculable harm to the misguided sick, who grasp at the false hopes they hold out," the speaker continued. "The Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, is excluding all such undesirable aliens. If we must suffer from and be mulcted by the proprietors of nostrums we may now have at least the poor comfort of knowing we suffer injury at the hands of our own people and that we keep in the land the money we pay to boot."

"It is far different with the domestic nostrums. Because the domestic manufacturer knows how to advertise, and no existing Federal law can adequately protect the people. The Sherley act will, we hope, enable us to compel the removal of all false and fraudulent matter from the package. It will, we hope, enable us to compel the removal from the package of all therapeutic claims that cannot be substantiated. We are confident that in spite of reams of testimonials these claims will shrink into insignificance in the vast majority of cases. But even if we succeed in this, and we shall leave no stone unturned, the beneficial effect will be more apparent than real. The Sherley act is at best only a partial protection. It gives the Department of Agriculture power to regulate the labels of these nostrums, but not their advertising. This has, to some degree, been controlled through the Post Office Department. As long as our press continues to print the advertisements of nostrums of ways and means will be found to hawk them about the country. Several such ingenious schemes have already been put into practice.

"Gloomy as the outlook seems, there is yet a ray of hope. It is the attitude of a small but powerful portion of the press itself, which has voluntarily scoured its advertising columns till they contain only clean and honest matter. The movement is spreading. Let us hope that its progress will be so rapid that it will make legislative control of advertising unnecessary."

Dr. Alsberg then said he was determined to use "every lawful means at the command of the Bureau of Chemistry" to stamp out the circulation of habit-forming drugs such as opium and cocaine. He pointed out that one-third of the cocaine imported was used for legitimate therapeutic purposes as a warrant for drastic official action, and he put the primary responsibility up to the Federal Government, as most of the drugs are imported.

"It is feasible if the State and Federal Governments co-operate to keep an accurate record of the fate of all of each consignment imported through the wholesaler and jobber down to the pharmacist, physician, dentist, and veterinarian," he said. "If the Federal Government does its share, State officials by an examination of Federal records will be able to learn what quantities of narcotics are coming into the State and to whom they are consigned. Each State will then be in a position to control these scourges of our people. If it fails to do so, it must shoulder the responsibility.

"The Federal Government can bring this about by virtue either of its taxing power or by virtue of its control over inter-State and foreign commerce. The Harrison bill now pending before Congress is based on the taxing power, proposing, as it does, that each handler of these drugs must be licensed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. To me it seems a step in the right direction. Should it fail to pass or should it prove ineffective it is certain to result in far more drastic measures. This evil must be stamped out."

SHOE DAY IN THE BOWERY.

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Charity Goes On, Though He Is Not There.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, who usually appears at his headquarters in the Bowery to supervise the dealing out of shoes to a ragged line of 3,500 men, was not there yesterday on account of his illness.

Early in the morning the first of "Big Tim's" followers gathered in front of the association's headquarters and awaited the arrival of Alderman John J. White, who had promised to be on hand and distribute the shoes.

The line didn't have long to wait, however, for promptly at 7 o'clock Alderman White and Senator John C. Fitzgerald arrived, and, going into the headquarters, began giving out the shoes to all who had the tickets from the Christmas dinner.

Men with their toes protruding through their broken shoes marched in and eagerly received the shoes, which were plied up in great heaps. Warm socks went with them. Many of the men shook their heads sadly for "Big Tim" as they silently accepted what was offered, and, putting them on, walked out.

The charity was inaugurated by Sullivan fifteen years ago and first grew in his mind when as a little boy, peddling newspapers, he was forced to plod through the snow with his toes through the holes in his shoes. It is said that even then Mr. Sullivan told some of his companions that if he ever was in a position to give shoes to the shoeless he would do so once a year when he grew up.

BOMB WRECKS STORES.

Spreads Panic in Williamsburg Tenements—Followed a Threat.

A bomb hurled at a four-story tenement house in the Italian section of Williamsburg shortly before daylight yesterday morning blew out the fronts of two buildings and threw the neighborhood into a panic. The bomb was made of stone, iron, and glass. It was hurled at the grocery store of Paul Monte on the ground floor of the tenement at 86 Central Avenue. The force of the explosion threw the tenants out of their beds, and they rushed to the street.

Next door the front of the shoe store of Gasper Cacinato, at 84 Central Avenue, was blown out, and the residents of that building joined the crowd in the street. Across the road at 85 Central Avenue a large plate-glass window in the butcher shop of Robert Fischer was broken by the explosion and fell to the street.

The police found that Monte had received a letter a week ago threatening him with death if he did not go to the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge and give $2,000 to a man who would approach him and say "Tripoli." Monte paid no attention to the letter, not even notifying the police. He says he has no idea who wrote the letter.

BIG MILK SHIPMENTS.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Carried 157,443 Cans in January.

Milk shipments to New York City over the Lehigh Valley Railroad last month amounted to 157,443 cans, as against 138,170 cans in January, 1912. This is a gain of 19,273 cans, or nearly 14 per cent. A considerable part of the milk is shipped in bottles, but for statistical purposes the whole is reduced to terms of cans. As each can contains forty quarts, the total quantity of milk shipped was 6,297,720 quarts.

The daily average during January was 622 cans, or 24,880 quarts, and it required three cars a day to move this quantity. The Lehigh Valley's shipments amount to about 10½ per cent. of the total quantity of milk shipped into the New York City district.

SUES STONE TRUST; SEEKS A DISSOLUTION

Government Charges That Combination Influences Architects by the Use of Money.

SAYS PRICES ARE FIXED

Cleveland Stone Company, According to Charges, Dominates Grindstone Market—Competition Bogus.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A civil anti-trust suit for the dissolution of the Cleveland Stone Company and its subsidiaries was filed here to-day by order of Attorney General Wickersham. In order to acquire a monopoly in the building, paving, curbing, and grindstone business the so-called Stone Trust, it is alleged, induces architects, "by a money consideration or by conferring favors," to order in their building plans that Cleveland Stone Company material be employed; maintains a separate organization of its subsidiaries to enable them to appear as competitors in bidding for contracts; and fixes prices of building, paving, and curbing stones in the Central States.

The trust, it is alleged, dominates the market for grindstones in the United States, supplying 80 to 90 per cent. of all grindstones produced in this country and at least 75 per cent. of all grindstones used in America, including importations from abroad. It markets such stones through jobbers, who, as alleged, receive rebates of 12½ per cent. if they handle the Cleveland Stone Company's grindstones exclusively.

As it is not generally known that the defendant's subsidiaries are owned by the Cleveland Stone Company, says the Government, these subsidiaries appear as competitive bidders for contracts, their proposals having previously been ordered by the parent organization. It is further charged that the Cleveland Company induces its actual competitors to enter agreements with it, fixing practically uniform prices for building, paving, and curbing stone throughout the territory where the defendant sells a substantial part of such material.

The so-called trust, the Government says, also has a practical monopoly of the business in sandstone and limestone for building purposes in some parts of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, although it does not quarry or sell 50 per cent. of the stone.

The defendants named in the Government's petition in equity are the Cleveland Stone Company, its subsidiaries, and their officers and Directors, as follows: The Cleveland Stone Company, the Ohio Building Stone Company, the Ohio Stone Company, the Kipton Stone Company, the Malone Stone Company, the Forest City Stone Company, the Crafton Stone Company, the Currier Stone Company, the Ohio Grindstone Company, and the Mussey Stone Company, all of Cleveland; the Clough Stone Company, Elyria, Ohio; the Borea Stone Company, Borea, Ohio; the Atlantic Stone Company, Constitution, Ohio; the Haldeman Stone Company, Tippecanoe, Ohio; the American Quarries Company, Mitchell, Ind.; the Perry-Mathews-Buskirk Stone Company, the Bedford Quarries Company, and the Indiana Quarries Company, Bedford, Ind.; the Indiana Quarries Company of New York; George H. Worthington, Edward A. Merritt, Charles W. McCormick, William B. Sanders, E. R. Perkins, Andrew Squire, George A. Garrettson, Joseph R. Miller, and Charles L. Jaster of Cleveland; J. H. Wade, New York City; George K. Beddoc, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles W. Walters, Chicago, and Thomas J. Vernia and J. C. O'Brien, Bedford, Ind.

The petition, signed by Attorney General Wickersham and James A. Fowler, assistant to the Attorney General, was filed by United States Attorney Ulysses G. Denman.

Wild's

JWCo

Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America.

Reduced Rugs

IN taking our annual rug census we have discovered eighty-one good Persian rugs which are unnecessary to our assortment.

Each rug is a desirable, room-size Oriental, of attractive coloring and design.

We have determined to offer these rugs at a very material reduction for this week.

REDUCTIONS FOR THIS WEEK:

Size.	Former Price.	Reduced Price.	Size.	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
11.9 x 8.4 ft.	$135	$85	11.3 x 8.3 ft.	$200	$125
12.3 x 8.10 ft.	220	125	11.1 x 7.11 ft.	125	80
16.8 x 8.2 ft.	250	130	12.6 x 8.7 ft.	150	95
10.7 x 9.0 ft.	125	75	14.10x14.4 ft.	425	275
14.8 x 9.7 ft.	340	215	13.3 x13.3 ft.	275	160
14.0 x 9.8 ft.	350	210	18.10x13.3 ft.	600	350
10.7 x 9.1 ft.	110	60	17.5 x14.4 ft.	470	310
10.0 x10.0 ft.	225	145	24.2 x17.4 ft.	950	625
14.0 x10.0 ft.	200	135	25.0 x14.1 ft.	800	535
12.8 x10.8 ft.	195	125	11.1 x10.2 ft.	210	130
13.10x10.6 ft.	250	150	12.3 x 6.9 ft.	175	110
16.6 x10.7 ft.	235	150	15.4 x13.9 ft.	400	225
11.9 x10.8 ft.	360	225	11.0 x 9.11 ft.	265	175
13.10x10.3 ft.	270	175	11.0 x 7.4 ft.	185	115
14.11x10.1 ft.	200	151	13.11x10.4 ft.	195	140
17.7 x10.11 ft.	325	200	12.4 x 7.9 ft.	175	110
18.6 x10.5 ft.	350	225	7.9 x 6.2 ft.	120	80
16.11x10.6 ft.	315	195	12.1 x 9.10 ft.	225	125
15.11x11.3 ft.	375	225	21.0 x14.4 ft.	685	435
15.2 x11.0 ft.	205	165	16.7 x11.6 ft.	450	250
14.0 x12.2 ft.	275	200	13.10x10.6 ft.	175	100
14.6 x11.5 ft.	200	135	10.0 x 9.2 ft.	200	100
15.8 x10.11 ft.	400	260	11.2 x 7.3 ft.	175	93
17.11x11.5 ft.	360	240	12.0 x 9.2 ft.	275	164
20.9 x13.10 ft.	600	425	11.5 x 8.8 ft.	175	107
20.3 x13.10 ft.	500	325	8.0 x 8.0 ft.	125	77
15.2 x 9.7 ft.	225	140	14.6 x 9.8 ft.	425	250
12.2 x 8.9 ft.	230	140	13.8 x10.9 ft.	400	255
12.7 x 7.11 ft.	165	100	13.2 x10.0 ft.	380	215
14.2 x 9.4 ft.	255	170	14.11x10.9 ft.	275	190
13.3 x 8.5 ft.	190	115	10.4 x12.3 ft.	700	435
11.5 x 8.3 ft.	125	75	15.1 x11.2 ft.	425	275
12.8 x 7.11 ft.	135	80	14.4 x11.5 ft.	600	375
8.3 x 8.1 ft.	165	100	14.0 x12.3 ft.	325	200
10.11x 8.3 ft.	125	80	18.5 x11.9 ft.	650	375
12.7 x 7.11 ft.	225	140	15.9 x11.6 ft.	575	353
9.1 x 6.1 ft.	90	55	15.2 x10.0 ft.	675	363
10.3 x 7.7 ft.	110	75	13.10x10.3 ft.	300	175
10.6 x 8.10 ft.	225	140	12.9 x10.4 ft.	300	183
10.6 x 8.9 ft.	117	65	15.11x10.7 ft.	345	206
			15.6 x10.2 ft.	570	344

JOSEPH WILD & Co.

Fifth Avenue & 35th Street

NEW YORK

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Tires

The Tread that makes the Brake Effective

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Best in the Short Stop

Your brake will stop your wheels, but Goodrich Safety Treads stop the car.

They work where the real stopping is done.

The five thick, tough rubber fingers are always on duty, whether you're in an emergency situation or not. They are always making the path safe for the wheels.

They stop the slide that means the skid. In other words, they take the word "skid" out of your thoughts.

They help you to steer confidently, just as they help you to stop when you have to.

At this time of the year you must get into and out of a good many difficult places within every few blocks you travel. Skids are dangerous. Now that you can get Goodrich Safety Treads, skids are worse than dangerous, they are unnecessary.

Goodrich Safety Treads keep your car on the right path. They stop any slide, forward, backward, sidewise or diagonally.

The five thick, tough rubber fingers, the thick, tough tread and the strong, resilient body are all one piece—a unit. Goodrich Safety Tread Tires are made just as all Goodrich Tires are made—*unit molded*. The Goodrich single vulcanization actually molds the whole tire into one live, durable, safe structure. The tread being *of* the tire and not merely *on* it, does not strip or peel, and you are free from the danger caused by weak spots and dead places which result from over-vulcanization.

Make yourself, your family and your car safe by using Goodrich Safety Treads.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.

57th Street and Broadway, New York

Factories: Akron, Ohio.

Branch Houses and Service Stations in All Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

The guarantee on Goodrich Tires becomes null and void when used in connection with any substitute for air, or when filled to rims not bearing one of these inspection stamps or having had its serial number removed in whole or part.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO OUR MENAGERIE—SEVENTH FLOOR

Home & Hospital Drug Sale

6th Avenue's Busy Corner

THE 14TH STREET STORE

HENRY SIEGEL Pres.

In New York's Shopping Centre

The Annual February Sale

Greater, Bigger and Better Than Ever, Now in Progress

Thousands of New Yorkers have already laid in a bountiful supply of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Brushes and Rubber Goods. Every item has been cut regardless of cost or former selling price. Only pure and guaranteed drugs and medicines in this sale, and only Toilet Preparations of standard quality. No others are handled in this store at any price. (Main Floor.)

Idealia Beef, Iron and Wine — An excellent Winter Tonic; full directions for use on label; 50c. pint bottle 27c. $1.00 quart bottle 53c

25c Seidlitz Powders — U. S. P.; 1 doz. in box; absolutely fresh..... 10c

Syrup of White Pine and Tar Compound for coughs colds, and hoarseness, 25c. bottle for ... 12c

40c Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic — A delightful preparation for the hair, 24c

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites — Directions for use on label; regular 75c. bottle 49c

Pure Epsom Salt, lb. 5c, 25 lbs., $1

Double Stamps Until 12 Noon — Merchandise Stamps Thereafter

25c Zymole Trokeys, Splendid for hoarseness and sore throat. 15c

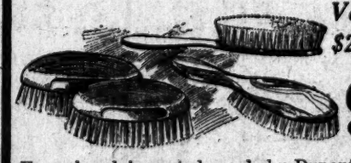
25c Sanitol Tooth Paste Powder or Liquid, 11c

25c Groves' Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, 12c

$1.00 Bromo Seltzer, 55c

$1.00 Cooper's New Discovery 57c
$1.00 Orangeine Headache Powders 53c
$1.00 Vaucaire Galega Tablets 63c
25c German Cathartic Salts—Imported; lb. 19c
15c Mallinckrodt Phosphate of Soda—lb. 11c
Pure Malt Extract—10c; doz. 1.00
$1.00 McIntosh's Malt Whiskey 65c
25c Ess Ess Penetrating Liniment 19c
Migraine Tablets—For headache; 100 in bottle.... 19c
$1.00 C. N. Disinfectant 63c
25c Sallade Insect Exterminator 19c
10c Pierces' Corn Plasters 7c
Keasbey & Mattison Bromo-Caffeine—10c size..... 8c
15c Kil-Ve—For Children's heads 12c
25c Crown Catarrh Jelly 17c
75c Vichy Salts—Effervescent, full lb. bottle..... 45c
75c Kissingen Salts—Effervescent, lb. bottle..... 45c
75c Citrate of Magnesia—Effervescent; lb. 45c
75c Phosphate of Soda—Effervescent; lb. 39c
Alophen Pills—Parke, Davis & Co.; 100 in bottle..... 36c
25c Pure Sugar of Milk—U. S. P. 21c
25c Phosphate of Soda, Kissingen or Vichy—Effervescent; ¼ lb. bottle..... 19c
Parke & Davis's Peroxide of Hydrogen—15c, 25c and.... 45c
50c Carlsbad Mineral Salt Compound 23c

Hair & Military Brushes



Values $2, $2.50 & $3

96c

Every brush imported; made by Dupont, Paris. Best quality Russian bristles and real ebony backs. Brushes you see everywhere at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Carbona Cleaning Fluid—25c size, 17c; 15c size, 10c; $1.00 size..... 65c
75c Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil—With Hypophosphites 49c
Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil—Pint, 29c; quart..... 57c
$1.00 Pierce's Favorite Prescription or Golden Medical Discovery ..... Prescription 69c
$1.00 Lambert's Listerine—Large size 55c
$1.25 Tona Vita $1.05
Blue Jay Corn or Bunion Plasters—15c size, 12c; 25c size 19c
Chesebrough Pomade Vaseline—10c, 15c and..... 24c
10c Ammonia—Large bottle 5c
Antiphlogistine—50c size 37c
35c Fletcher's Castoria 21c

Quinine Pills—2 grain, gelatine coated, 100 in bottle 15c
Blaud's Iron Pills—5 grain, 100 in bottle..... 7c
Rhubarb Compound Pills—Gelatine coated, 100 in bottle.. 14c
Lady Webster Pills—Gelatine coated, 100 in bottle. 15c
Cascara Sagrada Tablets—Chocolate coated, 5 grain, 100 in bottle 21c
Cascara Sagrada Tablets—Chocolate coated, 3 grain, 100 in bottle 14c
Warburg's Tincture Tablets—C. C.; with or without aloes; 100 in bottle..... 24c
Salol Tablets—5 grain; 100 in bottle 24c
Aspirin Tablets—5 grains, 100 in bottle..... 49c
Celery and Iron Tonic Tablets—100 in bottle..... 11c
Compound Cathartic Pills—100 in bottle..... 14c
Rhubarb and Soda Tablets 14c
25c Laxative Quinarets—For colds; 10c; 3 for..... 25c
Aloin Strychnine and Belladonna Pills—100 in bottle.. 21c
Alkaline Antiseptic Tablets—Seller Formula, 50 in bottle.. 14c
10c Brown's Mixture Tablets—Plain or with ammonia.. 7c
50c Phenacetine and Salol Tablets—5 grain, 25 in bottle 33c
Tincture of Arnica—2 oz. bottle, 12c; 4 oz. bottle.... 23c
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 2 oz. bottle, 12c; 4 oz. bottle.. 23c
Camphorated Oil—2 oz. bottle, 10c; 4 oz. bottle..... 19c
Paregoric—2 oz. bottle, 12c; 4 oz. bottle..... 23c
Tincture of Myrrh—2 oz. bottle, 12c; 4 oz. bottle... 23c
Essence of Peppermint—2 oz. bottle, 15c; 4 oz. bottle 25c

19c Peroxide of Hydrogen — the greatest antiseptic known, full lb. bottle, 8c

25c Kolynos Tooth Paste, 15c

Pompeian Massage Cream — 50c. Size, 28c; 75c. Size, 45c — The massage cream on the toilet table of every woman and very much desired by all gentlemen. Very desirable after shaving.

THE 14TH STREET STORE, HENRY SIEGEL, Pres't—WE GIVE LIBERTY MERCHANDISE STAMPS

CITY COLLEGE CLASS TAKES A GREEK OATH

Graduates Swear to be Loyal Citizens as the Athenian Youth Did.

CHEVRONS PINNED ON THEM

Each Man Receives the Seal of the City from Mrs. E. H. Harriman—Prize Winners Announced.

After degrees were conferred on seventy-seven graduates of City College at the commencement exercises yesterday all the men of the class took an ephebic oath. This is similar to the oath that was taken in Athens by the Athenian youth when entering citizenship. In lieu of the arms which were presented to the Athenian the modern City College man received the arms of the city, above which is a torch and the words "urbis fillus." The arms are woven in blue and gold on a white field in the form of a chevron, which was pinned to each graduate's arm by Victor J. Dowling, Justice of the Supreme Court. The chevrons are the gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman to the institution, and were not obtained by the appropriation of money by the city. This is the oath taken by the class:

We, men of the class of February, 1913, to-day receiving the arms of the city as a symbol of her faith in us, take this oath of devotion to her:

We will never bring disgrace to these Arms by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our whole duty as citizens, and thus in all these ways to transmit this city not only not less but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

After each graduate had received a chevron there were two left. One of these President Finley presented to Mr. Dowling. The other he said he would place in the historical museum together with the names of the men who took the oath. This is probably the first time that such an oath has been administered to a graduating class in America.

Mr. Dowling made a short address to the graduates, in which he said the incidents which at times caused the city to blush were caused by the condition of human frailty and the apathy of the citizens themselves. A true test for devotion to institutions is a respect for authority, he said.

Mr. Churchill, the new President of the Board of Education, talked to the members of the class also. He said that he wished to be considered as a member of the college rather than in his official position. His talk dwelt with his own days at college.

The degrees were conferred by President Finley. Prof. Werner recommended those who were to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Prof. Baskerville those who received the Bachelor of Science degree. The degrees were received by these men:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Benjamin Elwyn, cum laude.	
Philip Abramovitz,	Hermann Lax,
A. M. Aronson,	Harold Levy,
Joseph Auerbach,	Max Lieberman,
Nathan Berkowitz,	Herman Lissauer,
Palmer Bradner,	Daniel Nessler,
Morris Cohen,	Joseph Netter,
Samuel C. Cohen,	Henry J. Newman,
Samuel Davis,	Charles Pape, Jr.,
Albert E. Donnelly, Jr.,	Louis Prashker,
James Englander,	H. Z. Rothstein,
Harry R. Fox,	Nathaniel Savitsky,
Louis Fromm,	Abraham Schapiro,
Max Gerwirtz,	Charles Schwartz,
Jacob A. Goldberg,	Louis Siegel,
Louis A. Goldman,	Joseph Slutzker,
Harry F. Gordon,	Bertram Sommer,
Abraham Greenky,	Harry Sporn,
Philip Hellman,	Charles Stelnhoff,
Arthur Huebsch,	Max Stern,
Mervin Isaacs,	Bernard Steuer,
Samuel Isaacson,	Martin Stollmack,
Samuel Keepnews,	Benjamin Wallack,
Jerome Kohn,	Joseph Weissberger.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Philip R. V. Curco and	Selig Hecht, cum laude.
Joseph Abelson,	T. C. Lindholm,
E. E. Bloodgood,	Walter Lockwood,
Jesse R. Bloom,	Samuel Miller,
Henry P. Bose,	J. L. Nagelberg,
Herbert Cohan,	Robert Novotny,
Curt Dircks,	Moses A. Orange,
Louis Eisenberg,	George Rabinoff,
Herman Gerber,	Jacob M. Richman,
A. L. Glassenberg,	John C. Rovitch,
David Greenberg,	Louis Safren,
Robert Jurans,	Max Schwartzbarth,
George C. Kautsky,	Henry Shatyn,
Louis Kornfeld,	William G. Steinmetz,
Jacob Lattman,	Jacob Umans.

Philip R. V. Curoe received the highest honors of the class. He received the Pell medal for highest rank in all the studies of the year. He also obtained Ward medals for Moral Philisophy and Oratory; the Prager memorial prize, and second place in the Ketchum prize for Philosophy. Mr. Curoe also received honorable mention in Chemistry Education and English. He has been appointed to serve in the Dean's office as assistant tutor. Mr. Hecht also gained several prizes. The list of prize winners is as follows:

The Pell Medals.—To the student who shall rank highest in all the studies of the year: Gold, Philip R. V Curoe; silver, Harry Elsner.

The Cromwell Medal.—For proficiency in history: Gold, Joseph J. Zweifel.

The Ward Medals.—For the greatest proficiency in: Chemistry, Selig Hecht; natural history, Selig Hecht; natural philosophy, Edward E. Bloodgood; moral philosophy, Philip R. V. Curoe; honorable mention, Selig Hecht and Harry R. Fox; political science, Joseph B. Strauss; English, David W. Park; Greek, Sidney Abrams; honorable mention, David Scheidman; Latin, Sidney Abrams; French, Daniel Tenrosen; descriptive geometry, Robert J. McAusland; oratory, Philip R. V. Curoe; composition, Nathaniel Rosenzweig; logic, Max A. Slavin; history, Jacob M. Richman; honorable mention, Edward E. Bloodgood and William G. Steinmetz; botany, Jacob Greenberg; Spanish, Jesse Raphael; algebra and geometry, Carl Thumin.

The Prager Memorial Prize.—Medal, Philip R. V. Curoe.

The Ketchum Prizes.—For proficiency in political science: First, Emanuel Obstfeld; second, Sidney Abrams. For proficiency in philosophy: First, Selig Hecht; second, Philip R. V. Curoe.

The Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize.—For proficiency in English: Medal, Meyer Cohn.

The F. W. Devoe & Co. Prizes.—For proficiency in mechanical arts: Metal working, Donald McConnoughy; wood working, John Boschen.

The Claflin Medals.—For proficiency in Greek: Gold, Morton Gottschall. For proficiency in Latin: Silver, Morton Abrahams.

The Prize of the Board of Trustees.—For best oration, David E. Grant.

The Drummond Prize.—For second best oration, Samuel Davis.

The Roemer Prize.—For best poetry declamation, James W. Donoghue.

DEMAND OPEN ARMORY.

Flushing Business Men in a Contest with Capt. Dooley.

Capt. Thomas J. Dooley, commander of Company I, Tenth Regiment, National Guard, New York, which is located at Flushing, has stirred up a contest by refusing to permit the fine new armory to be used for public entertainments. The Captain is the sole custodian of the building and his decision rules without appeal.

Recently an organization that was working for the benefit of an orphanage sought permission to use the armory, but met a refusal. Then the Business Men's Association asked a similar privilege for its annual dinner, at which Mayor Gaynor and ex-Chairman Willcox were to be present. Capt. Dooley refused the application. The business men, many of whom had worked for the new armory, considered this unpardonable. A committee found that, under the law, they could not take an appeal from Capt. Dooley's decision, and they are attempting to get legislation that will open the armory to worthy entertainments.

Officers of Hebrew Free Loan Society

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Hebrew Free Loan Society these persons were elected for the ensuing year: Julius J. Dukas, President; Edwin Kaufman, First Vice President; Meyer Goldberg, Second Vice President; Hirsh Rabinovich, Treasurer; Simon Landres, Honorary Financial Secretary, and Abraham Bakst, Honorary Recording Secretary.

FIND OLD WELL BY TRINITY.

Subway Diggers Unearth Part of Old New York's Water System.

An old well now filled with earth and a fragment of a stone wall with the whitewash still on it have been unearthed under the east sidewalk of Trinity Place close to the north wall of Trinity Church by F. L. Cranford, the contractor who is building the subway in that district. The Public Service Commission has instructed Cranford to proceed carefully in his excavations and discover all he can about the exact depth and method of construction.

It has been suggested that this ancient well is one of those which were sunk when the water problem first forced itself on the attention of New Yorkers. A public well was dug just south of Bowling Green, and this was the only one of the kind till in 1677 the authorities ordered the digging of six more. It is suggested that the one now unearthed may be one of these.

As the city grew it was no longer safe to trust to wells or pumps, and in 1774, when the population was 22,000, Christopher Colles, an English engineer, planned the first water works. They were completed in the following year, with hollow logs laid in the principal streets to distribute the supply.

To pay for the plan bonds at 5 per cent. were issued and paper money to the amount of $56,000, known as water works money, was issued. However, the insufficiency of the supply and the confusion of the Revolution put an end to the scheme.

Some years afterward Aaron Burr founded the Manhattan Company, but more for banking than water supply purposes. It had a large well at the corner of Reade and Centre Streets and a reservoir in Chambers Street, whence the water was distributed by hollow log pipes.

RELICS OF HAMILTON ON VIEW

Patriot's Desk Among Other Articles Shown at Columbia.

Many members of the alumni of Columbia University saw for the first time yesterday the folding desk which Alexander Hamilton carried with him throughout most of the Revolutionary War and on which many of his later State documents were penned. The desk was put on exhibition in the Columbia University Library with a number of other memorials of Hamilton, including autograph letters and first editions of his political and controversial pamphlets.

These Hamilton memorials have been loaned for a few days by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. The desk, which aroused the keenest interest, is a neat rosewood box some sixteen inches long and which, when opened, presents a comfortable writing board with other compartments for keeping quills, ink, pencils, and other material for correspondence. The box has been adorned with a brass plate inscribed with a brief historical account of the desk, stating, among other things, that on it Hamilton wrote his contribution to Washington's "Farewell Address."

Among autographic material are several of Hamilton's household account books, a number of army bills, one being the bill for clothing furnished to Hamilton's company of artillery in 1776, of which the largest item is for forty-five pairs of buckskin breeches, and an interesting little book of Hamilton's Greek and other school exercises, headed in a bold hand "The Iliad of Homer."

One of the rarest pieces is the original power of attorney given by Hamilton to his brother-in-law, John B. Church, two days before the fatal duel in July, 1804.

Among the early pamphlets are first editions of Hamilton's famous letter to John Adams, with the latter's reply; a set of the political Remington tracts, The Federalist, and copies of several sermons preached after the death of Hamilton.

GUILTY OF ELECTION FRAUD.

Jury Asks Mercy for Lipshitz, 12th District Inspector.

Louis Lipshitz, an inspector in the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Assembly District was convicted before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday of making a false report of the returns of the last election and was remanded one week for sentence.

The jury was out one hour and twenty minutes, and in bringing in a verdict of guilty recommended extreme clemency. At the trial Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford proved that Lipshitz, while acting as a Republican inspector in the district, conspired with others to cause the election of Meyer Greenberg, the Tammany candidate for Assembly. An official count of the ballots was made to the jury, and this count showed that instead of being elected Greenberg had been defeated by fifteen votes. It was also proved that while the votes originally stood Greenberg 126, against 141 for Max M. Bernkrantz, the Progressive candidate for Assembly, the report submitted read Greenberg 172, Bernkrantz 141. Of this latter amount ten votes had been added at first, and later twenty-two additional votes were reported.

Jointly indicted with Lipshitz is Louis Nadel, an inspector in the same district, and William Haier, also an inspector and Joseph Hartstein, a poll clerk. They will be tried next week. Mr. De Ford is also investigating the report of the returns in three other election districts of the Tenth Assembly District, and additional indictments are expected in the near future.

BURNS TO DEATH IN CHAIR.

Invalid's Clothes Ignited by Coal from Kitchen Stove.

Mrs. Mollie Kerr, an invalid, 65 years old, of 145 First Street, Newark, was burned to death yesterday while sitting in a chair close to the stove in the kitchen of her home. Her dress caught fire from red hot coals that fell from the stove as she was raking it.

Mrs. Anna Kearney, who lives on the floor above, noticed smoke coming through the floor and ran down stairs. With the assistance of George Stevens, Mrs. Kearney rolled Mrs. Kerr in a rug, but before doctors and an ambulance arrived the woman was dead.

3,000 AT COLUMBIA ALUMNI DAY REUNION

Conference Votes to Restrict Trustee Ballot Privilege to Active Graduates.

TO CONTINUE THE COUNCIL

Classes from 1890 to 1912 Offer a Series of "Stunts" in the Gymnasium.

A day of activity was spent by the alumni of Columbia University yesterday when they returned to Morningside Heights for their annual reunion. More than 3,000 graduates assembled before the day was over, and between the renewing of old classmate friendships and the many events crowded into the alumni day programme they were kept in one constant whirl. A few affairs of interest were scheduled for the morning, but the bulk of the events were arranged for the afternoon, and it was then that the great body of the alumni began to arrive on the campus.

After the luncheons the alumni adjourned to the more serious and important part of the day's events, the alumni conference. Here several perplexing questions concerning the method of electing alumni members of the Board of Trustees of the university and the continuation of the Alumni Council were threshed out. John B. Pine, '77, one of the Trustees, started the discussion on the first topic by asserting that, although he believed that the alumni should vote, yet this ballot should be a restricted one. He said he would limit it to those who had a very real interest in Columbia affairs, and exclude those who were but half-hearted or had little interest because of the fact that they received their baccalaureate degree at other institutions and came to Columbia for post-graduate work only. This would work no injustice, Mr. Pine believed, and all such persons who were really entitled to a vote would have it.

James Duane Livingston, '83, also a member of the board, backed up Mr. Pine's position, and added that the Columia alumni body should be made up of those really interested in Columbia and its policies, and not graduates of other institutions. Charles H. Mapes, '80, who is a graduate of the college and engineering divisions of the university, and in his undergraduate days was one of the best athletes that Columbia ever had, was the only one to stand up for the universal suffrage of all the graduates. He said that Columbia had long since outgrown the provincialism that marked the college a couple of decades ago, and that it would be foolish for the alumni now to try to foster that provincialism. Despite Mr. Mapes's plea, however, the alumni voted to prepare a plan of balloting that would contain proper restrictions and preserve the privilege of the trustee ballot to only those alumni who were definitely interested in the university.

It took less time to dispose of the question of continuing the existence of the Alumni Council and The Columbia Alumni News, although the policy that was outlined by Albert W. Putnam, as Chairman of a special committee of the council, was considered as not progressive enough by several alumni. President Nicholas M. Butler was present for part of the conference, but departed before it was more than half over.

A breathing spell of a couple of minutes was afforded the alumni after the conference, and then, headed by the Continental Band of the Early Eighties and the Upper Eighties Buglers, the army of graduates filed over to the gymnasium, where the classes from 1890 down to 1912 produced a series of "stunts."

The class of 1905, with a side-splitting performance depicting a court entertainment in Dahomey, in which Chalmers Wood as the Queen of the harem was the star, carried off first prize, a bronze given by the Society of the Older Graduates. A café scene, "a sentimental episode in the history of the class," was the feature of the 1911 stunt, and when it culminated in a duel the spectators roared. The 1911 grads got second prize, and 1912, with a musical trio, was the winner of the third prize.

Following the "stunts," there was an organ recital in St. Paul's Chapel by R. D. S. Pigott, '06, and a beefsteak dinner in the Commons.

READ THAT FIANCE WAS SHOT.

Woman Operator Anxious About Mexican Railroad Manager.

Miss Ethel Hill of 966 Trinity Avenue, who is the Western Union Telegraph operator at the Hotel Imperial, was reading the special cable dispatch from Mexico City in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning telling of the civil war in the capital when she began to cry on seeing that an American named Weiss, who was a spectator of the fighting, had been shot.

Miss Hill had been engaged since last September to Henry Weiss, General Manager of the Mexican Pacific Railroad Company, with an office at 402 Gore Building, Mexico City, and when Miss Hill read that an American named Weiss had been shot she was certain that it was her fiancé, as the Gore Building was in the battle zone. Only last week she had received a letter and a postal card from her fiancé telling her not to worry about him.

After recovering from the shock Miss Hill telegraphed Secretary Knox at Washington for confirmation of the report in THE TIMES and also sent a telegram to the President of the company at Seattle. The latest advices last night from Mexico City were that no Americans had been killed. Miss Hill is anxiously waiting now to learn if her fiancé was wounded.

PRAISES CHICAGO TEACHERS.

They Bring High Ideals Into Their Work, Says Dean Sumner.

In his address at noon in Trinity Church yesterday Dean Sumner of Chicago, a member of the Board of Education of that city, paid a high tribute to Chicago public school teachers.

"Out of 6,500 teachers," he said, "not one has been found, in three and a half years that I have known conditions intimately, guilty of immorality. Indeed, not one has so much as been before the School Management Committee charged with anything of the sort. I know of no group of society in Chicago of which the same record can be reported. When we have such a group of people teaching our children hour after hour and day after day, a group which stands so high in ideals, in purity of life, in patriotism, we need have no fear, but that, consciously or unconsciously, these children of ours are being influenced for the best in life and in morals."

The Dean was speaking of child life in relation to public schools. He admitted that it might not be possible, under present conditions, to teach religion in the schools, but he argued that it was possible to teach morals, and gave the foregoing illustration to prove it.

"Where is there a finer piece of social service being done than by our public school system through the open-air schools by the removal of that adversity of the white plague in the predisposed little children in our city? Where, too, can we find a lightening of those adversities which throw the children into industry before they are able to bear the burden, like the Child Study Departments of our public schools? This department studies the backward pupil and finds that adenoids, bad health and hearing, poor eyesight and teeth, are the cause, and when these are removed and corrected the dull child becomes a normal and apt pupil."

CREW WANTED TURBOT.

Minnewaska Firemen Also Objected Because Mustard Was Thick.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska arrived from London and Southampton, with fifty-five cabin passengers yesterday. Capt. Thomas F. Gates reported that on Sunday morning off the Grand Banks he met the British freighter Mora, bound from New York to Hamburg, with signals hoisted for a surgeon. Capt. Gates stopped his ship and sent E. Seton Pattison, the surgeon, over to the Mora in a lifeboat, where he found that one of the firemen had been injured by falling down the port bunker. After treating the man Dr. Pattison told the steward what to do and went back to his ship. There was a rough sea at the time, and the trip back to the Minnewaska was a hard pull for the boat's crew.

On the way across Bill Wiggins, one of the firemen, sent a request to Capt. Gates through the chief officer for an interview, as he had a grievance to make known regarding the food. When Wiggins appeared at the Captain's cabin door he touched his forelock in salute and said:

"D'ye see, Sir? It's like this 'ere. Our steward in the firemen's foc'sle mixes the mustard too thick and takes no notice of what we says to 'im."

"Terrible, my poor fellow," replied the Captain, with fire kindling in his starboard eye. "What is the next grievance, Wiggins?"

"Well, Sir, said the fireman. "it's about the fish. Me and my mates is tired of always 'aving nothing but flounder, herrings, and salt cod. We want to know if the chief steward couldn't give us some turbot or salmon now and then for a change."

That did it. "Get out of here!" roared the skipper, as he jumped up out of his chair, and Bill Wiggins, without waiting for any reply to his modest requests, went down the ladder from the bridge deck like chain lightning.

SANTO DOMINGO MINISTER ILL.

Senor Peynado a Patient at the French Hospital Here.

Señor Francisco J. Peynado, the Minister to Washington from Santo Domingo, is in the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street convalescing after a minor operation performed by Dr. Antonio M. Crispin of 854 Lexington Avenue.

At the hospital yesterday afternoon it was said that Señor Peynado was resting comfortably, and that his condition was entirely satisfactory. The hospital authorities were not prepared, however, to say when he would be able to return to Washington.

"MADE IN NEW YORK," MOTTO

Merchants' Association Is to Make This Mean Something.

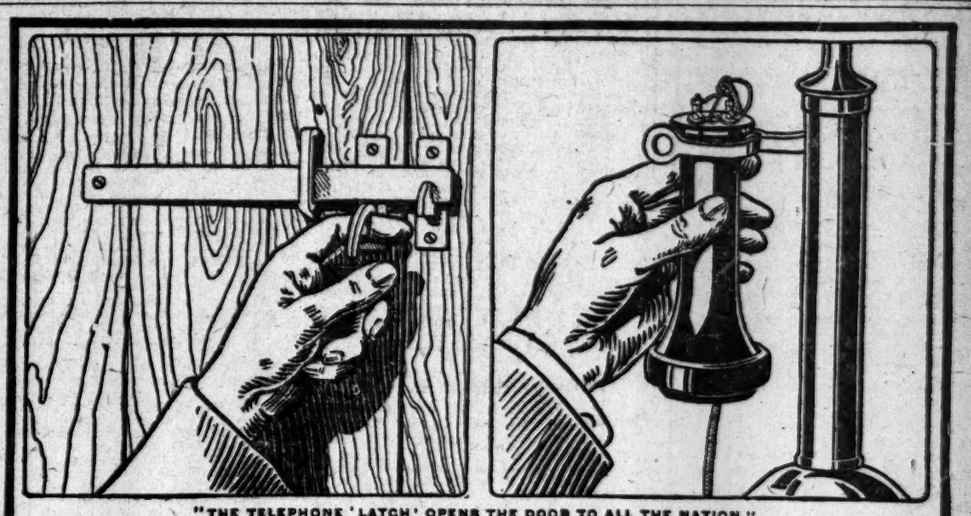
"Made in New York" will become a motto for trade excellence and reliability if the Merchants' Association is successful in an effort to improve commercial conditions here in a general way. It proposes to its 3,000 members and to all manufacturers and merchants of the city the adoption of an emblem and a motto to be affixed to goods and merchandise distributed from this city. It is said that the idea has already met with success in other cities through a suggestion made by a member of the Merchants' Association. Many of the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce are using the expression, "Chicago, the Great Central Market," on all goods shipped by its members.

"New York City is the largest industrial centre in the United States," the Merchants' Association announces, "with nearly 10 per cent. of the industrial establishments and an output of nearly 10 per cent. of manufactured products. In 1910 the greater city had 25,968 manufacturing establishments, compared with 23,850 for the combined cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cleveland."

The suggestion for the trade motto was referred to the association's Committee on Commercial Law, which has approved this resolution on the subject:

Resolved, that this committee approve the idea of the motto and emblem for goods from Greater New York and suggest, if legal, the use of the Statue of Liberty as an emblem and the words "from Greater New York" as a motto.

This was accepted by the Executive Committee of the association, which will seek the approval of members before putting it into effect.



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The cover alone is worth the trouble of placing your order. It is a reproduction in full color of Jonas Lie's wonderful painting of WASHINGTON SQUARE IN MIDWINTER

YOU will enjoy the entire Table of Contents: The humor of Stephen Leacock, the wit of Mrs. Greene's Cape Cod story, the picture from stageland, the Paris hats, the story of the New York vehicle which absolutely refuses to die.

THIS week's character sketch will interest you greatly. It is of one of the most talked-about men in New York, is illustrated with two portraits and tells who he really is, what he has done and what he is doing.

EVERY one of the sixteen pages is full of interest. Don't forget to place your order for the February Fifteenth issue of The Evening Post of New York with its illustrated Saturday magazine—you can't get one without the other.

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BROOKLYN CLUB TO OPEN PARK APRIL 9

Philadelphia Team Will Inaugurate Season in New Stadium in Flatbush.

The plan of President Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club for an early opening of his new steel and concrete stadium in Flatbush—a proposition that had been ridiculed and condemned when first advocated—was accepted unanimously by the club owners of the National League when they assembled yesterday to consider the season's schedule and transact other business. The threatened opposition failed to develop, President Thomas J. Lynch added his consent when he learned the feelings of the club owners, and the meeting resolved itself into a most harmonious session. When adjournment was taken until the annual meeting of the League next December the League had practically established a record—going through a two-day session without a dispute of some kind.

By the new plan Brooklyn and Philadelphia will come together on Wednesday, April 9, or one day earlier than the other fourteen clubs of the two major Leagues will open their season. The change from April 17 prevents a conflict with the American League, which will open in New York on April 17 against Washington. With Frank Chance making his début as manager of the Yankees the Brooklyn Club's opening would meet with serious opposition, so the change is most heartily approved by the American League.

The schedule was adopted without a dissenting vote. It had been reported that President Garry Herrmann of the Reds was dissatisfied with his team's dates, but he made no complaint at the meeting. The Giants get the Patriot's Day date for two games at Boston, and on July 4 they play two games at Brooklyn. McGraw's men will be at home with Philadelphia on Decoration Day and with Boston on Labor Day. The Superbas play at Boston on Decoration Day and will be at home with Philadelphia on Labor Day.

The 1913 schedule calls for a total mileage of 84,236 miles by the eight clubs. This is the lowest mileage that has been reached in the history of the National League as it is now constituted, and reflects much credit on the schedule makers. The figures for the eight clubs are as follows: Pittsburgh, 12,842; Chicago, 11,263; St. Louis, 10,913; Cincinnati, 10,662; Boston, 10,403; New York, 9,744; Brooklyn, 9,434; Philadelphia, 8,975. The total mileage of the American League for the coming season will be 84,850, or about 600 miles more than the National League teams will travel.

President Ebbets sustained his reputation as the Holiday King by getting through a resolution in favor of Flag Day, June 14. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, stipulates that all home teams shall observe the day by throwing the National colors to the breeze and with other fitting ceremonies. This duty devolves on the Western clubs this year, as the Eastern teams will be playing a series in that section.

The question of forcing the New York Club to abide by the rule passed a year ago, that one-fourth of all world's series profits must be turned into the league treasury, was not settled. At the annual meeting in December the league appointed its attorney, Bernard C. York of Brooklyn, to confer with the attorney of the New York Club, Cornelius J. Sullivan. These two attorneys were to decide upon a third man to act as referee, but they could reach no agreement. Each submitted several names, but they were not acceptable. It was decided yesterday to postpone discussion until some future date. The sum involved approximates $36,000.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the committee selected to draft several changes in the league's constitution, so that it would not conflict with the National agreement rules, especially in the matter of drafting players, made a lengthy report, but action on the proposed changes was deferred until the annual meeting of the league in December.

The committee on telegraph, through Chairman Ebbets, reported on the conference with the telegraph company on Tuesday afternoon, and reported that very desirable concessions had been secured for the transmission of news from the various ball parks.

The probationary contracts for players entering the league were discussed by the club owners after the first year's trial. Although all admitted that they were troublesome, the feeling was general that they would work out satisfactorily. The principal trouble has been occasioned by the players, to whom these contracts are sent, misunderstanding the conditions. The rule forbids the major league club owner to offer a salary more than 25 per cent. above the player's salary in the minor league, but leaves the question of how much with the club owners. Most of the players have understood that they must receive a 25 per cent. increase.

President Lynch reported that he had not received any answer from Hank O'Day about umpiring in the National League next season.

All the clubs were represented as at Tuesday's meeting except Chicago, this club being represented by Harry Ackerland, President Charles W. Murphy left early in the day for home.

Manager Joe Tinker of the Cincinnati Club said yesterday afternoon that he had $50,000 at his disposal for the purchase of ball players, but found it impossible to buy the men he wanted. Rival managers would not consider any proposition except one involving a trade, and usually one of the Cincinnati stars was mentioned. "I need a good catcher more than anything else," Tinker said, "and I would gladly pay $10,000 to get a suitable man, but there seems to be nothing doing. I would like very much to get Hartley of the Giants, but I did not mention the fact to McGraw because I figure he would begin to talk trade like the other managers and spring that old one, "If you'll give us Bob Bescher—."

Manager James McAleer of the world's champion Red Sox said that he is not worrying because Tris Speaker has not returned his signed contract. "Speaker will come into the fold as soon as we arrive at the training grounds," said McAleer. "He always waits until after reporting time before he turns in the papers."

Eddie Lennox Sold to Montreal Club.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—Eddie Lennox, third baseman, was sold by the Kansas City American Association Club to-day to the Montreal Club of the International League.

EARLY RISING RIDERS MEET.

Equestrian Club Holds Its Annual Breakfast in Central Park.

Forty members of the Early Risers' Riding Club attended the annual meeting and breakfast at McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park yesterday morning.

After a short business meeting, at which the new officers of the club were installed and a new class of membership created, the members adjourned to one of the larger rooms which had been decorated in a very novel manner under the direction of Richard Sause, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The officers elected were: President, L. M. Thiery; Vice President, Richard E. Sause; Treasurer, A. V. Lambert. The first honorary members elected to the club included Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, William C. Durland, J. G. Flammer, G. C. Gue, Samuel Taylor.

Park Commissioner of the Bronx Higgins spoke of the advantages of horseback riding in the Bronx, and made several interesting suggestions, employing the main roads and by-roads in the upper part of the city for long and short horseback trips. Among those present were: L. M. Thiery, Richard Sause, Albert De Cernea, V. Grimwood, Commissioner Higgins, Ambrose Clark, George C. Crouch, J. Arnold, S. K. Jacobs, C. C. Mattlidge, L. Rex, T. Earl, A. V. Lambert, J. Leeser, Capt. John Kroder, G. Oppenheim, H. F. Meehan, William L. J. Duffy, George Krause, Frederick Birch, S. Janowitz, H. Brewster, T. G. Hantsche, Louis Auerbach, Dr. M. Douglas, and H. Ruble.

Princeton Baseball Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Princeton baseball team will open its season with North Carolina University at Greensboro on March 19, and will engage in a total of thirty games, according to the schedule announced here to-night. The Princeton nine will play Harvard only once, but a three-game series has been arranged with Yale and two games with Virginia, Georgetown, Cornell, Brown, and Pennsylvania. The schedule follows:

March 19, North Carolina, at Greensboro; 20, Trinity, at Greensboro; 21, Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; 22 and 24, Georgetown, at Washington; 26, Stevens, at Princeton; 27, Ursinus, at Princeton; 29, Rutgers, at Princeton.

April 2, Villanova, at Princeton; 5, New York University, at Princeton; 8, New York American second team, at Princeton; 9, Johns Hopkins, at Princeton; 12, Dartmouth, at Princeton; 16, Holy Cross, at Princton; 19, Pennsylvania, at Princeton; 23, Pennsylvania State, at Princeton; 26, Brown, at Providence; 30, Columbia, at Princeton.

May 1, Virginia, at Princeton; 3, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 7, Brown at Princeton; 10, Cornell, at Princeton; 14, Williams, at Princeton; 17, Cornell, at Ithaca; 22, Michigan, at Princeton; 24, Harvard, at Princeton; 28, Lafayette, at Princeton; 31, Yale, at New Haven.

June 4, Amherst, at Princeton; 7, Yale, at Princeton; 12, Yale, at New York, (in case of a tie.)

Chance Going to Bermuda Saturday.

After talking over the situation with President Frank Farrell, Frank Chance, the manager of the New York Americans, believes it will be better for him to leave here on Saturday on the Arcadian for Bermuda with Business Manager Arthur Irwin. Chance wants to get in harness as soon as possible, and the extra time at the training camp will give him an opportunity to get a line on his playing condition at an early date. He has decided to send word to all the club's pitchers to leave here a week later—on Saturday, Feb. 22. The rest of the players are to sail on Saturday, March 1. Roy Hartzell will go to Bermuda with Chance and Irwin, while Catcher Sweeney probably will go with the pitchers the following week.

Central League Circuit Completed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, to-day made the following announcement of changes in minor baseball: The Central League has completed its new organization with the following cities: Dayton, Springfield, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and Evansville, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The franchise and players of the Asheville club in the Appalachian League have been transferred to Middlesboro, Ky.

Skater McLean's Medals Stolen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Robert McLean, international amateur ice skating champion, upon arriving home to-day reported that he had been robbed of eighteen medals he won competing in Eastern meets. The medals were carried in a case which was stolen from McLean's sleeping car berth last night.

The Mount Pleasant Academy quintet defeated the New York University School of Finance and Arts team in a one-sided game at Ossining yesterday afternoon on the former's court by the score of 41 to 23.

The East Side High School team defeated the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn in a closely contested game at Newark yesterday afternoon by the score of 26 to 23.

Shuffleboard Tournament Finals.

Finals for the handicap shuffle board tournament, which has been contested at Jack Nagle's Shuffle Board Parlors, 67 West 125th Street, for the past month, will take place at the same parlors this evening. Out of fifty-three entries, the contestants have narrowed down to the following seven players: R. E. Watkins, handicap 12; George W. Lee, scratch; Archie Gunn, handicap 11; William Moore, handicap 3; William E. Newman, handicap 6; Jack Nagle, scratch.

School Athletes Get Badges.

The Public Schools Athletic League has just completed its annual midwinter report on the distributon of athletic badges for boys in the public schools. In order for a boy to receive one of these badges it is necessary for him to reach a set standard in three events. They are divided into two divisions—Class A and Class B. In order to win a Class A badge (bronze) a boy must run 60 yards in 0:08 3-5, pull up (chinning on bar) four times, and do a standing broad jump of 5 feet 9 inches. For a Class B badge (bronze and silver) a boy must run 60 yards in 0:08, or 100 yards (outdoor) in 0:14; pull up (chinning on bar) six times, and do a standing broad jump of 6 feet 6 inches. High school boys to receive a silver badge must run 220 yards in 0:28, pull up (chinning on bar) nine times, and clear the bar in a running high jump at a height of 4 feet 4 inches.

The following number of badges were distributed in the various boroughs to boys who qualified:

Manhattan.—Number of schools, 9; Class A badges, 154; Class B badges, 180; total, 334.

Bronx.—Number of schools, 4; Class A badges, 34; Class B badges, 40; total, 174.

Brooklyn.—Number of schools, 17; Class A badges, 340; Class B badges, 142; total, 482.

Queens.—Number of schools, 2; Class A badges, 39; Class B badges, 16; total, 55.

Richmond.—Number of schools, 1; Class A badges, 15; Class B badges, 2; total, 17.

High Schools.—Number of schools, 1; Class A badges, 14; Class B badges, 14; total, 28.

Travis Defeats Willoughby at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, N. Y., defeated H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Merion, 3—1; W. H. Stafford, Englewood, defeated W. R. Simons, Garden City, 5—4; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 3—2; James R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 5—3.

HAROLD M'CORMICK WINS GOLD RACQUET

Chicago Expert Defeats Greenshields of Canada, 3 Sets to 1, for Tuxedo Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Harold F. McCormick of the Chicago Racquet Club secured the first leg on the Gold Racquet to-day, when he defeated E. Greenshields of Montreal, Canada, in a four-set match by the score of 12—15, 15—2, 15—2, 15—6. It is McCormick's second victory in the competition for the Tuxedo racquet trophy, but his former victory was wiped out last year, when that Gold Racquet was won outright. It was a popular victory and stamped the winner as a likely candidate for the National singles championship, which will be decided on the courts of the New York Racquet Club next week.

It was an interesting exhibition, and three of the four sets played were long drawn out, the fourth fifteen hands before a decision was reached. During the time the Canadian amateur had a number of chances to win, but failed to take advantage of the openings which McCormick made in his overanxiety to end the contest. While he could not advance his own score his play was of sufficient strength to keep McCormick on the anxious bench. When within two points of winning the championship, McCormick was blanked in five consecutive innings, but form told in the end, and the Canadian met his Waterloo.

The biggest crowd of the week watched the match from the galleries and the spectators were liberal with their applause. McCormick began his attack in the opening set, with a difficult cross-court service. He succeeded in running up ten points against four acres by his opponent. Greenshields then settled down and carried the total to ten all. It was give and take between the pair, but Greenshields appeared to improve as the contest progressed. He made a number of cleverly placed shots and kept his opponent dodging all over the court to meet his attack. The Canadian player ran the set out with two aces on service.

The effort seemed to affect Greenshields's playing, as during the two following sets he displayed a lamentable lack of judgment. Several of his returns struck the telltale board, thus giving his opponent many points. In the second and third sets Greenshields made but four points, while McCormick piled up thirty. It was a complete reversal of form and foretold a speedy end.

Greenshields made a determined effort to turn the tide of defeat in the fourth set, and showed something of his early form. McCormick accumulated nine aces in five hands, although every point was fiercely contested by Greenshields. Time and again the Canadian had openings, but he failed just at the time when he appeared to have a fighting chance. McCormick continued his good racquet work and wore down his opponent, securing the verdict in the fifteenth hand.

In an exhibition match which followed the championsip event H. Boakes of Chicago defeated Robert Moore of Tuxedo in three straight sets, 15—9, 15—7, 15—6. Moore was not feeling very well and was unable to do himself justice. The pair will play again on the Chicago Club court. The summary:

Greenshields ...0 0 1 1 2 6 0 2 1 0 2—15
McCormick ....0 3 2 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 ..—12
McCormick ....1 1 2 1 1 1 0 3 1 3 1—15
Greenshields ..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 ..— 2
McCormick ....0 1 6 6 1 1—15
Greenshields ....0 1 1 0 0 ..— 2
McCormick ...1 2 2 3 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2—15
Greenshields .0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 x— 6

Aces by service—McCormick, 26; Greenshields, 12. Aces by placing—McCormick, 10; Greenshields, 4. Aces by opponent's misses—McCormick, 21; Greenshields, 19. Referee—Robert D. Wrenn, Tuxedo Club. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo Club.

Trotting Races on Snow at Eastview.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Three interesting trotting races were held this afternoon on the snow-covered flat in front of James Butler's estate at East View, and were witnessed by a large crowd. James Butler and his daughters were interested spectators. The principal event was to have been a match race between St. Clair, owned and driven by Bertrand F. Tompkins of Hastings, and Paddy R., owned by Beekman Walton of North Tarrytown. Tompkins failed to appear, so F. H. Hill of Irvington drove his chestnut gelding Blue Star and easily won the race. The races were arranged by Mrs. M. J. Connors, who donated the prizes. The results:

First Race.—Half mile.

Black Bandit, (Leroy Brown,) East View.1 1 1
Frank C., (David Barnum,) Mt. Kisco....2 2 2
Tony, (Frank Smith,) White Plains.....3 3 3

Second Race.—Half mile.

Boozie, (A. Lester,) Dobb's Ferry.......1 1 1
Alonzo, (Walter Burns,) Fort Chester.....2 2 2

Third Race.—Half mile.

Blue Star, (F. H. Hill,) Irvington.......1 1 1
Paddy R, (Beekman,) North Tarrytown.2 2 2

New Trotting Rule Opposed.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Reconsideration of the State rule adopted at the Pittsburgh meeting of the Grand Circuit stewards in January was asked by the New York and Syracuse associations in letters received here by Secretary H. J. Kline. The rule provides that when a stake trotter has won $15,000 or a pacer $10,000 the horse must be raced only in the division designated by his record. The New York and Syracuse associations ask that a meeting of the stewards be called or a mail vote taken on the measure. President Postal of Detroit, has stated that he would oppose any enforcement of the rule, and dissatisfaction is expressed by the Columbus Club. President H. K. Devereux of the Grand Circuit is in the South on a vacation and will return in a few weeks. A decision is expected then.

The Shuffler Sold for $1,125.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—To-day at the auction sales of trotting horses, prices were much improved, the best being for The Shuffler, $1,125. Eighty-four head sold for $32,330, an average of $382.50.

Wireless for Vincent Astor's Yacht.

The steam yacht Noma, owned by Vincent Astor, is being put in commission at Tebo's Basin. She is being overhauled generally. The yacht is being equipped with a wireless outfit and will sail for Panama and the West Indies shortly. The Noma is one of the largest and fastest of the ocean-going yachts on this coast. She was built in 1902 from Mr. Crane's design. The yacht is 252 feet over all, 28 feet 5 inches beam, and 14 feet draught; she has a speed of better than 19 knots an hour and a crew of 45 men. She will be commanded by Capt. Dungan. The Noma will probably be in commission again next Summer.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS WIN.

Interclass Swimming Contests in Morningside Heights Pool.

Before a large and enthusiastic crowd of alumni the junior class of Columbia University won the interclass swimming meet held in the Morningsgide Heights pool yesterday afternoon. The victors scored a total of 21 points, while their nearest rivals, the sophomores, succeeded in scoring a total of 12 points. The law school took third place with 7 points, and the seniors and freshmen came in at the tail end with 3 points and 1 point, respectively.

In the water polo contest a tie resulted between a team composed of underclassmen and a six made up of upperclassmen and alumni. The score was 1 to 1. C. D. Trubenbach, '06, the old-time Columbia star water polo player, played in the game against the underclassmen and scored the only goal for his team. F. Culman, the best sprinter on the 'Varsity team, won the fifty-yard swim easily in 0:26 3-5, and immediately entered the 100-yard swim, in which he took third place. The summaries:

Fifty-yard Swim—Won by F. Culman' '15L; C. H. Barret, '14, second; F. E. Edebohls, '15, third. Time, 26 3-5 seconds.

One-hundred-yard Swim—Won by G. F. Koope, '14; H. S. Osgood, '15, second; F. Culman, '15L, third. Time—1 minute 8 1-5 seconds.

Two-twenty-yard Swim—Won by H. W. Rogers, '15; W. M. Campbell, '13, second; H. Marcus, '16, third. Time—3 minutes 9 3-5 seconds.

Plunge for Distance—Won by H. C. Kottck, '14, with a plunge of 62 feet; T. H. Barrett, '14, second, with a plunge of 58 feet; L. A. Smith, '13L, third, with a plunge of 57 feet.

Fancy Diving—Won by T. H. Barrett, '14; P. Cassidy, '15, sceond.

Montclair Swimmers Best.

The Montclair Academy swimming team added another victory to their already long list yesterday afternoon, when they defeated Horace Mann School in a dual meet in the former's tank by the score of 39 points to 14. The Montclair swimmers captured first place in each of the six events and outswam their opponents with apparent ease. The summaries:

Relay Race—Won by the Montclair Academy team, composed of Laney, Hart, Stopenhagen, and Mathiasen. Time—58 seconds.

Dive for Form—Won by McHenry of Montclair; Elliot, Horace Mann, second; Thompson, Horace Mann, third.

25-Yard Swim—Won by Hart of Montclair; Walton, Horace Mann, second; Mathiasen, Montclair, third. Time—11 3-5 seconds.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Hinrichs of Montclair, distance 40 feet; Scofield, Horace Mann, second; Stopenhagen, Montclair, third.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Mathiasen of Montclair; Herbert, Horace Mann, second; Hart, Montclair, third. Time—28 2-5 seconds.

100-Yard Race—Won by Laney of Montclair; Stopenhagen, Montclair, second; Herbert, Horace Mann, third. Time—1 minute 11 seconds.

Total point score—Montclair, 39; Horace Mann, 14.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT PINEHURST

Mrs. Alexander McGregor of Massachusetts Leads in Test Round.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12.—A single stroke and a card of 102 won the gold medal in to-day's qualification round of the women's seventh annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for Mrs. Alexander McGregor of the Belmont Club of Waverly, Mass., over Mrs. R. W. Thrift of the Shawnee Club, Delaware. Miss Louise Elkins of Oakmont was third in 105 and Miss Dorothy Hutchinson of Detroit finished fourth in 107. Others who qualified for the first eight include Miss Agnes Blancke of Montclair, 109; Mrs. Guy Metcalf of Agawam and Mrs. E. A. Randall of Portland, 110 each, and Miss I. C. Linton of the Royal Montreal Club, who won a tie play-off at 114 from Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven.

With Miss Barnett in the second eight are Miss Hazel Shannon of Buffalo, Mrs. R. C. Shannon of Oakhill, Mrs. C. C. Brinton of Westchester, Mrs. Daniel Simonds of Scarsdale, Mrs. Edward Worth of Spring Haven, Miss E. C. Damon of Alpine, and Mrs. M. D. Rae of Essex Fells.

In the third eight are Miss Gwendolyn Cummings of Woodland, Mrs. J. N. Huyck of Albany, Mrs. J. B. Price of Hazelton, Miss Marjorie Lippincott of Riverton, Mrs. A. B. Skelding of Wilmington, Miss J. A. Brown of Yahnudasis, Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven, and Mrs. D. B. Macomber of Rochester.

Travers Island Trapshooting.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club gathered at Travers Island yesterday and enjoyed an interesting programme of holiday shoots The high winds made it impossible for the shooters to return high scores, still the totals in the majority of events were satisfactory. D. F. McMahon did the best work during the afternoon, taking the high scratch prize with a total of 90 out of a possible 100 targets. He also was the winner of the Monthly Cup. The scores:

Monthly Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—D. F. McMahon, (1,) 25; C. Stein, (3,) 24; G. M. Thomson, (3,) 22; G. Lembeck, (2,) 22; R. L. Spotts, (scratch,) 21; E. Gross, (3,) 21; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., (scratch,) 20; J. H. Vanderveer, (2,) 20. Won by D. F. McMahon.

February Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—C. Stein, (3,) 25; B. M. Huggins, (scratch,) 23; D. F. McMahon, (scratch,) 23; G. M. Thomson, (3,) 23; R. R. Debacher, (4,) 21; G. Lembeck, (2,) 21; R. L. Spotts, (scratch,) 21; E. R. De Wolf, (2,) 21; O. C. Grinnell, (scratch,) 20. Won by C. Stein on the shoot-off in the next event.

Club Trophy, 25 Targets, Handicap.—C. Stein, (3,) 23; G. M. Thomson, (3,) 22; D. F. McMahon, (1,) 22; G. Lembeck, (2,) 21; R. L. Spotts, (scratch,) 21; E Gross, (2,) 20. Won by C. Stein.

Travers Island Trophy, 25 Targets, Handicap.—B. M. Huggins, (6,) 25; C. Stein, (3,) 23; D. F. McMahon, (1,) 23; O. C. Grinnell, (scratch,) 23; E. R. De Wolf, (2,) 23; E. Gross, (3,) 22; R. L. Spotts, (scratch,) 22; C. W. Church, (scratch,) 22.

High Score Prize, Scratch.—D. F. McMahon, 90; C. Stein, 84; O. C. Grinnell, 82; R. L. Spotts, 80; E. R. De Wolf, 74; C. W. Church, 74; G. M. Thomson, 74; G. Lembeck, 73.

High Handicap Score, 100 Targets.—C. Stein, (12,) 96; D. F. McMahon, (3,) 93; B. M. Huggins, (22,) 90; G. M. Thomson, (12,) 86; O. C. Grinnell, (scratch,) 82; E. R. De Wolf, (8,) 82; G. Lembeck, (8,) 81.

Heights Casino Squash Victory.

The Heights Casino Club of Brooklyn defeated the Apawamis Club in squash at Rye yesterday by taking five matches out of seven. The feature match was the one between E. M. Bull, Jr., Casino, and Duncan Bulkeley, Apawamis, which was won by the former, two matches out of three. The summaries:

Dr. Alfred Stillman, Apawamis, defeated Rudolph Goetals, Casino, 15—2, 18—16; E. M. Bull, Jr., Casino, defeated Duncan Bulkeley, Apawamis, 15—17, 15—10, 15—7; S. S. Keeler, Apawamis, defeated George Abbott, Casino, 15—2, 15—7; R. E. Riggs, Casino, defeated William Wallace, Apawamis, 15—1, 15—4; Burr Chamberlain, Casino, defeated L. B. Williard, Apawamis, 15—4, 15—8; B. S. Litchfield, Casino, defeated F. Wonham, Apawamis, 18—16, 15—6; B. M. Beardsley, Casino, defeated Walter Stillman, Apawamis, 18—16, 15—13.

INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

Wylie C. Grant, Dean Mathey, and Other Experts Win on Seventh Regiment Courts.

With more than threescore of entries in the singles for the National indoor lawn tennis championship and thirty-four pairs nominated in the doubles, the titular events for 1913 began yesterday in the armory of the Seventh Regiment.

There were nine defaults in the opening round occasioned through the living up to the rules in this regard to the very letter.

The champions in the singles for the last five years signalized their appearance in the opening round by coming through in victorious fashion when T. R. Pell, the holder in 1908, 1909, and 1911, defeated G. A. L. Dionne by 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; when Gustave F. Touchard won from G. S. Groesbeck by 6—3, 6—4, and when the present champion Grant took the measure of S. Howard Voshell by 6—4, 6—3.

Five of the matches in the first round went to three sets, the chief of which was that between N. C. Stevens, the former Yale player, who is now representing Morristown Field Club, and W. B. Cragin, Jr., and which was ultimately won by Stevens by 1—6, 7—5, 8—6. The latter was drawn against Remsen Schenck, Park Slope T. C., in the second round, but after the sets were one all with the scores 6—4, 7—9, Stevens was compelled to default because of an injury he had sustained in his match with Cragin.

The opening round just bristled with fast play and in some cases decisive victories, this being the result when Dean Mathey, the former Princeton expert, who now sports the colors of the Cranford Tennis Club, and who won quickly from J. J. Porter by 6-0, 6-2. J. J. Patterson blanked Eugene F. Pelham with tallies of 6-0, 6-0, only to be shut out in the second round by D. E. Roberts, who had scored a bloodless victory when Edmund W. Peaslee defaulted, being fifteen minutes late.

George C. Shafer, West Side T. C., showed the way to Walter Roberts of the Hartford Golf Club by 6-1, 6-1; Touchard defeated G. S. Groesbeck 6-3, 6-4; A. M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment, won from Preston Cummings, Jr., by 6-0, 6-2, and G. F. Pentecost, Jr. of Greenwich led H. H. Cohen of this city by 6-1, 6-1.

Those who reached the end of the second round in successful fashion were Wylie Grant, who disposed of Dr. John W. Travell, the oldest player in the tournament, in short order with the score 6-2, 6-3; Dean Mathey, who won from C. C. Edwards, by 6-1, 6-1, and who had got into the second round through a default; G. G. Moore, Jr., on a victory over Clarence A. Sparks by 6-1, 7-5; D. E. Roberts, who defeated J. J. Patterson 6-1, 6 1; E. T. Doeg, Cheswick Park T. C., who led Harry Parker 6-3, 6-3; B. M. Phillips, Sixty-ninth Regiment T. C., by a win over C. G. Plimpton 6-4, 8-6; G. F. Pentecost, Jr., who beat Harry Seymour of Pittsburgh, who had drawn a bye, by 6-4, 6-2, and Remsen Schenck, by virtue of his win over N. C. Stevens, who defaulted after two sets had been played.

To-day matches in the second round of the singles will bring together Glazebrook vs. Bates, H. W. Robinson vs. Rosenbaum, Pell vs. L. V. Robinson, Post vs. Raymond, and Lovibond vs. Hall. There is still another match at doubles in the preliminary round to be decided before the first round is started. The summary:

First Round.—H. McK. Glazebrook defeated J. J. Koen, 6—1, 6—1; G. G. Grenz won from B. S. Prentice by default; Paul Gould defeated Dr. T. Gorse Simmons, 7—5, 6—4; Wylie C. Grant defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. John W. Travell defeated C. M. Amerman, 6—1, 6—3; C. C. Edwards won from Lincoln Reimer by default; Dean Mathey defeated J. J. Porter, 6—0, 6—2; Clarence A. Sparks won from Arthur S. Cragin by default; G. G. Moore, Jr., defeated E. A. Fitter, 6—1, 6—3; J. J. Patterson defeated Eugene F. Pelham, 6—0, 6—0; D. E. Roberts won from Edmund W. Peaslee by default; E. T. Doeg defeated Arthur R. Dunham, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; Harry Parker won from L. H. Fitch by default; G. C. Shafer defeated Walter Roberts, 6—1, 6—1; Morris S. Clark defeated Alan Tobey, 6—3, 8—6; H. W. Robinson defeated Walter Hazard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from E. R. Aparisio by default; L. V. Robinson won from L. Hartman by default; T. R. Pell defeated G. A. S. Dionne, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; G. F. Touchard defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6—3, 6—4; C. C. Chambers defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—3, 6—4; N. C. Stevens defeated W. B. Cragin, 1—6, 7—5, 8—6; Remsen Schenck won from C. S. Fischer by default; Carroll J. Post defeated William D. Bourne, 6—4, 6—4; John W. Raymond defeated M. Johnson, 6—1, 8—6; A. M. Lovibond defeated Preston Cummings, Jr., 6—0, 6—2; Merrill Hall defeated W. M. Washburn, 6—3, 6—3; C. G. Plimpton defeated A. C. Postley, 6—2, 6—3; B. M. Phillips won from G. T. Steinacher by default; G. F. Pentecost defeated H. H. Cohen, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. W. H. Bates defeated Lincoln Barker, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Second Round.—Wylie C. Grant defeated Dr. John W. Travell, 6—2, 6—3; Dean Mathey defeated C. C. Edwards, 6—1, 6—1; G. C. Moore, Jr., defeated Clarence A. Sparks, 6—1, 7—5; D. E. Roberts defeated J. J. Patterson, 6—1, 6—1; E. T. Doeg defeated Harry Parker, 6—3, 6—3; G. C. Shafer defeated Morris S. Clark, 6—2, 6—0; B. M. Phillips defeated C. G. Plimpton, 6—4, 8—6; G. F. Pentecost, Jr., defeated Harry Seymour, 6—4, 6—2; Remsen Schenck defeated N. C. Stevens, 4—6, 7—9 and default.

Doubles, Preliminary Round.—Wylie C. Grant and G. C. Shafer defeated B. M. Phillips and H. S. Vosheil, 6—1, 6—3.

Gillespie Winner at Essex C. C. C.

J. P. Gillespie won the Lincoln's Birthday Trophy at the traps of the Essex County Country Club in West Orange yesterday afternoon, the prize being awarded to the gunner who scored the highest number of points in the three events on the programme. Gillespie was the winner of the sweepstakes, was second in the Bryant Trophy shoot, and third in the shoot for the February Trophy. His point score was 6. P. P. Heller was second in the point score with 5 and G. S. Rind third with 3. All the events were at handicaps and the scores were as follows:

Sweepstakes.—A. Bryant, (2,) 20; L. H. Ross, (5,) 20; P. P. Heller, (6,) 20; G. S. Rind, (5,) 17; J. P. Gillespie, (2,) 22.

Bryant Trophy.—A. Bryant, (2,) 18; L. H. Ross, (5,) 22; J. P. Gillespie, (2,) 20.

February Cup.—A. Bryant, (2,) 22; P. P. Heller, (6,) 22; J. P. Gillespie, (2,) 20; P. Hauck, (5,) 18; W. H. Peck, (8,) 14.

Chess Experts Arrive in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Six chess experts who will play in the tournament which begins next Saturday arrived here to-day on the steamer Saratoga. The visiting party is composed of Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion; F. J. Marshall, the American champion; David Janowski of Paris, Oscar Chajes of Chicago, and Charles Jaffe and A. Kupchik of New York. Two Cuban amateurs have been selected to complete the team. They are Juan Corzo and Rafael Blanco. Two rounds will be contested, giving each player fourteen games in all. Judge Alberto Ponce of Havana will act as referee.

Cup for New Course Record.

A silver cup has been donated by E. A. Harvey for the athlete creating a new record over the Bradhurst Field Club's three and one-half-mile course. The present record is 19:58, and these figures are expected to be cut before the end of the Winter. The practice club run will be held Sunday and all A. A. U. runners are invited to take part. A luncheon, with dancing and singing, will follow the race.

GALE DRIVES ICEBOATS FAST.

P. D. Q. Second Makes Best Time on North Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 12.—One of the most exciting iceboat races held this year was witnessed on the North Shrewsbury River to-day, when R. B. Sickles's P. D. Q., 2d, covered a five-mile triangular course in 7 minutes and 23 seconds. On account of the strong wind, Chester Minton's Spy was the only other yacht that finished. The Spy finished a minute an da half behind the P. D. Q., 2d. The wind blew such a strong gale that at times the racing yachts were lifted clear off the ice. Skaters carrying sails were in evidence on the ice here to-day, being driven over the ice thirty-five to forty miles an hour.

Among the New Yorkers who enjoyed skate sailing were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Sloane, Miss Mary Dillion, W. Arthur Dillon, W. D. Libbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Anderson, F. G. B. Thompson, and T. C. Sloane.

Phil. Kearney of Brooklyn and Morris Wood of Long Branch, world's champion mile skaters, are booked to race here Saturday afternoon at the carnival.

BOBSLEDDING AT TUXEDO.

J. T. Tower, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Kane Win Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Tuxedo Toboggan Club held its second meet of the season to-day on the new Camp Comfort slide. A large and fashionable crowd came out from town for the holiday, and the weather was clear and cold. The annual handicap bobsled races were run off for the Tower Cup, Joseph T. Tower, Jr., winning in the remarkable fast time of 1:29 1-5. There were thirty-two starters, including six ladies.

Miss Dorothy Kane won the ladies' prize with the net time of 1:54 2-5. Following are some of the scores:

Joseph T. Tower, Jr., (handicap, 1½ seconds,) 1:27 7-10; Preston Davie, (7½,) 1:38 7-10; J. I. Blair, (2,) 1:49; Charles J. Coulter, (1½,) 1:51 7-10; L. Miller, (3,) 1:52 3-5; Charles Lanier, Jr., (3,) 1:52 3-5; W. A. Sarnx, (4,) 1:54 1-5; Miss Dorothy Kane, (6,) 1:54 2-5; C. D. Wirslow, (1½,) 1:54 1-10; C. S. Lee, (4½,) 1:55¼; A. R. Jones, (1½,) 1:56½; Mrs. E. R. Adee, (7½,) 1:57 3-10; R. D. Wrenn, (1½,) 1:57 7-10; G. I. Scott, (4½,) 1:57½.

Official Starter—Police Capt. G. O. Bush. Timer—Deputy Sheriff Richmond Talbot.

The races will be continued next Sunday.

Tie Shoot at Siwanoy C. C.

L. D. Hill and Dr. R. J. Held tied in the shoot yesterday for the President's Trophy at the Siwanoy C. C., near Mt. Vernon. Each gunner was credited with 25 5-10, according to the new point system of scoring, although Hill broke 25 targets, while Dr. Held's score showed 21. Owing to the high wind no winners were recorded in the competition for the Captain's Trophy, as the conditions require ten straight "kills" to secure a leg. The leading scores follow:

President's Trophy—L. D. Hill, (6,) 25; E. F. Pelham, (4,) 23; M. R. Guggenheim, (8,) 23; R. J. Held, (3,) 21; Dr. A. W. Currie, (8,) 21; Miss Jessie Thorpe, (8,) 21; Z. C. Offutt, (3,) 20; G. L. Yates, (5,) 20; H. B. Morgan, (8,) 19; Dr. W. C. Bernard, (7,) 19. Point system: Dr. R. J. Held, 25 5-10; L. D. Hill, 25 5-10; Dr. W. C. Bernard, 23 5-10; M. R. Guggenheim, 21 5-10; G. L. Yates, 21; Z. C. Offutt, 20.

Dupont Trophy—M. R. Guggenheim, (8,) 24; J. P. Donovan, (4,) 23; Miss Jessie Thorpe, (8,) 22; G. F. Pelham, (4,) 22. Totals: H. J. Smith, 65; Dr. A. W. Currie, 65; E. A. Wiley, 63; G. L. Yates, 63; M. R. Guggenheim, 63; Dr. W. C. Bernard, 63.

Take Home Trophy—J. P. Donovan, (4,) 23; H. J. Smith, (6,) 25.

Twenty-five Targets—Jack Rabbit—G. A. Wiley, 19; G. L. Yates, 18; E. L. Hart, 17.

Twenty-five Targets—G. L. Haas, 21; M. R. Guggenheim, 20; Dr. W. C. Bernard, 19.

Von Lengerke High Gun at Traps.

Ernest Von Lengerke, State trap shooting champion of New Jersey, was the winner of three of the five events at the holiday shoot of the Orange Gun Club yesterday morning. Von Lengerke was on scratch, and his victories were scored in the two fifteen-bird shoots, in one of which he had a perfect score, and the other a fourteen, while he also scored best in the Haas trophy shoot with a mark of twenty-three. The summaries:

Ten-Bird Walking Match.—E. Von Lengerke, 4; Wakeley, 4; Mosler, 5; H. Howe, 3; Kingsland, 5; Perkins, 7; J. Von Lengerke, 4; Hutchinson, 3.

Haas Trophy, Handicap.—E. Von Lengerke, (scratch,) 23; Wakeley, (scratch,) 12; Mosler, (5,) 21; Dukes, (scratch,) 21; H. Howe, (4,) 16; Kingsland, (4,) 11; Gillespie, (scratch,) 19; Perkins, (1,) 12; Lockwood, (scratch,) 14.

Merchandise Shoot, Handicap, Fifty Targets.—E. Von Lengerge, (scratch,) 39; Wakeley, (scratch,) 34; Mosler, (6,) 49; Dukes, (scratch,) 45; H. Howe, (8,) 38; Kingsland, (8,) 36; Gillespie, (scratch,) 36; Perkins, (2,) 32; Lockwood, (scratch,) 41.

Jack Rabbit Shoot, 15 Birds, Scratch.—E. Von Lengerke, 14; Wakeley, 10; Mosler, 10; Dukes, 9; H. Howe, 6; Kingsland, 4; Gillespie, 13; Perkins, 12.

Jack Rabbit Shoot, 15 Birds, Scratch.—E. Von Lengerke, 15; Wakeley, 4; Mosler, 10; Dukes, 13; Gillespie, 13; Perkins, 8; J. Von Lengerke, 11.

Dr. Granberry Wins Two Shoots.

With the links covered with snow, and golf impossible, the members of the Baltusrol Golf Club turned their attention to shooting as a means of holiday diversion yesterday. Dr. D. W. Granberry was the winner of two competitions, breaking 20 birds in the 25-bird handicap and finishing one better than T. C. Watkins, who was helped by an allowance of 8. Dr. Granberry also won the 25-bird scratch shoot, breaking 21 and finishing four better than Sidney H. Browne. Watkins was the winner of the 50-bird handicap, being aided materially by a handicap of 11. Browne scored 38. There was a strong, cold wind blowing across the range, which made good shooting difficult. The scores:

25-Bird Handicap.—Dr. D. W. Granberry, (scratch,) 20; T. C. Watkins, (8,) 19; S. H. Browne, (1,) 18; J. F. Hahn, (3,) 16; T. W. Lloyd, (1,) 16; N. E. Stout, (5,) 15; B. C. Schencke, (2,) 14; William Byrd, (4,) 14.

50-Bird Handicap.—T. C. Watkins, (11,) 44; S. H. Browne, (2,) 38; William Byrd, (8,) 37; J. F. Hahn, (6,) 34; C. H. Stout, (10,) 34; H. A. Barclay, (14,) 33; T. W. Lloyd, (2,) 31; Dr. D. W. Granberry, (scratch,) 29; B. C. Schencke, (4,) 28; N. E. Stout, (5,) 22.

25-Bird Scratch.—Dr. D. W. Granberry, 21; Sidney H. Browne, 17; J. F. Hahn, 16; Benjamin C. Schencke, 14; William Byrd, 14; Daniel Adams, Jr., 12; Newton E. Stout, 9; Henry A. Barclay, 8; T. W. Lloyd, 6.

At the Bay Ridge Traps.

One of the smallest fields of the year gathered on the firing line of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday to take part in the annual Lincoln Day shoot of the organization. Only six shooters took part in the various events that made up the programme. Summary:

Committee Cup, 50 Targets, Handicap—C. Blake, (4,) 43; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (4,) 42; George Brower, (8,) 37; R. C. Williams, (8,) 33; A. E. Henry, (6,) 32; M. Stiner, (0,) 30.

Take Home Trophy, 100 Targets, Handicap.—R. C. Williams, (16,) 73; C. Blake, (0,) 71; G. G. Stephenson, (8,) 72; A. E. Henry, (12,) 65; M. Stiner, (4,) 64; Geo. Brower, (16,) 63.

Hyatt Trophy, 50 Targets, Handicap.—R. C. Williams, (8,) 38; G. G. Stephenson, (4,) 37; C. Blake, (0,) 35; M. Stiner, (2,) 32; A. E. Henry, (6,) 31; G. W. Hawkins, Jr., (0,) 29.

Monthly Cup, 25 Targets, Handicap.—A. E. Henry, (3,) 18; C. Blake, (1,) 18; George Brower, (4,) 17; G. G. Stephenson, (2,) 14.

Remsen Trophy, 50 Targets, Handicap.—A. E. Henry, (3,) 48; G. G. Stephenson, (4,) 47; M. Stiner, (0,) 47; C. Blake, (2,) 45; George Brower, (4,) 41; R. C. Williams, (4,) 38.

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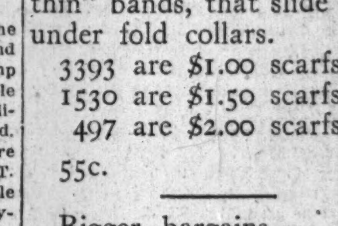

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1912 EVERITT, $900. LANCIA, Land., 1,000.
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1911 S. G. V. Toy ton. PIERCE, 6-48, $575.
1911 PACKARD, touring. PEERLESS, 6, $850.
1911 LOZIER, Lim. FIAT, 35, $650.
1911 SIMPLEX, Lim. JACKSON, 1910, $400.
1911 BUICK, Lim. FLANDERS, roadster.
NEW NATIONAL, $1,750. LANCIA, toy tonneau.
FIAT, 18, Lim. FIAT, roadster, $1,250.
LANCIA, Land., 20. OVERLAND, enc'd drive.
LOCO, 30, $1,250. 1912 FLANDERS, cn. drl.
1911 STEVENS, 6, Lim. RENAULT, 14-20, $650.
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Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 13.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913.

	AT BOSTON.	AT BROOKLYN.	AT NEW YORK.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT PITTSBURGH.	AT CINCINNATI.	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON		May 1, 2, 3, 5 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 28, 29, 30	April 10, 11, 12 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3	April 14, 15, 16 July 4, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27	June 2, 3 June 16, 17, 18 19 Aug. 7, 8, 9 Sept. 15, 16	June 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 13	June 4, 5, 6, 7 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 8, 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 21, 22
BROOKLYN	April 22, 23, 24, 25 May 29, 30, 30, 31 Oct. 2, 3, 4		April 14, 15, 16 June 21, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 8, 24	April 10, 11, 12 June 2, 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1	June 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 9, 20, 22, 23	June 3, 4, 5, 7 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 13	June 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 14, 15, 16
NEW YORK	April 17, 18, 19, 19, 21 May 24, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 29, 30	April 26, 28, 29, 30 July 4, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 25, 26, 27		May 1, 2, 3, 5 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 12, 13, 14, 20 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13	June 1, 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 20, 21	June 8, 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 14, 15, 16	June 3, 4, 5, 7 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19
PHILADELPHIA	April 26, 28, 29, 30 June 21, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 8	April 9, 18, 19, 21 May 24, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 1, 1, 2	April 22, 23, 24, 25 May 29, 30, 30, 31 Oct. 2, 3, 4		June 4, 5, 6, 7 July 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 8, 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 14, 15, 16	June 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 13
PITTSBURGH	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 21 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 15, 16, 17, 19 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 18, 19, 20	May 10, 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 21, 22, 23		April 10, 11, 12 May 4, 25 June 21, 22, 23, 24 July 6, Sept. 7	April 13, 14, 15 April 27, 28 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 31, Oct. 4, 5	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 27, 28
CINCINNATI	May 15, 16, 17, 19 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 18, 19, 20	May 10, 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 21 Aug. 13, 14, 15	April 17, 18, 19 May 26, 27, 28 July 7 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3		April 29, 30 May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 5, 6	April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 May 29, 30, 30, 31 Oct. 4, 5
CHICAGO	May 20, 21, 22 July 17, 18, 19, 21 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 10, 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 15, 16, 17, 19 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 18, 19, 20	April 25, 26 May 24, 29, 30, 30, 31 Aug. 29, 30 Sept. 24, 25	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 27, 28		April 17, 18, 19 June 1, 20, 21, 22, 23 Sept. 1, 1, 2
ST. LOUIS	May 10, 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 15, 16, 17, 19 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 18, 19, 20	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 21 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 4, 5, 6	April 13, 14, 15, 16 May 24 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 29, 30, 31	April 10, 11, 12 May 4, 25, 26, 27 July 6 Sept. 7, 8, 9	
AT HOME	Saturdays, 13. Patriots' Day with New York. Decoration Day with Brooklyn.	Saturdays, 13. July 4 with New York. Labor Day with Philadelphia.	Saturdays, 12. Decoration Day with Philadelphia. Labor Day with Boston.	Saturdays, 12. July 4 with Boston.	Saturdays, 15. Decoration Day with Chicago. July 4 with St. L. Labor Day with Cin.	Sundays, 18. Saturdays, 13.	Sundays, 15. Saturdays, 12. July 4 with Cincinnati.	Sundays, 14. Saturdays, 14. Dec. Day with Cin. Labor Day with Chicago.
ABROAD	Sundays, 5. Saturdays, 13. July 4 at Philadelp'a. Labor Day at New York.	Sundays, 5. Saturdays, 13. Decoration Day at Boston.	Sundays, 6. Saturdays, 14. Patriots' Day at Boston. July 4 at Brooklyn.	Sundays, 6. Saturdays, 14. Decoration Day at New York. Labor Day at B'klyn.	Sundays, 12. Saturdays, 11.	Sundays, 2. Saturdays, 13. Dec. Day at St. L. July 4 at Chicago. Labor Day at Pitts.	Sundays, 5. Saturdays, 14. Dec. Day at Pitts. Labor Day at St. Louis.	Sundays, 6. Saturdays, 12. July 4 at Pittsburgh.

Conflicts: At Chicago, (4)—April 27, May 4, 25, Aug. 31.

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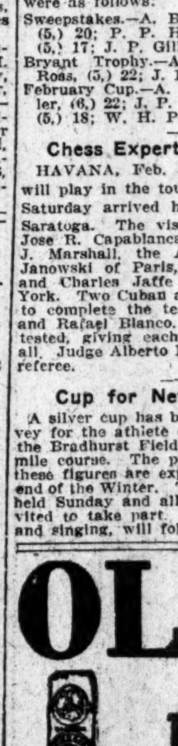

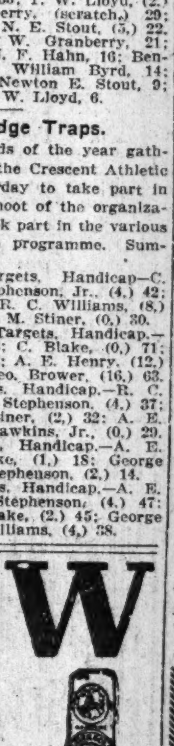

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WORLD'S RECORD FOR KOLEHMAINEN

Finnish Runner Covers Five Miles at New York A. C. Games in 24:29 1-5.

BIG CUT IN PREVIOUS TIME

Performance Nearly 20 Seconds Better Than Best Previous Figures Made by Himself.

After establishing a world's new indoor record for three miles yesterday afternoon at Brooklyn Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish runner, hung up new world's figures for five miles last night at the annual athletic carnival of the New York Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden when he covered the distance in 24 minutes 29 1-5 seconds, eclipsing his own record for the distance—24:48, made last week at the Irish-American A. C. games—and reducing the outdoor record of 24 minutes 33 2-5 seconds made by Alfred Shrubb, the English runner, at Glasgow.

The performance in the Garden was all the more remarkable in view of his splendid race earlier in the day, and stamps the runner as the greatest runner of all times. Judged from his running in the five-mile race, Kolehmainen experienced no ill effects from his first record-breaking contest. His stride was easy and graceful and he ran well within himself throughout. But for the fact that he had no one to push him it is probable that the Finn would have taken a bigger slice from the record figures. He lapped the second and third men in the race twice and was in no way distressed at the finish, continuing on to his dressing room at the same pace he finished the race.

It was a disappointing crowd that witnessed the games, the big building being nearly half empty. But what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm. Kolehmainen was accorded a rousing reception. Women stood up in the boxes and cheered the victor to the echo, while a crowd of more than 100 wildly excited followers of the sport followed him to the dressing room. It was an ovation seldom witnessed at an athletic meet.

Kolehmainen's record overshadowed the running of O. F. Hedlund of the Boston Athletic Association, who established a new American indoor record for one mile, running from scratch in 4:18 4-5, which is one second faster than the best previous time made by himself at Troy last year.

The five-mile run was the feature event of the programme and attracted eight of the best distance men in the country. When the men started, Eddie Jordan, Xavier A. A., cut out the pace for three laps, and then retired in favor of Kolehmainen, who carried his field along at a rattling gait. After four laps the Finn gave way to Harry Smith, but tagged on to the latter's heels, leading the third man by twenty-five yards. The pair traveled at an easy swinging gait, running well within themselves, with the other six runners strung out around the track.

With the completion of the first mile the two leaders changed places and lapped G. H. Messler, unattached. From a competitive standpoint the race at the end of the second mile was apparently between Kolehmainen and Smith, the remainder of the field being far in the rear. The effort to keep up with the famous foreigner, however, was too much for Smith, and at the halfway he had dropped half a lap behind Kolehmainen. Smith hung on doggedly, while the Finn increased his lead at every stride. Shortly after completing the third mile Kolehmainen lapped both J. G. Silva, Boston A. A., and Smith. The latter hung on to the leader for half a mile, but again found the pace too hot and gradually went back to Silva. The Finn never faltered and kept up his wonderful stride, sprinting the last lap amid uproarious applause.

Three teams competed for the interscholastic mile relay. De Witt Clinton led for the first quarter, but the Manual Training representative drew up on even terms for the second touch-off. Manhattan joined Manual Training in the third relay, and after a hard fight for two laps the Manual Training runner drew away and won by twenty yards. De Witt Clinton was the same distance behind Manhattan.

N. S. Taber of Brown University and Oscar Hedlund, Boston Athletic Association, started from scratch in the one-mile handicap. Twenty good distance performers received liberal marks from the pair. L. B. Welch, Trinity Club, with 110 yards, led for three laps, when J. J. Clancy, Jr., Dominican Lyceum, went to the front. The pair soon worked their way to the front, and after a short struggle raced the handicap men into submission. Hedlund then went to the front and with every stride increased his lead. He let out a good sprint in the last lap and breasted the tape in 4:18 4-5, ten yards ahead of Charles McCann, unattached, who started from the fifty-yard mark. The time is a new American indoor record, the previous figures of 4:19 4-5 having been held by the winner, who established them at Troy in 1912. Taber was fourth.

F. L. Stephenson, the junior 100-yard indoor champion, met with a setback in the seventy-yard handicap when he finished third to C. Hoyt, New York A. C., and H. Dettgen, Bronx Church House, who finished first and second, respectively. Stephenson, who was scratch, failed to get through the bunch near the finish. The winner was on the four-foot mark.

Caldwell, representing Boston, and Paton, wearing the colors of the Mercury Foot, were the contestants in the first quarter of the one-mile interclub relay. Homer Baker secured a ten-yard lead over Harry Lee at the start of the second relay. Lee drew up on the Bostonian in the first three laps, but the effort was too much, and Merryhew went away with a ten-yard start over De Grouchy. The pair maintained their respective distances when Halpin and Wood took up the running. Before traveling twenty-five yards the New York A. C. man tripped over the edge of the track and fell to the floor, leaving Halpin to finish the race alone. The time was 3:25 2-5, or one-fifth of a second outside of the American record. Had Halpin been pushed he would undoubtedly have created new figures.

Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American A. C. was the only scratch man in the final heat of the 300-yard handicap, and was opposed by a fast field. The sextet got away at the crack of the pistol. W. Storey, New York A. C., with a start of twelve yards, made such good use of his liberal handicap that the "Peerless Mel" was unable to catch him. The Winged Fist flier made a splendid effort on the home stretch, but failed only by a couple of feet. He would have won in another five yards, as he was rapidly overhauling Storey.

The half-mile handicap brought out a field of twenty-five starters, with D. S. Caldwell occupying the mark of honor. J. McG. Hand of the Dominican Lyceum carried the field along at a fast clip to the final lap, when G. E. Brown, unattached, came through like a flash and finished first by nearly 5 yards from Caldwell. Brown was disqualified for interfering with the runners, and Caldwell was placed first, with Hand second.

G. A. Brawn, Dartmouth College, fell when leading in the 70-yard high hurdles, when he was abreast of J. Wendell, New York A. C., and the last named came on alone and won a fast race from the scratch mark. The mile walk, which followed the 70-yard hurdles, was a tame affair, and went to W. Berner of the Glencoe A. A. by a wide margin. The winner was placed on the 40-yard mark.

Six teams competed in the one-mile relay handicap and furnished an exciting contest. The New York Athletic Club second team and the Pastime quartet alternated in the lead until the last relay, when the Mercury Foot anchor man, Homer Baker, cut loose from the Pastime runner and won with comparative ease. Fordham University finished third. The summaries:

One-Mile Relay, Scratch, Interscholastic.—Won by Manual Training High School, (team composed of J. Hart, A. Reed, M. Weisman, and A. Goldstein;) Manhattan Prep School, (team composed of E. J. Ward, A. J. Dougherty, F. Houlihan, and J. F. O'Donnell,) second; De Witt Clinton High School, (team composed of W. Moore, N. Weg, A. Green, and H. Monroe,) third. Time—3:45 3-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Hoyt, New York A. C., (4 feet;) H. Dettgen, Bronx Church House, (8 feet,) second; F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Oscar Hedlund, Boston A. A., (scratch;) Charles McCann, unattached, (50 yards,) second; O. Gibbons, New York A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—4:18 4-5. New American record.

One-Mile Scratch, Relay, Boston Athletic Association vs. New York Athletic Club.—Won by Boston A. A., (team composed of D. S. Caldwell, H. Lee, E. K. Merryhew, and T. J. Halpin;) New York A. C., (team composed of T. P. Paton, H. E. Baker, O. W. De Gruchy, and Le Roy Wood,) second. Time—3:25 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by W. Berner, Glencoe A. A., (40 seconds;) A. J. Davis, unattached, (35 yards,) second; T. Neundorfer, New York A. C., (22 seconds,) third. Time—7:15.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Storey, New York A. C., (12 yards;) Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., second; H. Mueller, New York A. C., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:33 2-5.

400-Yard Run, Novice—Won by E. A. B. Spencer, Columbia University; A. Storer, Columbia University, second; A. Spmergrade, Brooklyn Evening High School, third. Time—0:55 2-5.

70-Yard High Hurdles, Handicap.—Won by J. Wendell, New York A. C., (scratch;) W. F. Potter, unattached, (6 feet,) second; D. S. Trenholm, New York A. C., (6 feet,) third. Time—0:00 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by D. E. Caldwell, Boston A. A., (scratch;) J. McG. Hand, Dominican Lyceum, (50 yards,) second; S. M. Coaley, Princeton University, (25 yards,) third. Time—1:57 3-5. G. E. Brown, unattached, (16 yards,) finished first, but was disqualified for interference.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by New York A. C. second team, composed of E. Walsh, V. J. Casey, D. Trenholm, and Homer Baker, (44 yards;) Pastime A. C., (57 yards,) second; Fordham University, (48 yards,) third. Time—3:25 4-15.

Five-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached; Harry Smith, unattached, second; J. G. Silva, Boston A. A., third. Time—24:29 1-5. New world's record.

Pole Vault; Handicap—Won by S. B. Waggoner, Yale University, (3 inches,) height 11 feet 9 inches; H. Wessels, New York A. C., (12 inches,) height 11 feet, second; M. S. Wright, Dartmouth College, (scratch,) height 11 feet 9 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump; Handicap—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., (scratch,) height 5 feet 4 inches; L. Goehring, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) second; E. L. Emes, Bronx Church House, (3 inches,) height 5 feet 1 inch, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot; Handicap.—Won by W. F. Roos, New York A. C., (6 feet,) distance, 43 feet 7 inches; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth College, (3 feet,) distance 45 feet 3 inches, second; P. McDonald, Irish American A. C., (scratch,) distance, 47 feet 6½ inches, third.

Running High Jump; Handicap—Won by H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., (2 inches,) height 6 feet; H. Barwise, Boston A. A., (1 inch,) height 6 feet, second; W. J. Diersen, Pastime A. C., height 5 feet 8 inches, third.

KOHLER WANTS CAUGH HILL.

New York Turfman Makes Bid for Star Sprinter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—Charles Kohler, the New York turfman, who is campaigning a string of thoroughbreds abroad, is contemplating the purchase of a star sprinter that is now racing over the Palmetto track here. Through S. C. Hildreth, who is handling the Kohler horses in France, he has made an offer for Caugh Hill, a frequent winner under heavy weights. It is the intention of Mr. Kohler to have Hildreth convert Caugh Hill into a steeplechaser. Caugh Hill is a product of the Hurricana Stud at Amsterdam N. Y., and is a son of Caughnawaga, a frequent winner under the Sanford silks.

WHITE HOPE KNOCKED OUT.

Ned Carpenter Lasts Less Than a Round Against Jim Coffey.

The Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx was the scene of another elimination in the rapidly growing white heavyweight division last night when Ned Carpenter of Wisconsin got his try-out against Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant. The short space of two minutes proved sufficient for Coffey to send the Wisconsin contender into dreamland, and the ease in which it was accomplished indicated that Coffey might have achieved the same result about two minutes earlier if he had started earlier.

The massive woodchopper went to the canvas without one hard blow being struck by either boxer. Carpenter appeared a bit afraid when he stood up before the Irishman, and Coffey apparently had too much respect for Carpenter to tear in fast at the start. For two minutes they danced around the ring, feinting continually and each trying to draw the other on, and both showed the same reluctance about mixing matters. Finally Coffey led with a left, and his glancing blow tilted Carpenter's head to one side. A right uppercut followed, but it did not seem to have much more steam than the left which had preceded it. To the surprise of the spectators Carpenter went to the canvas as the right landed on his chin, and he failed to get on his feet before Referee Billy Joh had tolled off the count of ten. The ringside weighing in showed Coffey at 190 pounds and Carpenter was four pounds heavier.

The ten-round semi-final resulted in another victory for Young Mike Donovan of this city over Joe White of Boston. Donovan's victory was by no decisive margin, and the bout failed to come up to expectations. Neither boxer showed any inclination to mix matters, and their swings at long range were generally wild. Neither was in trouble at any stage of the bout, and both left the ring without a mark.

"KID" WILLIAMS WINS BOUT.

Baltimore Boy's Strong Infighting Defeats Eddie Campi.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 12.—"Kid" Williams of Baltimore won the decision from Eddie Campi of San Francisco in their twenty-round battle at Vernon today. Williams's terrific infighting gave him the victory, although Campi rallied in the last round and administered more punishment than he had inflicted in all the other rounds combined.

There was not a tame round among the twenty. Several times Williams overwhelmed Campi with his rushing tactics and had the San Franciscan hanging on to the ropes, but Campi's recuperative powers saved him.

In the last round the Californian rallied and in a tigerish onslaught had the Baltimorean dizzy, but this spectacular finish could not overcome the long early lead earned by Williams.

Chicago's Mayor Opposes Boxing Bill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mayor Harrison to-day expressed his disapproval of the Carroll-Hilton Boxing bill in its present form. He believes that each municipality should be given authority to regulate its own boxing entertainments. He also believes that six-round bouts would be preferable to ten rounds.

"I am in favor of home rule in boxing, the same as in other matters," said Mayor Harrison to-day. "I am not in favor of a boxing commission appointed by the Governor. Each city should have its own committee. I believe six rounds would be enough, but I would not quibble over the length of the bouts so long as they are kept within reason. I am in favor of the no-decision clause. I think the newspaper decision would be eminently satisfactory. I want it distinctly understood that I am in favor of any bill that will restore boxing under proper conditions."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Properly regulated boxing exhibitions have received the stamp of approval by Gov. Dunne. His statement concerning such a measure gave friends of the sport reason to believe that he will sign a bill if the desired safeguards are provided.

"I stated during the campaign that I would favor a bill providing for properly regulated boxing," said the Governor. "I should want the bill to include provisions which would prevent fake fights and guard against brutality. The New York act, I understand, is very satisfactory. Of course, before I signed any bill I should examine its provisions carefully and assure myself that no loophole was afforded for anything but clean boxing."

Wolgast at Odds with His Manager.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and his manager, Tom Jones, have severed their business relations, according to the latter. Jones arrived from Chicago last night and said to-day that he and Wolgast were closing up their accounts with each other. Wolgast's action in agreeing to the Murphy-Wolgast match in San Francisco Feb. 22, against Jones's advice, caused the split. Jones said he thought Wolgast could win, but believed the fighter should have taken a long rest before going into a fight that might make him extend himself.

Winners with the Cue.

John Dankelman of the New York team in the National Intercity Billiard League defeated Charles Warren, the Boston representative in the final game of the series of three-cushion carrom billiards, last night at Doyle's Academy, by the score of 50 to 34 in seventy-two innings. Dankelman's victory makes the third consecutive win for the local team in this series, and the second time Dankelman has defeated Warren. Dankelman displayed his unusual good form and held the lead throughout the contest, making a high run of five as against one of four points made by Warren.

A 55-point handicap again proved to be too great for Ledyard Blake to overcome, and as a result he was defeated in last night's game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keency's Academy in Brooklyn. Dr. H. D. Jennings was Blake's opponent, and he won rather easily after forty innings of play by the score of 195 to 168. Blake attempted to make 250 points to Jennings's 195. The winner made high runs of 22, 20 and 16 and averaged 4 35-40. Blake's best efforts were two runs of 25 each and one of 21 with an average of 4 12-39.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

EXHAUSTED RUNNERS FALL IN BROOKLYN

Athletes Forced to Quit in Thirteenth Regiment's Marathon —Rozette Wins.

The distressing effects of Marathon running was never more apparent than yesterday in Brooklyn along the course of the Thirteenth Regiment's event, which was won by William Rozette.

All along the twenty-five-mile route, starting from the armory at Putnam Avenue and Sumner Avenue to Sea Gate via Coney Island and return, could be seen bare-legged youths caring for their cuts and bruises and being cared for at the various stages where the icy road had caused them to come to grief or the extreme cold had forced them to drop out. No worse weather conditions have ever prevailed for a Marathon race, and the ten who finished out of the forty-five starters will probably feel the effects of their gruelling contest in more ways than one. A. Sockalexis, the Indian runner of Old Town, Me., representing the North Dorchester A. A., after completing all but about a mile of the outdoor distance, succumbed to the cold at Bedford Rest and was taken to a residence at 459 Sterling Place in an exhausted condition. Those who aided the fallen Indian communicated with the armory authorities, and shortly after the race concluded he was taken to the armory in an automobile. Dr. Bishop of the Medical Staff of the regiment, who treated him there, stated that Sockalexis was suffering from exposure and was in a bad condition. He received stimulants, and after a time revived, leaving with some friend to go to Union Hill, N. J.

Nick Giannakopulos, a large and athletic-looking Greek, representing the Mercury A. C., was also forced to give up a short distance beyond the finish of the outdoor course and was brought back in the automobile. His case was not as serious as that of Sockalexis, and he soon revived. Others of the pack came into the armory at intervals during the race complaining of the cold.

Soon after the start the less experienced runners began to drop out and return to the armory more or less exhausted and seek the aid offered by the medical corps of the regiment. There were stretches on the parkway that were covered with ice, and those of the pack that reached these points slipped and fell. They were generally badly cut around the shins and knees, and when they returned to the armory, where the last two miles of the race were completed, their bloody legs presented anything but an inspiring sight.

Rozette, formerly of the Pastime A. C., ran unattached, and, coming from behind in the last two miles outdoors, beat Harry Jensen in the two-mile stretch in the armory. W. Brazill of the Irish-American A. C., was third. Rozette's time for the distance was 2:53:06 4-5. Jensen's time was 2:54:09 3-5 and Brazill's 2:59:15 3-5.

On the first half of the journey eighteen runners managed to get as far as the turning point at Sea Gate. Leaving the armory in third position, Fred Heller of the Knights of St. Anthony set the pace for the pack shortly after entering the street and remained out in front until after turning on the return journey. H. A. Garvin of the Shanahan A. C. of Philadelphia and J. P. McGlone, his teammate, were the first pair to leave the building. At the one-mile post Heller had worked them out and was in command. Galvin was second a short distance behind the leader and Giannakopulos was third.

Heller dropped out of the race at a point along the parkway, giving way to Rigby. The latter led until near Ocean Avenue with Saklad close up. Here Giannakopulos, who was running third, went out in front for the first time, and led the only four other men within sight by a margin of about three blocks. When Bedford Rest was reached by the leader, Harry Jensen, who had been trailing along in fourth place, went out and took command, being the first to reach the armory. He entered the building at 5:14 P. M.

Jensen was more than two minutes ahead of his nearest competitor Billy Rozette, who came in staggering. The indoor running was better suited to him, and he soon limbered up and passed Jensen, winning the race by a full lap. The best form shown by any was that of O. S. Weeks a forty-five-year-old athlete. He went along at a fast clip on his last lap and crossed the finish line, apparently none the worse for his task. The order of finish:

Name and Club.	Time. H. M. S.
W. Rozett, unattached	2:53:06 4-5
H. F. Jensen, unattached	2:54:09 3-5
W. Brazill, Irish-American A. C.	2:59:15 3-5
G. E. Crosby, Bronx Church House	3:01:03 4-5
I. Sacklad, North Dorchester A. C.	3:02:42 1-5
*H. Cannarca, Bronx Church House	3:06:22 3-5
*H. A. Garvin, Shanahan A. C.	3:07:49
*O. S. Weeks, Yonkers	3:11:05 4-5
A. Montverde, Hudson Falls, N. Y.	3:12:55 3-5

*Novice runners, being awarded prizes for first three novices to finish the distance.

KOLEHMAINEN FIRST IN RACE.

Finnish Runner Beats Scott and Kramer in Three-Mile Contest.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's greatest distance runner, further demonstrated that he is without a peer when he easily defeated Louis Scott, the four-mile record holder, and Willie Kramer, the six-mile record holder, in a special three-mile run yesterday in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, during the competition of the Brooklyn-Sea Gate Marathon race. In addition to lowering the colors of Scott and Kramer, both of whom ran creditable races, the Finn wiped out the indoor record of 14:29 2-5 when he covered the distance in 14:18 1-5. In the last mile Kolehmainen had opened up a gap of about forty yards on Kramer.

Five men were scheduled to start in the race, Tom Collins of the Irish-American A. C., and Sid Leslie being the other two, but they did not put in an appearance. The race from the start until close to two miles, where the Finn began his sensational sprint, was a pretty exhibition of running.

For the first mile no line on the trio could be obtained, although the Finn was the favorite. Kramer appeared to be fit, and Scott was going at a good pace without any apparent strain. On turning the upper corner on the second lap of the second mile Kolehmainen shot past Scott into second position, and then within ten yards passed Kramer into the lead.

The men ran close together for the next two laps. On the fifth lap Kolehmainen sprinted away and was ten yards to the good before the lap was completed. He then ran the race to his own liking. He gradually drew away and at two miles was forty yards ahead. Kramer and Scott were both running their best, but Kolehmainen romped in the winner 100 yards ahead of Kramer, who in turn was forty yards ahead of Scott. Kramer's time for the distance was just two-fifths of a second under the record broken by Kolehmainen. The first mile, with Kramer leading, was timed at 4:42 4-5. The two miles, with Kolehmainen in the lead, was run in 9:30 3-5.

Following this performance Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. showed his class as a back mark performer when he worked his way through a field of thirty-two starters, winning the one and one half mile handicap. The former Staten Island schoolboy conceded handicaps up to 175 yards.

The track measured eight laps to the mile, and it was not until the last lap that Kiviat was able to take command. He worked through the field and was in third position at the mile. In the following two laps he gained second place and finally went to the fore, winning from E. Burgdorf of the Long Island A. C., off the 150 yard mark. Harry Kramer, with a handicap of forty yards, was third. In the last half mile it was thought Kiviat had a good chance for the record, but he finished just one second below the figure, covering the one and one half miles in 6:49 1-5.

Miles McHugh of the Pastime A. C., virtually scratch man with a handicap of twenty yards, won the half mile handicap race. The field was a strong one, but McHugh loomed up as the winner early in the race, and for the last quarter had matters all his own way. J. Book, Jr., of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., with fifty-five yards came in second and made a hard bid for the chief honors on the last turn. T. J. Kelly of the Irish-American A. C. was third.

R. B. Gifford, the one-mile senior walking champion, started from the post of honor in the mile walk, and carried off the honors. Gifford had a hard task in overtaking his field. He passed the leader on the seventh lap of the mile and came up to the tape with a margin of less than five yards.

The two-mile bicycle race, after a number of exciting trial heats, resulted in a disappointment. In the final heat six of the field of nine starters fell in a spill on the upper turn. H. J. Murphy of the Atlas A. C., with 110 yards handicap was first. William Waeldner of the Dominican Lyceum was second, and A. O. Lake of the Empire Wheelmen third. The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by E. D. Maurer, National A. C., (8 feet;) A. H. Woolls, Loughlin Lyceum, (16 feet,) second; E. Feuerstein, Manual Training High School, (16 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

One-Mile Run, Novice—Won by W. S. Jackson, Smart Set A. C.; J. C. Rother, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, second; M. J. Dies, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time—4:56.

500-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed to Thirteenth Regiment—Won by H. Hirshon, Second Company, (scratch;) H. C. Balcom, First Company, (14 yards,) second; D. Valentine, First Company, (3 yards,) third. Time—1:01.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by M. McHugh, Pastime A. C., (20 yards;) J. Book, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., (55 yards,) second; T. J. Kelly, Irish-American A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—1:56 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by L. J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., (10 yards;) P. E. Fimpel, Long Island A. C., (11 yards,) second; P. P. Hauser, National A. C., (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch, Special—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached; W. Kramer, Long Island A. C., second; Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C., third. Time—14:18 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCadden Lyceum, (scratch;) W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (20 seconds,) second; F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., (6 seconds,) third. Time—7:33 2-5.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) E. Burgdorf, Long Island A. C., (150 yards,) second; H. Kramer, Long Island A. C., (140 yards,) third. Time—6:49 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Closed to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by McCadden Lyceum, 38 yards, team composed of Clegg, Brown, Usher, and Jones; Loughlin Lyceum, (12 yards,) team composed of Berger, Harris, McCaffrey, and Buckley, second; Dominican Lyceum, (20 yards,) team composed of Arenholz, Goggins, Schleich, and McCabe, third. Time—3:32 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. J. Murphy, Atlas Bicycle Club, (110 yards;) W. Waeldner, Dominican Lyceum, (90 yards,) second; A. O. Lake, Empire City Wheelmen, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:51 2-5.

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Three Classes Judges—Cotillion Ride and Polo Game.

A cotillion ride, a polo game, and the judging of three horse show classes made up the programme last night for the weekly equestrian entertainment at Durland's Academy. The horse show classes proved the feature and resulted in good competition. The polo game was unfinished owing to some difficulty among the players, and the cotillion ride brought out its regular number of participants.

The first of the class competitions was for single harness horses. Eight entries came on to the tanbark, all of rather good type. Emil Seelig, with three nominations in the class, garnered the majority of the ribbons. The blue ribbon went tothe Seelig entry Moonshine, a bay gelding 15.2 hands, driven by Jack Breen. Emil Seelig on the box behind Ariel, a brown gelding, captured the red rosette, being somewhat lacking in action. W. S. Weil's chestnut gelding Chappie, a trifle lean, was awarded third place. The class was a long one, with the three placed horses being put through an extended test.

The following class for saddle horses was a good one. Eight horses made up the field, but the deliberation of the judges marred the interest. C. Strauss's bay gelding Dawn, ridden by F. Albert, caught the Judges' eyes for the highest award. S. K. Jacobs's gray gelding Tiffany was placed second, and Miss D. Webb, on her own mount, Royalist, took third.

John J. McDonald's mare Lady Annabel won the high-jumping contest which concluded the performance. Lady Annabel cleared seven feet, the highest mark ever reached in an event of this kind at the academy. George Chipchase's Sapollo was second at 6 feet.

CHAMPION SKATER LOSES.

Edward Rickson Defeated by William Merritt at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—The ninth annual New England ice-skating championship races were held on Van Horn Reservoir this afternoon. Three thousand spectators braved a penetrating wind and temperature a few degrees above zero. Edward Rickson of Ludlow, for four years New England champion, was defeated by William Merritt of the Greater Boston Skating Club. The summary:

Quarter-Mile New England Championship.—Won by William Merritt, Boston; E. L. Rickson, Ludlow, second. Time—0:53 2-5.

Half-Mile New England Championship.—Won by Merritt, Boston; T. T. Murch, second. Time—1:43 1-5.

One-Mile New England Championship.—Won by Merritt; Murch, second. Time—3:45 1-5.

Two-Mile New England Championship.—Won by Murch; Frank Rickson, Springfield, second. Time—8:04 2-5.

Five-Mile New England Championship.—Won by Harvey Roberts, Springfield; J. S. Roy, Boston, second. Time—19:26 3-5.

Women's Half-Mile Open, New England Championship.—Won by Miss Frances O'Brien, Springfield; Miss Margaret Dorsey, Springfield, second. Time—2:49 4-5.

Half-Mile for Boys Under 16 Years.—Won by Edward Brockney, Springfield; E. Carlson, Springfield, second. Time—1:54.

Quarter-Mile for Boys Under 12 Years.—Won by J. Baudion, Springfield; A. Fitzricker, Springfield, second. Time—1:12 1-5.

Wesleyan Trims Syracuse.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Wesleyan defeated the Syracuse basket ball team in a fast game here to-night in Fayerweather Gymnasium by the score of 40 to 27. The first half ended 17 to 10 in Wesleyan's favor, but in the second period the visitors scored five goals in succession, holding the lead for a few moments. Wesleyan pulled together then, however, and soon had the game safely in hand. Both teams guarded closely and many fouls resulted. Kennedy and Seymour starred for Syracuse, while Hayward and Parkinson excelled for Wesleyan. The summary:

Wesleyan.	Position.	Syracuse.
Eaton	Right forward	Notman
Davidson	Left forward	Bloom, Kennedy, Musk
Parkinson	Centre	Castle
Petigrue, Crane	Right guard	Seymour
Hayward	Left guard	Reikl

Goals from floor—Hayward, (4,) Parkinson, (3,) Davidson, (3,) Petigrue, (3,) Crane, (2,) Eaton, (2,) Seymour, (4,) Kennedy, (4,) Reikl, Musk, Notman. Goals from fouls—Hayward, (6,) Castle, (3,) Bloom, (2.) Referee—Mr. Tower of Williams. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Princeton and Columbia Clash.

Princeton's swimming and wrestling teams have engagements with Columbia's swimmers and wrestlers to-morrow night at the Morningside Heights gymnasium, when the first of a series of home and home meets in these two branches of sport will take place. Columbia's water athletes feel rather confident of success on account of being able to hold several of last year's men, and the strength shown by the new material. The local wrestling team has shown enough to give a lot of assurance to the Blue and White representatives and to at least indicate that the matches will be stubbornly contested.

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COLUMBIA DEFEATS PENN AT BASKET BALL

All of the Points Scored in Second Period of Fast and Skillful Contest.

Columbia's basketball team brought joy to the hearts of over 3,000 alumni and undergraduates when it downed the University of Pennsylvania quintet last night on the local court by the score of 13 to 8. After a line of unbroken defeats in the inntercollegiate series, the Blue and White five made a sensational rally, and from start to finish they outplayed the Quakers, although the scoring for the greater part of the play was exceptionally close.

For the first half not a field goal was scored by either team. Columbia always had little the better of the game and kept the Quakers on constant guard. The close guarding of both teams was one of the features. The Blue and White five drew the first blood on Benson's goal from the foul line, but the Red and Blue players followed close on Benson, and with another of Reisner's tallies the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of Pennsylvania. Then Benson again brought the score to 3 to 3, and at the very close of the first half Reisner shot a basket from the line, tieing the score at 5 to 5.

The game grew even more exciting in the second half, and this time Reisner gave the Quakers the lead by one point. Then Jacques got the ball on a quick pass from Meenan, and with a clear floor before him dashed down under the basket and tossed in the first field goal scored in the contest. Benson had five tries from the foul line after this, all of which he missed, and again things began to look doubtful for the home five. But Lee was then substituted for the free throwing, and, encouraged by his success, the Columbia team rapidly began to wear down their opponents. Meenan toward the middle of the half scored a goal from the middle of the long court, and Lee followed with three free throws, opportunities given him by the many fouls on the part of the Pennsylvania players. Bloom being ruled out of the game in the second half for personal fouls. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Benson	Left forward	Freed
Meenan	Right forward	Reisner
Lee	Centre	Seelbach
Veeder	Left guard	Bloom
Jacques	Right guard	Jourdet

Goals from field—Meenan, Jacques. Goals from foul—Reisner, (8,) Benson, (5,) Lee, (4.) Sustitute—Wallace for Bloom. Referee—F. H. Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Clarence Weymouth, Yale. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE WINS.

Newark Basket Ball Team Defeats Lawrenceville Five on Latter's Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Lawrenceville's basket ball team was beaten here this afternoon by the Peddie Institute quintet in what proved to be the closest game either team has played this season, when the tally was 28 to 27. Some of the best basket work ever seen here was in evidence as the result of the contest, with the event bristling with interesting periods throughout.

The teams were never more than a couple of points apart at any time during the contest. The home team was very much fancied as the winner after having won from the fast George School team a few days ago. Peddie appeared with what seemed to be an ordinary team, but managed to prove that it possessed a world of speed and ability to get out of tight places.

McGraw, the Lawrenceville centre, was the star of the match and in the heat of every mix-up. His ability as a goal getter was in evidence when he obtained seven of the tallies made by his side. Lefeure and Carter, the Captain, made a fine showing and were bulwarks despite defeat. For the winners the Norcross brothers deserve a wealth of commendation, as they and Pennock were the best gainers through guard. Pennock succeeded in gathering four baskets. The line-up:

Lawrenceville.	Position	Peddie.
Franzheim	Right field	Bascuas
Lefeure	Left field	L. Norcross
McGraw	Centre	Higgins
Ballantyne	Right guard	N. Norcross
Carter	Left guard	Pennock

Substitutions—For Peddie, Coy for L. Norcross. Field goals—McGraw, 7; Pennock, 4; L. Norcross, 3; N. Norcross, 3; Higgins, 3; Lefeure, 2; Franzheim, 1. Foul goals—Carter, 7; N. Norcross, 2. Referee—Mr. Waldron.

YALE DOWNS PRINCETON.

Elis Play Splendid Basket Ball Game, Scoring 29 Points to 22.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Yale displayed the best quality of basket ball team play seen here this season, defeating Princeton, 29 to 22, this evening. The Tigers played almost faultless technical ball, only three fouls being called, and Capt. Swihart of Yale was able to throw successfully only one of the three. Fifteen were called on Yale and Salmon of the visitors tossed eight goals from the foul line. His play featured the Princeton game. Smith, Bunn and Stackpole figured heavily in Yale's scoring. Capt. Swihart's defensive work was the finest for both teams, he repeatedly shattering the Princeton attack. The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Princeton.
Cobb, Stackpole	Right forward	Salmon
Swihart	Left forward	Gill
Smith	Centre	Briggs, Schmidt
Dunn	Right guard	F. Trenekman
Deitz, Sumner	Left guard	E. Trenekman

Goals from Floor—Smith 4, Dunn 4, Deitz 1, Swihart 1, Cobb 1, Stackpole 3, F. Trenekman 1, Gill 4, Schmidt 2. Goals from Fouls—Swihart, 1; Salmon, 8. Referee—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Benson, Columbia. Time—Twenty-minute periods.

Harlem Navy Handball.

The handball teams of the Union and Hudson Clubs played a postponed series of games in the handball tournament of the Harlem Navy yesterday on the Hudsons' court. Only four games of the six scheduled were played, the others being declared forfeited because of the non-appearance of the Hudson players. The scores:

Union.—Lyons and Kirby, 21—21; Ryan and Berry, 21—21.

Hudson.—J. Hessler and Kunz, 9—5; Cunneen and Lee, 1—9.

NEW YORK DOWNS QUAKERS.

Visitors Lose First Game for Y. M. H. A. Basket Ball Championship.

The first game for the intercity Young Men's Hebrew Association basket ball championship between New York and Philadelphia was won yesterday by the former by the score of 56 to 21. The failure of the Quakers to live up to their home reputation was a big surprise to the followers of the home team, who expected a fast, close game. Both teams had gone through the season without a defeat, and the game was expected to determine the championship team. The preparatory work of the visitors on the gymnasium floor of the Ninety-second Street branch showed excellent prospects for a possible victory. They appeared to quickly familiarize themselves with the strange surroundings, and several of the shots made in practice were marvelous.

When in actual competition the Philadelphians made only a fair showing. During the early stages of the contest they led by a narrow margin, but once the New Yorkers took the lead the result was never in doubt, and the further the game progressed the wider grew the margin. Line-up:

Philadelphia	Position.	New York.
Freeman	Left forward	Rubin
Romm	Right forward	Glasel
Bennett	Centre	Joseph
Clark	Left guard	Taub
Petchon	Right guard	Rosenfeld

Field goals—Rubin, 9; Glasel, 11; Joseph, 4; Taub, 2; Rosenfeld, 1; Ablowich, 1; Romm, 2; Petchon, 2; Freeman, 1; Bennett, 1; Clark, 1; Benedict, 1. Foul goals—Petchon, 6; Clark, 1. Substitutes—Keller for Rosenfeld, Ablowich for Taub, Brissell for Glasel, Glasel for Joseph, Benedict for Freeman, Katz for Bennett. Referee—Samuel Harris, Y. M. H. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Other Basket Ball Results.

The Hackensack and Englewood High School basket ball teams played an Interscholastic League game at Hackensack yesterday afternoon on the Junior Order court and Hackensack was defeated by a score of 32 to 8.

The girls' teams of the Hackensack and Englewood High Schools played in the preliminary contest and Hackensack won by a score of 13 to 8.

In a close and exciting basket ball game the Pawling School five defeated the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn quintet on the former's court at Pawling yesterday afternoon by the score of 28 to 18.

Lexington School for the Deaf defeated the Bethany Memorial House five yesterday afternoon on the latter's court by the score of 23 to 4. This victory makes the seventh straight win for the Lexington School team, which is at present leading in the Yorkville Junior Athletic League basket ball tournament.

The Kingsley School Basket Ball team overwhelmed the Morristown High School team yesterday at Essex Fels by the score of 70 to 15.

Pomfret Boys Win at Hockey.

In a hockey game between the boys of the Pomfret School of Pomfret, Conn., and the Syms School of New York City, at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday, the Pomfret team won out by one goal to none. The line-up:

Pomfret.	Position.	Syms.
Worcester	Goal	S. Lansing
Lentilhon	Point	Brunn
Hoyt	Cover point	Furgerson
Barnerd	Rover	F. Lansing
Sanderson	Centre	Camp
Taylor	Right wing	Jewett
Moller	Left wing	Draz

Goal—Taylor, in two minutes. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Mr. Gillespie, St. Nicholas Rink.

St. John's Beats Manhattan.

The St. John's College basket ball team of Brooklyn scored its first victory in three years over the Manhattan College quintet in a game played last night at Savage's Gymnasium, the score being 31 to 23. The game was the first of the annual series of two games played between these colleges and the other game will be played on St. John's court in about two weeks. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Manhattan.
Driscoll	Right forward	Suarez
Tracey	Left forward	Houlihan
Mulloy	Centre	Doyle
Crenny	Right guard	McCann
Burchell	Left guard	Duffy

Goals from Field—Driscoll, 4; Tracey, 4; Crenny, 1; Suarez, 4; Houlihan, 1; Doyle, 1; McCann, 1. Foul Goals—McCann, 9; Tracey, 9. Referee—Mr. Hanrahan, De La Salle. Time of Halves—20 minutes.

Shamrock Wins Jumping Event.

A high jumping competition in which thirteen horses contested for the ribbons concluded the weekly music ride last night at the Central Park Riding Academy. Three horses took the bar at five feet. Shamrock, a black gelding entered by M. Aylwyd and ridden by D. Maynihan performed perfectly when the cross bar was at a height of six feet and was accorded the blue ribbon. Gray Bonnet, a brown gelding ridden by its owner, J. Stick, took second place, and Grey Eagle, a gray gelding entered by Mrs. P. A. Clark, was placed third. The music ride opened the programme and extended over a period of more than an hour. The regular evolutions were performed with Miss A. LeCourt and A. Sanders as the leaders, and Capt. A. W. Dinglemann the commander. Among those who participated in the ride were: Mrs. R. M. LeCourt, M. Wilder, Miss A. LeCourt, A. Saunders, Mrs. C. Drucker, Miss Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kloh, C. M. Bowers, J. Goodman, A. Brachrach, A. Cohen, A. Rosengarten, E. Meyer, A. Oppenheimer, O. Reiss, H. M. Powell, C. Neumond, N. Serphus, Mrs. C. Holmes.

PRINCETON SEVEN BEAT YALE 8 TO 2

Eli Players No Match for Tigertown Team When Baker Gets Started.

Princeton 8, Yale 2, was the way the score board at St. Nicholas Rink read last night at the end of the hockey game between these old-time athletic rivals in this sport, and it marked the second victory achieved by the Tigers over their Eli opponents this season, the former match having gone to an extra period session with the Nassau seven winners by 7 to 5. Princeton's only defeat this season was administered by Harvard, with which team the wearers of the orange and black have a tie in games won, with the final to be played at an early date.

Witnessed by a large crowd of the adherents of both teams the match finished during the second period at least possibly the greatest speed seen among college hockey players. Partisanship ran high, with the Yalensians leading at the conclusion of the first period by a score of 1 to 0 with the famous Baker apparently "all in" in his endeavors to fill up the gaps made by his confreres.

In the finishing half, however, a change came over the scene, and Baker, the elusive, meteoric phenomenon on skates, came into his own by apparently being in a dozen places at one time, dodging, picking, hurdling, and shooting in a manner which soon had the rest of the Tigers following suit, so that in the cannonade of tries made by the jungletown players they literally battered down the defense of the New Haven lads, scoring seven goals in the period and six within the last fourteen minutes.

Princeton showed the best team work, while that of their opponents was ragged in the extreme. Old Nassau's lads were more proficient with the stick and showed deftness in their dribbling work, it usually requiring some hard checking to rob them of possession of the puck.

Baker's dashes up and down the rink were about as elusive as a dancing sunbeam, and the manner in which he circled and dodged through his opponents was pleasureable to look at to one with no interest as to the outcome of the match. That he had no desire to be the whole team, and at times he was that, was evidenced by the chances he gave his men to make a carry which he might have made himself. During the last period he showed himself to be the fastest man in the amateur game to-day. He and Kuhn contributed to one of the prettiest pieces of team work of the game, when, just before Kuhn drove the sixth goal through for Princeton, he and Baker passed and repassed the disc four times in their run to the Yale ice before Baker neatly slipped it across to his centre, who put it through. Evidently with a desire to make victory doubly secure, Baker, in what proved to be the last tally of the game, got the rubber from behind his own cage and made one of his kaleidoscopic rink runs, in which he eluded every one of his opponents, to the end that he lifted it by Schiller for the eight goal. The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Winants	Goal	Schiller
Lee	Point	Martin
Emmons	Cover point	Gore
Baker	Rover	Harmon
Kuhn	Centre	Cox
Patterson	Left wing	Heron
Kilner	Right wing	Macdonald

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—E. Garon. Goal umpires—G. Harmon, Irish-American A. C., and Frank Ellison, Wanderers. Timers—W. J. Croker and N. Roche. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Goals—First period: Cox, Yale, 12:20. Second period: Kuhn, Princeton, 0:43; Heron, Yale, 1:34; Kuhn, Princeton, 5:59; Baker, Princeton, 8:06; Baker, Princeton, 10:04; Patterson, Princeton, 15:03; Kuhn, Princeton, 16:44; Kilner, Princeton, 17:08; Baker, Princeton, 18:34. Final score—Princeton, 8; Yale, 2.

Cutler Hockey Team Wins.

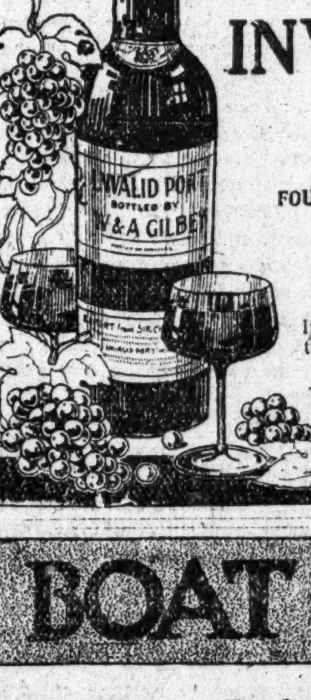
Although handicapped by the absence of their best player, A. Post, and forced to play with only six men on that account, the hockey team of Cutler School outclassed the seven of Manual Training High School yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 1 goal to 0. The line-up:

Cutler School.	Position.	Manual Training.
W. Cohn	Goal	Montrose
Dowling	Point	Parisette
L. Cohn	Cover point	Humphreys
	Rover	Titus
Onativa	Centre	Fyfe
L. Post	Right wing	Tredwell
Van Horn	Left wing	Ashby

Goal—Onativa, in 11 minutes. Referee—Mr. Gillespie, St. Nicholas Rink. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Dartmouth Hockey Victory.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12.—Dartmouth's hockey team defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College to-day, 5 to 3.



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OUR DUTY TOWARD MEXICO.

The gravity of the situation created by the civil strife now raging in the City of Mexico, so far as that situation concerns us, is neither to be overlooked nor to be exaggerated. It is a matter of serious concern to the American Government and the American people. It is being treated seriously, but also wisely. We have prepared to dispatch warships to both coasts of Mexico, and we have taken measures to put in readiness a considerable force of troops and to provide for them the means of transportation to any point where they may be needed. But these measures are, as was stated at the conclusion of the meeting of the Cabinet held late Tuesday night, "precautionary steps to protect Americans and foreigners in the City of Mexico should conditions of violence continue and anarchy succeed." We have not taken action for any interference in Mexico, we shall not take such action unless it is imperatively demanded. That is the position of our Government. It is wise and strictly correct.

If procedures amounting to intervention should become necessary, they will be undertaken, we may rest assured, not hastily or from impulse, not from considerations of the expediency of the moment, but in obedience to well-established principles. It will be well in considering our present relations to the Mexican troubles to leave the Monroe Doctrine out of the question. The principles of that doctrine are not involved, they are not applicable, and to drag them in merely leads to confusion. What is going on in Mexico is an attempt on one part of one faction of the Mexican people, or the leader of one faction, to overthrow the existing Government and set up another in its place. FELIX DIAZ declares that he wants "only a change of Administration." It is perhaps unnecessary to say that with any change of Administration such as the Mexican people may desire to effect neither we nor the Monroe Doctrine have anything to do. That is altogether a matter for the Mexicans to settle. It was very different when LOUIS NAPOLEON sought to force upon the Mexicans a Government and a ruler not of their own choosing. We then informed the Emperor that persistence in that attempt would imperil our friendly relations with France, and the French support of MAXIMILIAN was withdrawn. No question of that nature has now arisen. Nor would anything in the Monroe Doctrine or in our National traditions and policy justify, in the words of former Secretary of State RICHARD OLNEY, "any attempt on our part to change the established form of Government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure." It is no part of our duty or of our purpose to give aid and comfort either to MADERO or to FELIX DIAZ in the present conflict. Both parties to the controversy are Mexicans, it is a Mexican question, they must fight it out.

It will be only in the event that they do not or cannot "fight it out" that we shall be called upon to consider the question of interference. Should "conditions of violence continue and anarchy succeed," the question of our duty would arise in a more serious form. If the struggle should be prolonged with continuing destruction of life and property, with danger to the lives and property of Americans in Mexico, and with such results that no responsible Government could be said any longer to exist in that country, then it might become our duty to ourselves and to humanity to bring force to bear to put a stop to anarchical conditions. The nature and sufficiency of the justification are readily deducible from the principle we have frequently declared, and have save in one instance observed, in respect to the recognition of Governments newly set up, whether as a result of revolution or otherwise. That principle was declared in President GRANT'S message of Dec. 7, 1875, in respect to the recognition of the Cuban Republic. President GRANT, much urged to recognize the extremely shadowy Government in question, said in his message:

> The creation of a new State is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

As it was nothing more than an insurrection, not a Government in fact, that we were called upon to recognize in Cuba, the appeal of the friends of the insurrectionists was denied. Recognition is one thing, intervention is quite another, but the principles which would justify the one are in a considerable measure deducible from the other. It is our sincere hope that the Mexicans may in some manner end their quarrel, and that a capable Government may be established. But if the strife should be prolonged, and if it should be futile, if neither part should gain such advantage as to give promise of ultimate triumph, then it is plain that presently there would be no Government in Mexico able to fulfill its obligations, to preserve civil order, to protect citizens and strangers, and to perform its international duties. That would be the condition of violence and anarchy referred to in the statement made of the proceedings of the Cabinet Council Tuesday night. And in that case the question of our duty would arise as one demanding an immediate answer to be given with a full sense of our responsibility to ourselves, to other nations, and to humanity. It will not arise until that condition indisputably exists.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PANAMA TOLLS.

The Chamber of Commerce is so representative of the solid thought and honorable sentiment of American men of business that its action on any subject is of National weight. On the Panama tolls question the action of the Chamber will have international bearing and will be taken on Senator ROOT'S challenge to throw off the imputation that as a Nation we are willing to be classed with merchants who do not keep their agreements.

On the canal tolls question those most interested got the first hearing and almost swept the Chamber off its feet by their mingled appeals to selfishness and patriotism. In the later argument it has been made to appear that an appeal for a subsidy for a monopoly is obnoxious to every fair commercial consideration, and that the larger patriotism is more interested in a fair settlement than in any question of profit or loss either to any interest or to the Nation.

For these reasons the action which the Chamber will take to-day is of unusual interest, and the member who fails to make his influence felt is doing injustice to himself, to the Chamber, and to the Nation. Those with a commercial interest may be trusted to be on hand. There could be no better reason why those without any such motive should take precautions against the merits of the case suffering by their default. Besides the proceedings promise to be exceptionally interesting even to those—if there be any such—who are not particularly concerned in the tolls question.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT.

The railway firemen's spokesman said on Dec. 20 the firemen must have relief, and that "if they could not get it from the railways across the table they would get it from Washington." Now the firemen break negotiations because they allege that the railways intend doing what the firemen threatened to do. The railways refuse the firemen's demands, the firemen say, because the railways wish to bring pressure upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission to allow an increase of rates, or because the railways wish to secure a compulsory arbitration law with power to regulate wages, or they wish to put the fear of GOD in the heart of the next President by forcing a strike to accompany his inauguration.

This is an ingenious and interesting imputation of motives, but throws little light upon the merits of the wage dispute. Moreover, the firemen are as inconsistent about forcing the railways to arbitrate in the manner objectionable to them as they were a few weeks ago in declaring that they would appeal to Washington. The firemen would not submit to compulsory arbitration, or to a wage commission, any more than the railways would submit to the form of arbitration which the firemen wish to impose. In taking power to declare a strike, and then in hesitating to do so, the firemen show a spirit that should be frankly recognized as wise and commendable. In proposing mediation under the Erdman act the firemen have the advantage of proposing what the law provides, and which has worked well in some cases. To this the answer is that the issues are too important to be settled by two partisans, with a single impartial arbitrator. The railways want an entirely impartial board, representing the general public rather than the specific interests of either disputant. And in this the railways are right, for the interests of the general public are more important than the interests of either the firemen or the railways, or of both together.

The power to declare eighteen Eastern States in a state of siege, and the power to bring New York City near starvation within a week, is the argument used by the firemen. It is a power of war, less on the railways than on the innocent public, which on the Erdman plan is represented by one arbitrator, against two representing the opposing parties. The result of that method is that settlements under the Erdman act have not been clean-cut decisions on the merits, but have been reached by conceding something to each side, "splitting differences." This is so well known that each side asks more than it expects, and each side yields less than it ought in the negotiations. A better mode of encouraging labor disputes it would be difficult to devise. Decisions of that sort make the public pay more freight than it ought to, for the railways which pay the wages collect them from the public, and if they cannot collect them the public loses the railway service to which it is entitled. This result was avoided in the engineers' case by appointing a commission on which the railways and the engineers were outnumbered by the representatives of the public. It was not possible for either to make a combination with a single arbitrator and realize an advantage not based on the merits. The railways have agreed to concede something of what the firemen ask. They have agreed to accept the award of a commission such as acted with general commendation in the engineers' case. But the firemen insist upon the Erdman method, and have taken power to declare a strike at will.

The public wishes to be fair to both sides and to itself. The public believes that railway labor is favored above other labor, and wishes it to be so in the interest of its travels and its freight service. The railways are pre-eminently a public utility, and should be managed on a generous scale, the more so that the contributions of those who use the railways are individually so small that it is hardly felt more than postage. It is difficult to calculate how much freight cost affects the price of a pair of shoes, or a loaf of bread. The public prefers that this matter should be settled with justice to all interests, and in a way to secure reasonably permanent peaceful conditions. There have been too many cases in which both sides won, to the encouragement of excessive contention and unrest.

THE GARMENT STRIKES.

The strike of 8,000 girls and women in the wrapper and kimono industries has just ended. The union has signed a protocol like that which ended last month the strike of 35,000 shirtwaist makers. It provides a peaceful settlement of existing disputes between the union and the employers, with tentative increases in wages, better hours, abolition of extra charges, and the acceptance by the manufacturers of the "preferential shop." This strike lasted thirty-five days. The white goods workers are still out, having rejected the protocol sanctioned by the President of their union, by their organizer, SAMUEL SHOR, and by MEYER LONDON, a leading Socialist, who acted as their counsel. This protocol was similar to that signed by the wrapper and kimono workers, with the exception of the preferential clause recognizing the union. The men garment strikers also seem to prefer war to a peaceful settlement. They are still on strike, doing enormous damage to the garment trades and making personal sacrifices that are great in the aggregate.

Experience teaches wisdom, but this instance shows again that experience is costly. Ignorance has been displayed on the sides both of employers and employed in all phases of the struggle in the garment industries. With the great body of the workmen and workwomen ignorance and passion, with their devastating effects, have especially prevailed. Their condition is most unfortunate. They have rejected the counsel of their most enlightened leaders; they prefer the uncertain issue of a trial of strength. Little more can be done than to await the outcome, but there is still hope in the fact that peaceful settlements have been compassed in certain cases and almost reached in others.

"FALSE AND FRAUDULENT."

Chief CARL L. ALSBERG, successor to DR. WILEY in the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, said rightly, in his speech here last night to the manufacturers of medicinal products, that while the people have been trying to get pure foods they have failed to get pure medicines. The fault, he observes, is in part with "unforeseen loopholes in the law." They were not unforeseen by those who fashioned the loopholes. Dr. ALSBERG hopes that the Shirley act, approved on Aug. 23 last, will "enable us to compel the removal of all false and fraudulent matter" from packages of patent medicines. Hereafter a compound of arsenic and strychnine may not "falsely and fraudulently" be misbranded to read:

> A brain, blood, and nerve food; especially prepared for the treatment of dyspepsia, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, catarrh, consumption, locomotor ataxia, wasting diseases, nervous diseases, nervous debility, and all kindred diseases resulting from worn-out nervous system.

That is patently false. But is it, technically, both false and fraudulent? A violation of the Shirley act can be proved only when it is demonstrated that the publisher of false labels intended to swindle his gullible patrons. The defendant might easily plead ignorance of their falsity in the case of the stuff labeled as above, and get off scot free. The Shirley act should have simply made it criminal to publish false labels; that would have barred thousands of unqualified manufacturers now dealing in nostrums to be administered in cases of life and death.

But there is another loophole in the Federal Food and Drugs act wherein this rule of law applies:

> A drug bearing a name in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary and branded to show a different standard of strength, quality, or purity, shall not be regarded as adulterated if it conforms to its declared standard.

Let it declare "a different standard of strength, quality, or purity," and a degraded medicinal agent may be foisted upon the public. Moreover, the statute makes no provision for the strength or purity of drugs sold by names differing very slightly from the names listed in the Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. Where these official books fail to provide a test, and that is the case for the majority of drugs prescribed by physicians, no standard may be professed or adhered to. Commenting upon this amazing defect, The American Druggist's "Handy Guide No. 7," circulated among manufacturing chemists, says:

> It would seem to follow that if a drug is not sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and is not sold according to any professed standard or quality, it shall not be deemed to be adulterated, no matter what its quality may be. Here seems to be a loophole large enough to permit the passage, not only of the traditional "coach-and-six," but of a whole procession of such vehicles, laden with spurious and adulterated products.

Secretary WILSON approved in February, 1910, an amendment which would stop up this "coach-and-six" loophole, submitted by the Bureau of Chemistry, as follows:

> Section 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:
> In case of drugs:
> First—If, when a drug is recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and is sold under or by any name, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation.
> Second—If it fall below the professed standard of strength, quality, or purity under which it is sold, or if it fall below the standard prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
> Third—If it contain any methyl or wood alcohol.

If the "coach-and-six" loophole was unforeseen, as Chief ALSBERG intimates, why has it never been stopped up? The reason simply is that there are 3,000,000 persons constantly ill in the United States, and a gang of despicable criminals have their lobby at the doors of Congress to see that the loophole is kept open. They are driving through it unmolested in their conscienceless raids upon the purses of their victims. Will not Dr. ALSBERG lift up his voice in denunciation of these scoundrels?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Commuters, for Once, Are Rejoicing.

Though the Public Service Commission has certainly taken its time in acting on commutation rates in Westchester County, the residents of that region are not thinking now of that large body's slowness of motion. Instead they are devoting themselves to enthusiastic rejoicing over the fact that it did move at last, and in the only way that they would have liked.

In other words, the Commissioners have decided that the huge additions to the price of the various sorts of commutation tickets made two years ago—additions that averaged something like 35 per cent.—were unjustified by the cost of the service rendered, and that the rates must come down. Especially satisfactory—to those who view the case from their standpoint—is the promptness with which the order to reduce the rates becomes effective. The desired relief will come, not at some remote date, but the first day of next month, which is, perhaps, as soon as could reasonably be expected, though even that delay is rather hard on the commuters whose little yellow books "expire" before then. A few members of this irascible tribe are muttering that the companies ought to be made to give back whatever they have collected above what the commission declares to be the proper rate, but of course that is just talk and nobody takes it seriously.

Though the ordered reductions do not bring rates back to what they were in the old days of the "sliding scale," when all-the-year travelers were favored above mere vacationists or summerers, they are yet material. Every New Rochelle commuter, for instance, will save $1.30 a month, and the fifty-trip ticket used by his family shows a somewhat greater, though less important, saving. These are not impressive figures, as financial computations go nowadays, but they are quite big enough often to mean the difference between life in a suburban cottage, with grass and a little garden and a dog therewith, and mere existence in an urban flat. Many and many a family moved reluctantly back into the city after the rates were raised, and all the real estate dealers agree that the advances prevented an even greater number of city families from moving out into the country, their heads having discovered that the fixed charges after the change would be just beyond their resources. It is a matter of common observation that the Westchester towns and villages have languished ever since Messrs. MELLEN and BROWN decided that the suburban traffic was not paying all it could stand.

"Bad" Women and Their Responsibility.

In the current issue of The Overland Monthly LURANA SHELDON attempts to meet and refute the argument which is, as often as any other, perhaps, offered as a reason why the suffrage should not be extended to women. This argument is that, while the majority of "good" women would not vote if they could, all the "bad" women would avail themselves of the privilege if they had it, and that their ballots would be cast under vicious advice or compulsion, and so strengthen the powers of evil.

Miss SHELDON ignores the half of this contention that refers to the reputable—or, as she might say, the more fortunate—fraction of her sex, and enters upon a long search for women who really deserve to be called "bad." In the various haunts and grades of vice she finds in lamentable numbers those to whom the word is commonly applied, but she doubts its accuracy in every case and chooses to see these women as the more or less irresponsible victims of heredity and environment—of social mistakes and crimes not their own. She also sees many of them as fallen so low that there need be no apprehension of their appearance in a polling booth. As for the rest, she asks why it is assumed that they, who undoubtedly pay the greatest and most terrible price of corrupt government, would vote to continue it.

This presentation of the "bad woman's" case is not without force, and the plea of irresponsibility has the logical soundness which the believers in "free will" have always had such difficulty in denying. Deny it they do, however—more than for any other reason, perhaps, because if they do not the whole huge structure of theories as to sin and crime and their punishment falls to the ground, and even the murderer or the white slaver becomes an object of tender commiseration. Either of the two is as much a victim of heredity and environment, and therefore as irresponsible, as are the subjects of Miss SHELDON'S attempted exculpation.

Whether or not the "wills" of men and women are really "free," with consequent responsibility for their acts, it seems to be necessary in the practical conduct of life to act as if this freedom were at least largely a reality. Society itself might tell its accusers that it, too, is a helpless product of evolution, and therefore not justly to be blamed for its past or present ignorance and cruelty. As for the probability that the "bad woman" who voted would appreciate that her interests lie, as they unquestionably do, on the side of the politically right—that probability is not high. To assert that it is so is to claim for her a wisdom beyond that of the other chief sufferers from misgovernment.

Another Blow to Business.

Again a group of legislators, this time in West Virginia, are in seemingly grave trouble as a result of "doing business" near enough to a dictograph for that cruelly efficient combination of the telephone and the phonograph to get a permanent record of the incidental conversation.

This has happened so often, now, that evidently the capitalization of legislative powers will have to become an outdoor sport or occupation or else cease to be either safe or profitable. Old habits are hard to change, however, and it looks as if the older generation of bribetakers were all doomed to detection and punishment.

They know, every one of them, for they are great readers of the newspapers, that hidden somewhere in the sequestered nooks of hotels in capital cities the fatal listener is or may be waiting with mechanical patience to catch their faintest whispers on the ever interesting subject of "How much?" Yet they go on holding their secret confabs just where they did in other and simpler days, and scandal follows scandal with the regular periodicity hitherto familiar only to astronomers.

This seems stupid, but perhaps it is nothing worse than inevitable. In the open there is the danger of visibility, as great as, or greater than, that of audibility. For the lawmaker is known by the company he keeps and the men he meets. Both he must conceal, if in need of more than health, and there is—or was—no such place for doing that as the hotel bedroom. Practically it is there or nowhere, and nowadays the hotel bedroom within five miles of a State Capitol which is not equipped with a dictograph can hardly be called furnished.

Thus is enterprise discouraged and the public service made repulsive. The evidences of drift must be very obvious to rustic Solons.

STATE SINKING FUND

Should Be Applied Each Year to Redemption of Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S news item from Albany, entitled "$10,000,000 Surplus Left to One Clerk," I have read with interest. THE TIMES has had several articles during the last three years calling attention to the vicious character of the sinking fund on the highway and canal bonds.

It would seem to be a primary principle that the State of New York should have no sinking fund which accumulates for more than twelve months. The sinking fund should be used each year to retire an amount of bonds equal to the accumulations in the sinking fund. The State of New York should not issue its bonds payable in fifty years without opportunity of redemption or retirement. If an issue of $50,000,000 is required, and it is necessary to issue them all at one time, then the sinking fund should amount to $1,000,000 per annum, and retire $1,000,000 of bonds each year. We should not have the ridiculous proposition of arriving at the forty-ninth year after the issue of our fifty-year bonds with $49,000,000 of sinking fund and $50,000,000 of debt.

It would seem to me that immediate steps should be taken to secure the legislation necessary to prevent the issue and sale of any of the remaining canal and highway bonds of New York State as provided for under the present statutes.

W. PIERREPONT WHITE.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1913.

Sa-- Elevator Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Citizen" refers to an ordinance requiring the door of the elevator itself to be closed, in addition to the closing of the door of the elevator shaft before starting the car. Ordinances require enforcing. What a joke is the anti-spitting ordinance! Why not have something so that the elevator men could not disobey the ordinance if they wanted to? I do not know whether anything of the kind is in existence, but a simple method occurs to me whereby the elevator could not be started unless its doors were closed.

In electrically controlled cars, which are the type most in use, it could be easily arranged to have the control circuits broken by the door of the car when it is open, irrespective of the position of the control lever. Upon closing this door the gap in the control circuits is closed and the operator could then throw his lever to start the car. This would make it impossible to start the car as long as its doors were open.

EMANUEL SCHEYER.

New York, Feb. 11, 1913.

The Name "Mosholu."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the inquiry of "Y. N. Y." as to meaning of "Mosholu," allow me to say that many years ago the writer was informed by Col. T. Bailey Myers that he first gave the name of "Mosholu" to the locality about the old Van Cortlandt mansion, then owned and occupied by him, situated on the heights west of the present Van Cortlandt Park, and afterward the county seat of the late Waldo Hutchins, once Collector of the Port of New York.

Col. Myers informed the writer, his nephew, that the name "Mosholu" was an old Indian name identified with the neighborhood.

New York, Feb. 11, 1913. W. M. H.

Sightsinging Not Essential?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Mr. Damrosch's letter in THE TIMES, allow me to give my experience. Up to two years ago I had a choir of thirty girls selected from a Sunday school of about 500. Each girl had to sing, unaccompanied, a verse of a hymn correctly and without flatting, thus proving qualified to become a member of the choir. The girls' ages ranged from 12 to 16, and they were all attending the public schools. Not one of the thirty could read at sight the simplest melody in common time in the key of C.

A BROOKLYN ORGANIST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1913.

WOULD BAR AIGRETTES.

Audubon Societies Appeal to Congress to Stop Importation.

In its attacks on "Fashions and Feathers" in the effort to save the aigrette-bearing heron from extinction by prohibiting importation of the scalps of this bird for the purposes of adornment, the National Association of Audubon Societies has gathered a great deal of data in briefs by ornithologists. This data will be sent to Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to-day, showing that the heron is an unusually serviceable creature, and among other traits it possesses is that of natural protector of trout and other fishes. A representative of the Audubon Societies yesterday gave these scientific reasons why the heron was more valuable alive than as a contributor to fashion and beauty in millinery:

"It is shown by the ornithological experts on behalf of the agricultural and fishing interests of the whole country that these herons are of great economic value in destroying farm pests and natural enemies of trout and other valuable fish. In 200 meals of birds of these species it is proved by scientific investigation that 5,538 grasshoppers, 237 cutworms, 414 crayfish, and 61 suckers, with 361 water moccasins and other snakes which are known to destroy young fish, were consumed."

According to the society, thousands of letters have been received at its headquarters, at 1,974 Broadway, from women who have discarded the aigrettes, from sportsmen, clubwomen, farmers, and others protesting against the worldwide war of extinction conducted by the "feather hunters," all of which were forwarded yesterday to the Congressional committee. Game Commissioners of forty-five States have joined in the crusade of the Audubon Societies, it is said, to induce Congress to bar the traffic.

BEARDED MEN DEFENDED

Tender Skin and Wiry Hair Make Shaving Difficult.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that the "bearded man" should be defended somewhat against such attacks against his manhood and appearance as that of The Providence Journal, reprinted recently in THE TIMES.

I began to use a razor on my face at the time I became 15 years of age. I have known a good many young men who had not used a razor until after they became of age. During the Summer after I was 18 I grew a very respectable mustache, though with that exception I was clean shaven until after I had passed my nineteenth birthday. Since the last-named date I have traveled to the Philippines and back, been in several foreign countries, and brushed against many nationalities. It has been my experience, from observation, that the men who did wear beards had some very good reasons for doing so. I have also noticed that the majority of men who do not wear beards could not if they would. Personally, I have worn a beard, with a possible total lapse of one year, ever since the early part of 1905.

The average man who wears a beard does so because he is usually cursed with such a heavy growth of whiskers that he cannot shave with comfort. That has been my experience. Also, the man who has a very heavy beard usually has an abnormally tender skin, which makes it still more uncomfortable to shave. I have heard some women make the statement that a man who wore a beard was too lazy to shave. That statement is founded on no actual fact. I know of one case where one man has such a heavy beard that it takes him three-quarters of an hour to shave. I have also had women throw at me the statement that "it is not fashionable to wear a beard," that "no New Yorker wears one." That reason for not wearing a beard is senseless; merely because it is not the custom to wear beards in a certain city is no reason why a man with a heavy, wiry beard should not let it grow.

TIMES READER.

New York, Feb. 11, 1913.

FAMOUS CHARLESTON DUELS

Should Include the Encounter Between Tabor and Magrath.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the article recently written for THE TIMES by Major Hemphill, a Charleston correspondent writes to me as follows:

In the list of duels Major Hemphill gives as having been fought on the "Washington Race Course" I note that he has omitted one which created, probably, a greater sensation than any of those enumerated excepting, possibly, that of Rhett and Calhoun. This was the Tabor-Magrath duel. It grew out of an article published in The Mercury by Edmund Rhett against Judge William Magrath, and, strange as it may appear, was fought by Mr. Tabor and Edward Magrath, a brother of the Judge.

As a Judge, William Magrath, it seems, was indisposed to fight, and his brother Edward took up the quarrel. Mr. Tabor, as editor of The Mercury, would not hear of Mr. Rhett fighting, since the article was written by Mr. Rhett at Tabor's special request—Mr. R. wielding a facile and most trenchant pen. Mr. Tabor was killed by Mr. Magrath—on the first fire, I believe.

There was a time when Mr. Hemphill held other views regarding our past civilization—as I recollect. It is agreeable to note his altered point of view, and that he now regards the old regime as something at least distinctive from the social structure of the present trading times.

New York, Feb. 3, 1913. N. B. T., Jr.

The "Colonna Madonna."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the January Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum, which deals especially with the Morgan collection, I find that the description of the "Colonna Madonna," by Raphael, the most important picture of the whole collection, does not tally with art authorities with whom I am familiar.

The Bulletin calls the two female saints respectively St. Anne and St. Rosalia. St. Anne is usually an elderly woman with head draped, and nowhere in all my art study have I come across a picture of St. Anne represented with a wheel and palm. These are the special attributes of St. Catherine of Alexandria. The St. Rosalia, so-called in the Bulletin, is St. Dorothea, whose attributes are the wreath of roses, book and palm. EMMA H. NYE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1913.

An Ambrosian Dish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES be kind enough to explain what "Bruio" is? That is not the way it is correctly spelled, I feel sure, but that is how it sounds, and how it tastes passes the power of words to express and the dimensions of pronunciation to encompass. I am informed that it is indigenous to the tables of New Orleans—or at least New Orleans is its chief American zone of influence. Where I had it the other night in New York an Apician gastronomist in the party said it was "liquid fruit cake," but he didn't know how to spell the name of it, nor did anybody else of us, though all were unanimous in saying its spell was enchanting.

New York, Feb. 10, 1913. W. J. L.

Brooklyn, Good and Bad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most dissatisfied people of my entire acquaintance are the women who live in Brooklyn and want to live in New York. On the other hand, the most satisfied people of my entire acquaintance are the women who live in Brooklyn and don't want to live in New York. Taking it by and large, Brooklyn seems to me to be like women—when it is good it is very good indeed, but when it is bad it is horrid.

New York, Feb. 12, 1913. L. J. W.

CHILDREN AND FACTS

Dean Rusby Protests at Plan to Separate Them

Columbia University,
College of Pharmacy
Office of the Dean, Feb. 11, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have learned that a proposal is pending in the Board of Education to do away with science teaching in the lower grades of our city schools. As a teacher of twenty-five years' experience and standing in the schools of medicine and pharmacy in this city, I desire to register my protest against an act that is so inconsistent with fundamental principles, so opposed to the practical teachings of experience, and that would militate so strongly against the future success of the pupils affected by it.

If we seek deeply for the actual source of present popular errors we shall find that it is carelessness in verifying the facts upon which our judgments are based. For one thing, we are to a great extent a public educated by newspapers. Our daily press, while strong and efficient in developing the reasoning powers, is often careless or hasty in stating facts to the detriment of accuracy. This tendency must be guarded against in our children, and the conditions of our metropolitan life imperatively demand that such protection be afforded early in their lives. I will confidently challenge any member of the Board of Education to name any other way of doing this than by training our children to carefulness in observing facts. This is only another way of saying "Training in scientific observation."

The trouble is that much of our science teaching has been artificial and fallacious. Scientific habit, which is the object of teaching science to children, can be developed only by teachers who are themselves scientists by habit. This is not true of a teacher who has merely learned something about science. These must be persons engaged in scientific work and who love such work. If science is to be regarded as some extraneous and distant entity, abstract and mysterious, it will not be reached and its teaching will receive no fair trial. It must be taught as something exceedingly intimate in everyday life; pertaining to the kitchen, the street, and the daily occupations. Science is, in fact, only accurate observation and truthful statement. Who will say that these two things should not be taught in every grade of school work?

We, who are required to take the results of the schools' training, and to make from it men and women who can be safely intrusted with the lives of the people, know too well that our failures result chiefly from the want of practical scientific teaching during childhood. We have been already impressed with the value of such teaching, where it has been correctly applied, and we have looked confidently to the time when it should develop into a general influence that would eliminate the chief element of inefficiency in the students of our professional schools. It is to us a great shock to learn that those who determine the school curriculum can even contemplate laying the axe to the root of the only educational work that gives promise of remedying this great defect.

H. H. RUSBY, Dean.

DIDN'T CALL SCOTT CARELESS.

Dr. Arctowski Says Shackleton Misinterpreted His Statements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the headline "Arctowski's Theory That Scott Became Careless" in THE TIMES to-day, I read with astonishment the comments of Sir Ernest Shackleton upon some statements of mine.

Of course it is absurd to imagine that Scott became careless, and it is absurd to imagine that I made such a criticism.

My respect for the memory of Capt. Scott and his companions is so deep, my admiration for these gallant British officers is so great, and the loss I feel of a personal friend sorrows me so much that I am unable to think with indifference of the causes which have led to the disaster.

In a letter written on Oct. 28, 1911, an extract of which was published in The Geographical Journal for May, 1912, Capt. Scott wrote:

"I am fully alive to the complication in the situation arising out of Amundsen's presence in the antarctic, but as any attempt at a race might have been fatal to our chance of getting to the pole at all, I decided long ago to do exactly as I should have done had Amundsen not been here."

Now, if Shackleton calls "theory" the sentiment I expressed when I felt so deeply shocked by the first news of the death of Capt. Scott and his companions, and if he honors me by thinking I have originated a "theory" this theory has to be accepted as follows: In such serious enterprises as polar expeditions are, a sincere and honest international or inter-expeditional co-operation is necessary; rivalry, dictated by sport or by personal interests, must be frankly and openly condemned.

To come back to the fate of Scott and his companions, and my misapprehended statement, I can only add that it is easy to imagine what these brave men must have felt when they reached the pole. What is the use of trying to make believe that on their return journey they were not depressed mentally?

Of course they were not careless; it is absurd to think so of them, but if on the return journey some of the men failed physically one of the reasons must have been the disillusion they met.

HENRY K. ARCTOWSKI.

New York, Feb. 12, 1913.

The Old-Fashioned Razor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I entirely agree with what your correspondent A. J. B. says regarding the old-fashioned razor. I have been shaving myself for the last thirty-seven years, during which time I have had but two razors, one given to me by my father, when I first began, and which he himself had had in use. The other I came into possession of at his death 18 years since. One of these, I am not certain which, I still have in use. I find no difficulty in keeping it sharp and expect it to last my life. The other one was accidentally broken by being dropped on a tile floor.

Can W. J. L. or other advocates of the safety, say as much for it? It appears that the only consideration for them is the best way to throw their blades away.

STETSON SHALL.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1913.

The Times's Lincoln Poem.

The poem entitled "Lincoln," published in yesterday's TIMES, was written by Juliet C. Marsh Isham, the well-known writer of verse.

ROBERT FALCON SCOTT.

To win and live were noble; half divine
To die thus grandly, having won the goal.
For of the leaven of God within man's soul
That splendid death is made a living sign.
Your quest at end—yet can we not repine,
For, in the bitter shadow of the pole
While long antarctic nights and days unroll,
You dwell, with Courage, in a deathless shrine.

The primal ice for casket; at your head
And feet the wan auroral candles flare;
In every storm your shroud with snows is swirled.
But from that sepulchre where you lie dead
The polar winds arise and swiftly bear
Your quickening message to the whole wide world.

REGINALD M. CLEVELAND.

CHILDREN ARE SORRY FOR FIXED POST MAN

They Intend to Write the Mayor, Saying He Ought to Have a Little House for Shelter.

EVEN DOGS HAVE KENNELS

And the Motorman Is Shut In from the Storm—This Is the Way They Look at It.

Every dog chained outdoors has a kennel, there are bird houses for the birds, even the motorman on the street cars has a glass in front of him, and why not a nice little house for the policemen, who have to stand all day or night in one spot—the Fixed Post men.

That is going to be the subject of one of those letters to the Mayor, and it will be sent out this week by a lot of uptown children.

They are the members of a new organization, the Junior Park Defenders' League, and the proposed "little house," as the children call it, or sentinel box for the policemen, is to be considered at a meeting they will hold on Friday at 4 P. M., at Public School 5, Edgecombe Avenue and 145th Street.

It is a new thing for the children to be interested in the police. It may be said sub rosa, that they were not always thoughtful of the guardians of the peace. Many of them made all the trouble they could in the parks just for the fun of it and then thumbed their saucy little noses at the police and ran away.

In December last Mrs. Sofia M. Loebinger, with a number of other women and men of her neighborhood, started the league, in which almost every boy and girl member is an officer or guard, and now the policemen come and make addresses to the children at Public School 5, which the Board of Education has allowed them to use for a meeting place. The children, having not much to think about in the parks just now, recently turned their attention to the policemen.

It was the children themselves who suggested that the fixed post man had a hard, cold time, and was not as well protected as the animals and deserved the consideration accorded the motorman.

"If he could just have a little house to stand in," they said, going to Mrs. Loebinger's to talk it over. "There could be windows at the back and sides and it could be open in front and he could see as well and not be so cold."

Mrs. Loebinger thought well of the scheme, but it will have to be presented to the other members of the league, who are sure to approve, on Friday, and then a petition to the Mayor to help the poor policeman will be sent out.

It is a co-league, boys and girls holding office and acting as guards, and there are both men and women on the Board of Governors. Mrs. Loebinger is President, Harry Bell, Vice President, Mrs. Harry Bell, Treasurer, and Miss Brunhilde Grassi, Secretary. The league, though so young, did not spring full-fledged from the brain of its founder, the boys and girls being interested before they were organized and it now numbers 450. They come from all classes of society, rich and poor, and those who are old enough to work have evening meetings. Eight to eighteen are the age limits, but the greatest number of the members are from 11 to 13.

125 NEGRO MUSICIANS PLAY.

Clef Club Orchestra and Chorus Give Many Traditional Melodies.

An organization known as the Clef Club Orchestra, composed of negro musicians playing as odd a collection of instruments as were ever gathered together, gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night which served the double purpose of commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and of benefiting the Music School Settlement for Colored People. The programme said that there were 125 performers on the stage. It looked as if there were more, besides a large chorus.

Where the violinists of the Philharmonic Society usually sit were gathered a formidable army of banjoist. There were a number of upright pianos. There were 'cellists, and a few violinists, and a great band of mandolinists. There was even an organist. Behind these performers sat the chorus, mostly women. The conductors were James Reese Europe and William H. Tyers, both of whom had compositions on the programme.

The programme was one of great interest, as it contained many of the traditional negro melodies, "G'wine Up," "Go Down Moses," "Rise and Shine," Run, Mary, Run"; a capital example of the negro religious song, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See, Lord," and the famous "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," which had to be repeated. The chorus sang very well, indeed, although it cannot be said that there was much attempt to interpret the songs in the traditional negro manner.

There were other numbers on the programme of a modern nature interpreted by the great body of instrumentalists, compositions by Will Marion Cook, William H. Tyers, Henry T. Burleigh, and William H. Vodery. These varied in nature, but most of them very vividly suggested dancing. They all were rhythmical and chromatically colorful, and some of them were somewhat banal. The mixed chorus of one hundred voices was trained and led by Adalma E. Jackson, who deserves credit for doing her work so well. If she could inspire her singers with the real negro spirit she would make a greater effect with this chorus, with its body of tune, its good intonation, and its generally accurate attack. Solos were sung in several numbers by Lloyd Gibbs, James Hunt, Frank Price, William Parquette, and J. R. Jones. At one time during the evening Major Moton of Hampton Institute, Va., made a brief address. There was a bust of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum prominently displayed upon the platform.

Columbia Graduates to Give Play.

The Graduate Dramatic Association of Columbia University will give a performance next Saturday evening at the Berkeley Theatre of "Arms and the Man." The organization is composed of former "stars" in the undergraduate plays of Columbia and Barnard who have left the university. Among those who will be seen in the cast are Walter E. Kelley, T. Hayden Hamilton, C. Blackburn Miller, Jack Knox, Miss Marie Louise Fontaine, Mrs. Schuyler Imbrie, and Miss Mary Nammack.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Auction Pinochle" will be performed by Adolf Philipp for the one hundredth time at his Fifty-seventh Street Theatre on the evening of March 1.

A special matinee of "The Whip" will be given this afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House.

The stage Society of New York will give its third performance at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 24, performing Arnold Bennett's "The Honeymoon."

A. G. Delamater is planning a Shakespearean revival with an all-star cast, to be given early in the Spring.

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Famous for over 65 years for its durability and beauty.
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SOCIAL NOTES.

An entertainment and dance will be given at the Plaza on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, for the benefit of the French Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque are sailing for Europe on Saturday on the Berlin.

Miss Susan D. Parish of 13 West Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner to-night.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are also to entertain at dinner this evening.

The Lenten class, which sews for the Catholic Institute for the Blind, will hold its second meeting to-day at the home of Mrs. Stuart Pullman West, 1,038 Fifth Avenue. Another of the classes will meet this morning at Miss Leary's, 1,032 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Duckett of 454 Riverside Drive are giving a reception to-day at their residence for Miss Janet E. Richards of Washington, D. C., who has been giving a series of lectures in aid of the Ely Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt have arrived at Monte Carlo, where Amos French has been spending some time.

Mrs. Edmund Hasle, who was so seriously ill in Paris, is now at Cannes, France, and is rapidly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss and Miss Auchincloss are in St. Augustine, and later will cruise further south in their houseboat.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey entertained the sewing class of the Colonial Dames yesterday at her home, 77 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stine of 34 East Seventy-second Street are to entertain at dinner on Saturday evening, Feb. 22.

MISS BESSIE WILLSON WEDS.

Married to Dr. Arthur Bedell of Albany by Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks.

The wedding of Miss Bessie L. Willson to Dr. Arthur Bedell of Albany, N. Y., took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Horace Brightman of 3 East Sixty-third Street, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception. The rooms were decorated with roses, lilies, and smilax.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin embroidered with pearls and trimmed with old point lace, which was worn by her grandmother. Her tulle veil was edged with the lace and caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornaments were a diamond and sapphire pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and a platinum bracelet, set with diamonds and sapphires, presented to her by her aunt, Mrs. Brightman. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Grace Willson was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a gown of cameo pink satin draped with beaded chiffon and carried a bouquet of rosebuds. The bridesmaids were the Misses Olivett Willson, Eulalia Garrison, Margueretta Deen, and Dorothy Mahony. They appeared in pink satin gowns trimmed with ecru point lace and carried pink rosebuds.

Dr. Frederick Conway acted as best man, and the ushers were Major Joseph Cox, U. S. A.; Dr. Malcolm Douglas, Dr. Joseph Braine, and Dr. Arthur Holding.

After a short wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Bedell will make their home in Albany.

MISS MINNIE SNOW A BRIDE.

Wedded to Dr. Isidor H. Goldberger at Her Home.

Miss Minnie Snow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Snow of 49 East 123d Street, and Dr. Isidor H. Goldberger of the Bronx, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise, whose father officiated at the marriage of the bridegroom's father, Herman Goldberger, twenty-five years ago to the day, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin trimmed with rose point lace and pearls and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The Misses Bessie Goldberger and Laura and Rose Snow, sisters of the bride, were her attendants.

After a small reception the couple left for Lakewood on their honeymoon.

Miss Ury Weds Jacob Goldenson.

Miss Belle Ury was married at noon yesterday to Jacob Goldenson at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Ury, 209 West Ninety-seventh Street. The Rev. Samuel Goldenson, brother of the bridegroom, officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a chaplet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Ury was her sister's only attendant. Gus Ury, the bride's brother, acted as best man.

Miss May P. Sutro Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sutro announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss May P. Sutro, to H. S. Rothschild. Miss Sutro and Mr. Rothschild will be at home at 465 West End Avenue next Sunday.

PLAYLETS AT THE PRINCESS.

Stock Company Is Being Formed for Little Theatre in 39th Street.

The new Princess Theatre, now very near completion in Thirty-ninth Street, is to be devoted, it has been announced, to the exclusive presentation of one and two act plays. In keeping with the design to concern itself with the "intimate" type of play, the theatre has a capacity of about 300. A resident stock company, now being formed, will make up the casts, though there will be occasional engagements of outside players.

For the opening bill there will be four playlets. The first programme will be made up of "Fancy Free," a light comedy by Stanley Houghton; "Fear," a short play originally produced at the Grand Guignol, Paris; "The Switchboard," a one-act comedy by Edgar Wallace, and "Any Night," a miniature melodrama, by Edwin Ellis. Holbrook Blinn has been engaged as stage director. William A. Brady, Lee Shubert, and Arch Selwyn are the organizers of the company.

PEACEFUL AT 'THE PLAYBOY.'

Irish Players Act Drama Which Last Year Caused Riots.

The Irish Players, from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, presented at yesterday's matinée performance "The Playboy of the Western World," the piece which last year caused one of the most riotous scenes that has ever occurred in a New York theatre, at Maxine Elliott's. All was as peaceful as a millpond at Wallack's Theatre yesterday, however, and it is to be presumed that those who previously objected to Synge's play have come to understand it better. It was very amusing and perfectly harmless as shown yesterday.

The play tells of a vain braggart who boasts that he has killed his father, and he is made a hero of by the natives of a small village, whose respect is first inspired by fear. The author has many a fling at various phases of hero worship, and the play is cast in a satirical mood.

Fred O'Donovan was seen as the "hero," and Eithnee Magee was his principal feminine worshipper. Arthur Sinclair was her father, and J. M. Kerrigan her betrothed. Mona O'Beirne was Widow Quin, and other parts were played by J. A. O'Rourke, U. Wright, Kathleen Drago, Eileen O'Doherty, Nora Clancy, and Sydney J. Morgan.

"Double Voiced" Vocalist to be Heard

Dorothy Toye, who is announced as a "double-voiced" vocalist, will present a programme at the Eltinge Theatre Sunday evening, Feb. 23. It is said for her that she can sing at her pleasure either in a tenor voice of "masculine robustness" or in a pure soprano over a range from high E-flat to three and a half octaves lower.

READ ABOUT HIMSELF AND STARTED HOME

George J. Luhn Discovered in Bridgeport That He Had Been Missing a Week.

Y. M. C. A. REFUSED HIM LOAN

Borrowed Carfare from Merchant, Having Lost Large Sum He Had When He Left Rugby.

George J. Luhn, President of the Rugby Investing Company and a prominent real estate man in the Rugby section of Brooklyn, returned to his home, at 4,910 Snyder Avenue, yesterday morning after having been absent since Monday of last week. His relatives and the police had been looking for him without success.

Luhn could tell nothing of what had happened in his absence from home, for his mind had been a blank from the day of his disappearance until yesterday morning, when he found himself sitting in the railroad station in Bridgeport, Conn. A man next him was reading a paper in which a headline appeared stating "Mayor of Rugby Disappears." Mr. Luhn had been known as the Mayor of Rugby, and as his wits returned to him he realized that he was the missing man.

He found himself penniless, although he had a large sum of money when he started from his office to go to the Manhattan office of Wood, Harmon & Co. He never got there, and recalled nothing after entering a Subway train at the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn.

Luhn said he tried to borrow money for his carfare from the Y. M. C. A. in Bridgeport. His request met with a refusal, and he then recalled a business man, L. S. Catlin, with whom he had had dealings. He hunted up Catlin and borrowed carfare from him.

Mr. Luhn was a nervous wreck when he reached home, and Dr. M. L. Damon of 7 Glenada Place sent him to bed for a week, declaring that he was on the verge of a serious breakdown.

KENTUCKIANS HONOR LINCOLN

Well-Known Writers Attend State Society's Annual Dinner.

Well-known writers who have helped to make the literary fame of Kentucky attended the ninth annual dinner of the Kentuckians at the Hotel Plaza last night. It was the first time that women had been invited to the dinner.

Seated at the speakers' table were Isaac F. Marcosson, Mrs. Ann Crawford Flexner, Robert Burns Wilson, Mrs. William Obenchain, Eliza Calvert Hall, Joseph A. Altsheler, Alice Hegan Rice, Gen. Basil W. Duke, Ellen Semple, Mary Raymond, Shipman Andrews, Cale oung Rice, Fannie Macaulay, (Frances Little,) W. J. Lampton, Eva Wilder Brodhead, and Irvin S. Cobb.

Richard R. Rogers, President of the Kentuckians, who was toastmaster, said it was the first occasion the society had sought to do honor to Kentucky's most famous product, the Southern beauty. He spoke of the literary achievements of the State, and reminded the diners that Lincoln was a native of Kentucky.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, who next to Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner is the highest ranking officer of the Confederacy and well known as a writer, spoke on "Kentucky Literature," reviewing the literary history of the State.

Miss Ellen Semple, who has made many contbirutions science and has lectured in the universities of Europe, made a plea for better literary quality in scientific writing. Irvin S. Cobb entertained with stories, and an original poem, "Kentucky," by Madison Cawein, who was absent, was read.

MISS MICHELSON'S RECITAL.

Pianist's Playing Shows Musical Insight and Depth of Feeling.

Miss Henriette Michelson, a pianist who has played before in New York, gave a piano recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, interesting not only on account of her musical and sincere performance, but also on account of the programme that departed from conventional lines. She began with Schubert's A major sonato, Op. 120, a composition tempting to concert givers on account of its many beauties but dangerous for their purposes because of its inordinate length. There was a prelude toccato and fugue of Bach's, which got left off the programme and César Franck's beautiful Prelude Aria, and Finale. Pieces by Brahms, Chopin—the Impromptu in G flat, which is not often played, was one of them—Floridia, Liszt, and Saint-Saëns made up the rest.

Miss Michelson's playing shows musical insight, intelligence, and depth of feeling. Her tone has beauty and variety, and her technique, if not faultless, is highly developed. It might have seemed to some that she played the Intermezzo and Capriccio by Brahms with some excess of rubato.

Caruso and Miss Farrar in "Tosca."

One of the largest audiences of the season attended the performance of "Tosca" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Miss Farrar sang the rôle of the Roman singer and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti were in the cast. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

OPERA BILLS FOR NEXT WEEK.

"Thais" to be Sung by Philadelphia Company on Tuesday Night.

"Haensel und Gretel" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be next Monday night's bill at the Metropolitan Opera House. The former opera will be sung by Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Homer, Sparkes, Fornia, and De Mette and Mr. Goritz, Mr. Hertz conducting. "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung by Mmes. Gadski, Duchene, and Maubourg and Messrs. Caruso and Gilly, Mr. Polacco conducting.

Tuesday afternoon the special matinée for the benefit of the Opera Emergency and Pension Fund will take place, the programme including the first act of "The Tales of Hoffman," the third act of 'La Boheme," the second act of "Tannhäuser," and the first act of "Pagliacci." Among the artists who will take part will be Mmes. Hempel, Gadski, Alda, Bori, Sparkes, and Maubourg and Messrs. Caruso, Martin, Jorn, Macnez, Amato, Gilly, Goritz, De Segurola, Didur, and Griswold. Messrs. Hertz, Polacco, and Sturani will conduct.

"Thais" will be given by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company on Tuesday evening, with Miss Mary Garden, Mmes. Cavan, Egener, and Berat, and Messrs. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, and Nicolai. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

"The Magic Flute" will be Wednesday evening's opera, with Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, Alten, Curtis, Case, Sparkes, Mulford, Robeson, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jorn, Reiss, Goritz, Griswold, and Braun, who will sing Sarastro for the first time here. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Götterdämmerung," the last of the afternoon ring cycle performances, will be given on Thursday, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, the cast including Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer, Fornia, Sparkes, and Alten, and Messrs. Urlus, Hinshaw, Goritz, and Braun. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Le Donne Curiose" is announced for Thursday evening, with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Alten, Fornia, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Macnez, Scotti, Didur, De Segurola, Pini-Corsi, Bada, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Ananian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"The Girl of the Golden West" will be sung on Friday evening, with Mmes. Destinn and Mattfeld and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, de Segurola, and Rossi, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"The Barber of Seville" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Mmes. Hempel and Mattfeld and Messrs. Macnez, Amato, de Segurola, Pine-Corsi, and Reschigilian. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

"Il Trovatore" will be the popular-price Saturday night offering, with Mmes. Gadski and Homer and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, and Rossi. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing at next Sunday night's "opera concert." Mr. Macnez and Mr. Witherspoon will also sing.

BRIEUX'S PLAY POSTPONED.

"Damaged Goods" to be Acted on March 10 in Aid of Eugenic Doctrine.

The presentation of the Brieux play, "Damaged Goods," has been changed from the evening of Sunday, March 9, to the afternoon of March 10 at the Astor Theatre. The play, whose purpose is to arouse interest in the propaganda for a law prohibiting marriage except on the presentation by both parties of a physician's certificate of health, is to be given under the auspices of the Sociological Fund of The Medical Review of Reviews. The audience will be restricted to members of the fund who can assist in the spread of this branch of the eugenic doctrine.

Among those who are announced as having joined are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Helen Marot, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Charles H. Israels, some members of the Committee of Fourteen, a delegation from the Hudson County Citizens' Federation, members of the Yale Civic Club, City Magistrate Appleton, Mrs. Anne Nathan Meyer, Settlement workers from Gramercy House, the Educational Alliance, and the Greenwich Settlement; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, E. T. Devine, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Franklin Roosevelt.

Henry M. Flagler Not Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—A report widely published yesterday that Henry M. Flagler was dangerously ill at St. Augustine was made light of by Mr. Flagler here to-day. He and Mrs. Flagler arrived late last night in their private car after an all day trip, and this afternoon went automobiling. They were at a loss to know how the report got out, inasmuch as they have appeared on the streets in St. Augustine frequently during the last fortnight, but trace it to the fact that prior to that time they were both ill with the grip. Mr. Flagler spent several hours in his office, and then visited the Poinciana and the Breakers Hotels.

Prof. Samuel L. Herrmann.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 12.—While playing on a piano the solemn strains of the "Kolnidre," a service which is sung in Jewish synagogues on the eve of the Day of Atonement, Prof. Samuel L. Herrmann, one of the best-known organists and musical chorus directors in Philadelphia, was stricken with heart disease in the Hotel Lorraine last night and died early this morning. Prof. Herrmann was organist of the synagogue Rodeph Shalom and formerly, for about sixteen years, was organist of the cathedral in East Logan Square. He was formerly director of the old Maennerchor, and for the last twelve years directed the Treble Clef, an organization of women singers.

Sir George Reid.

Sir George Reid, a former President of the Royal Scottish Academy and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of the City of Edinburgh, is dead at Somerset, England. He was born in 1841 and was married in 1882 to Margaret Best, daughter of the late Thomas Best, Esq. His home was at 22 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland.

LINA CAVALIERI RETURNS.

Chagrined Because She Cannot Sing to Poor from City Hall Steps.

Lina Cavalieri, the Italian prima donna who married Robert W. Chanler, the mural painter, and later divorced him, arrived yesterday from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. covered with diamonds, pearls, and emeralds to sing here. The singer was chagrined to hear from the agents that Mayor Gaynor had declined to give her permission to sing to the poor from the steps of the City Hall. She was accompanied on the steamer by Lucien Muratone, the tenor, and Edouard Tournon, her musical director.

Mlle. Cavalieri went to the Metropolitan Opera House last night to see "Tosca" with Muratone. Between the acts the prima donna walked about in the foyer, and the rays of fire from the gems she wore made her resemble an aurora borealis. She was the centre of attraction to the large audience.

Finley Acker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 12.—Finley Acker, President of the Finley Acker Company, grocers, died at his home to-day, 4,943 Rubican Avenue, Germantown. He was 56 years old. In business circles Mr. Acker was looked upon as the pioneer of the new kind of grocery store. He started in business twenty-eight years ago in North Eighth Street, and apart from the time he spent in travel personally looked after many details of the business as it grew and expanded. Less than a month ago he was elected for the second time President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ALVIRA S. STEVENS, who was the first missionary sent to Burmah by the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, is dead at her home in Rockford, Ill., aged 77. She went to Burmah in 1871.

MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, brother of Lieut. Gov. William P. O'Neill of Indiana, is dead in Cleveland, where he was a patient in a hospital.

JOHN P. WIERK, President and founder of the Empire State Dairy Company, is dead in his home, 908 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66. Death was due to apoplexy. His wife, two daughters, and a son survive.

Dr. WILLIAM F. GAMSTER, for many years a well-known practicing physician, is dead in his home, 180 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 46. His nervous system had been affected recently from overwork. He had returned Saturday from a trip to his boyhood home in Reading, Penn.

PETER AYEN, a retired merchant and a member of several German societies, died Monday of heart disease in his home, 517 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He left two sons and four daughters.

Capt. WILLIAM F. EARLY, a retired police official and veteran of the civil war, died Monday of apoplexy in his home, 108 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, aged 67. He was a Lieutenant detailed to the Mayor's office in the City Hall when he retired in 1905.

Miss SARAH H. HEWLETT is dead from pneumonia in her home, 159 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, where her brother, Sidney Hewlett, died Thursday from the same disease. They were the children of Thomas and Mary H. Hewlett of Lawrence, L. I.

Miss CATHERINE O'MARA, a teacher in Public School 20, Brooklyn, is dead in her home there, 207 Rodney Street. Death was caused by heart disease.

WILLIAM A. CLEVENGER, formerly a diamond dealer in Maiden Lane, died Sunday in his home, 2,142 Eighty-first Street, Bath Beach, aged 49.

Mrs. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, widow of Dr. Edward W. Lambert, who was medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from its organization until his death in 1904, died Tuesday in her home, 27 Waverley Place.

GEORGE E. HOLTON, President of the Dryden Horse Shoe Company, Catasauqua, Penn., died Monday in St. Elizabeth's Hospital here. He was a member of the Engineers' Club, Railroad Club, and the Automobile Club of America. His wife, son, and two daughters survive him.

JOHN PEACOCK, who was a clerk in the Hoffman House thirty years, died Tuesday in his home at Belle Buckle, Tenn., aged 55. He was an authority on sporting matters, and in the days when the Hoffman House was the headquarters for politicians and sporting men Peacock held large stakes.

HENRY W. ORMSBY, until four years ago owner and editor of The Suluda Sentinel, in North Carolina, died Tuesday in his home, 1,089 Union Avenue, the Bronx, aged 71. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and began there his first newspaper work. From The London Daily Mail Mr. Ormsby came here in 1874, became editor of The Union Republican, in North Carolina, and afterward was with The New York Sun for five years. Later he edited The New York Chess Magazine.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL, formerly the proprietor of the Westmoreland Hotel, at Union Square, and who was credited with being a member of the "Tweed Ring," died of pneumonia in the Hudson Street Hospital Monday, aged 73. He was a veteran of the civil war. When Tweed was building the Court House in City Hall Park, Mr. Ingersoll received contracts for the furnishings, amounting to $5,000,000.

EDWARD CORSE, stepson of Richard Warren, a nephew of Richard Croker, the former Tammany boss, died yesterday at his home, 63 Broadway, Flushing. He was in his twentieth year and was born in Flushing.

GEORGE H. SMITH, former Supervisor of Long Island City, and a prominent contractor of Queens County, died at his home, 86 Maple Avenue, Flushing, yesterday. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

NATHANIEL APPLETON PRENTISS, 71 years old, who had been a referee in bankruptcy for the last ten years, died yesterday at his home, 39 East Seventy-fifth Street.

LINDLEY M. FRANKLIN, 75 years old, President of the Queens County Savings Bank and a member of the Advisory Board of the Corn Exchange Bank, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 38 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., from heart disease.

ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, 63 years old, a lawyer at 141 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 19 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J., from heart disease.

Mrs. MARGARET FINLEY COLLIER, who was found dead in bed yesterday by her daughter, Margaret Buttenheim, at their home, 44 Crescent Road, Madison, N. J., had celebrated her ninetieth birthday the day before at their home.

AUGUSTUS R. ROGERS, 60 years old, a building contractor of Red Bank, N. J., died there yesterday from a fracture of the skull, resulting from a fall on an icy pavement.

Valentines
New and Attractive Designs
Brentano's 5th Av. & 27th St. New York.

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE CYCLE.

Mr. Jacques Urlus as the Hero Makes a Favorable Impression.

The cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was continued yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Siegfried" before a large holiday audience. It was an excellent one in almost all respects, and had one special interest from the fact that it brought before this public for the second time the new German tenor of the company, Mr. Jacques Urlus as Siegfried.

This time he was in possession of his voice, and made a distinctly favorable impression with it, as he had no opportunity to do last Saturday, when he suddenly lost it in the beginning of "Tristan." There is fine metal in it. It is especially good in the lower ranges. In the higher it seemed yesterday a little uneven, and perhaps not wholly under the singer's control. When he demanded of it its full power, as in the songs at the forge in the first act, it was brilliant and vibrant. At other times it occasionally became somewhat constricted and pinched in quality, lacking in roundness. Whether this was the result of the vocal indisposition of last week not wholly overcome, or was due to the singer's method of singing, will, no doubt, appear in the fullness of time.

There was, at any rate, much to admire in his performance from both the musical and the histrionic point of view; and there were very many passages that were sung with great beauty of tone and justness of declamation. Mr. Urlus's Siegfried has youth, freshness, and vigor of spirit and lithe activity, and presents an engaging figure to the eye. He is quite at home in such parts, evidently, and is likely to be a valuable addition to the company in the performance of the Wagnerian music dramas.

The other members of the cast have been heard before. Mr. Griswold compelled renewed admiration for his singing as the Wanderer, for his voice has not sounded nobler and richer in quality, or ampler in volume. Mme. Gadski as Brunnhilde again revealed all her admirable qualities, and Mr. Reiss, Mr. Goritz, Mme. Homer and Mme. Alten, in parts they have many times presented before this public, contributed each to the excellence of the performance, as did Mr. Hertz in his direction of it.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KAISER WILHELM II. (Bremen)—T. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black, Charles D. Chamberlin, Miss M. E. Cole, Dr. R. C. Cooper, G. R. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Greenwood, J. A. Hayes, G. A. Kessler, E. S. De Long, Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Alice Manley, Count Bopp Oberstadt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Pruce, W. D. Richardson, Mrs. E. F. Scott, H. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wheaton, and E. Wild.

MAGDALENA (Southampton, via West Indies)—J. F. Andrews, V. C. Andrews, G. W. Curtis, Major J. R. Calliacott, Miss C. Chapman, W. Bruce Douglas, P. M. Harvey, Mrs. W. C. Moulton, D. H. Murray, Judge J. E. Owen, Lieut. C. C. Sharman, Mrs. T. Wharton, and the Rev. L. F. Herrera.

MINNEWASKA, (London)—Mrs. M. C. Burgess, H. Lee Davis, Major and Mrs. L. F. Garrard, J. Gregg, Miss Beatrice Haraden, Mrs. W. Ackland Hood, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Hudson, Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Caroline Nelson, Alvin C. Pennock, F. Allen Storer, Mrs. K. M. Turner, J. W. Wall, J. T. Whitehead, Harry Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Young.

Some of those booked to leave to-day on the Lorraine for Havre are:

Count and Countess H. Le Conteult de Caumont, Count F. Le Couteult de Caumont, A. Geoffroy, Mrs. L. T. Martin, Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, and Miss M. Rafferty.

Uranium Sails for This Port.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 12.—The steamship Uranium of the Uranium Line, which grounded at Chebucto Head, near the entrance of this harbor on Jan. 11, and whose 800 passengers were taken off by rescue steamers, sailed to-day for New York. The amount of salvage by the steamer Rappahannock was fixed by the Admiralty Court at $40,000.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

LAMBERT—LITTLE.—Feb. 11, Julie Little to L. George Lambert.

Brooklyn.

McKENNETT—JOHNSTON.—Feb. 11, Mary McKennett to Walter L. Johnston.

McKINLEY—CROWNE.—Feb. 11, Marion B. Crowne to Lindsay P. McKinley.

SIEGMANN—FRANK.—Feb. 11, Elsie M. Frank to Frederick A. Siegmann.

Long Island.

GRIM—FOLGER.—Feb. 11, Rockville Centre, Anna M. Folger to Richard S. Grim.

Died.

CREIGHTON.—Celia M. Creighton, wife of William V. Creighton and daughter of Maria and the late James B. Warden, at her residence, 175 West 72d St. Funeral from Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

DANIEL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, at the home of her son-in-law, Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, 35 Claremont Av., New York City, Harriet Courtenay Daniel, in her 81st year. Interment Wilmington, N. C.

FRANKLIN.—Suddenly, at his residence, Flushing, L. I., Lindley Murray Franklin, in his 75th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—Jane A., died Feb. 12, 1913, at her late residence, 112 West 103d St. Funeral services to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

HEWLETT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, at her late residence, 159 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, Sarah H., daughter of the late Thomas and Mary H. Hewlett, aged 75 years. Funeral private. Interment at St. George's Churchyard, Hempstead, L. I.

KENT.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, W. Irving Kent, Jr., eldest son of W. Irving and Helen Van Cortlandt Kent, in the 25th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Friday, Feb. 14, at 11:30 o'clock.

KLEEMAN.—Leon, age 28. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 2 o'clock. Motor cortege.

KNAPP.—At his home in South Norwalk, Conn., on Feb. 12, James H. Knapp, in the 81st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMBERT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, at her home, 27 Waverley Place, New York City, Martha Waldron, wife of the late Dr. Edward W. Lambert, in her 81st year. Funeral services at the University Place Church, University Place and 10th St., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LITTLE.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 11, at his residence 47 West 68th St., Joseph James Little, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and 53d St., Thursday morning, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LITTLE.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby invited to attend the funeral services of Right Worshipful Brother Joseph J. Little at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ADOLPHO H. FISCHER, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

LUYSTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Henry M. Luyster. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 430 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MacKIE.—At her home in Morristown, N. J., on Feb. 11, 1913, in the 84th year of her age, Annie, widow of James S. MacKie, M. D., and daughter of the late Eliakim and Maria Robb of Baltimore. Funeral services at Brookside Cemetery Chapel, Englewood, N. J., Feb. 14, upon arrival of Northern Railroad train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 1:20 P. M. and arriving at Englewood at 2:01 P. M. Please omit flowers. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

MARS.—Henrietta A., widow of James W. Mars, Feb. 11, 1913. Services Thursday, Feb. 13, 8 P. M. 22 St. Felix St., Brooklyn.

MAYNARD.—At Boston, Feb. 12, George W. Maynard, in his 74th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. Schuyler Mathews, 17 Frost St., Cambridge, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 4 P. M.

MULFORD.—At Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1913, Mary, widow of James Mulford and daughter of the late Hon. Henry A. Du Bois, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier, 427 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

PRENTISS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss. Funeral services at his late residence, 39 East 75th St., on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

ROE.—At Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 8, Maida Youngs, wife of W. Stuart Roe. Funeral from her late residence, Hillbern, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Interment private, at Goshen, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

ROWE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, Elizabeth, wife of the late George Rowe, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 458 15th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., Greenwood. English and Canada papers please copy.

SCOLLAY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Amelia Elizabeth Scollay, widow of the late John A. Scollay. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 308 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 14, 1913, at 7:30 o'clock.

SIMON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Marcus Simon, beloved husband of Minnie L., and father of Bessie and Mrs. Elkan B. Marks. Funeral from his late residence, 15 Clairmont Avenue, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. New Orleans papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 12, 1913, Albridge Clinton Smith in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, on Saturday, Feb. 15, on the arrival at Highland Avenue Station, Lackawanna R. R., of the 11:30 train from Hoboken. Interment at the convenience of family.

TODD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, at her residence, 520 Park Av., Mary S., wife of Robert W. Todd. Funeral services will be held from the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner 60th St. and Madison Av., on Thursday morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, William Hays Tompkins, beloved husband of Clara B. Tompkins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUPPER.—Suddenly, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 11, 1913, Grace Smith, wife of William Homes Tupper of Brooklyn. Funeral services at her late residence, 171 Clinton St., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

VERDERY.—Mary Letitia Deems, beloved wife of Marion J. Verdery, at their home, South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., on Feb. 11, 1913. Funeral from the Reformed Church of Flushing, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Bridge St. Station, Flushing train which leaves Pennsylvania Station at 2:18. Georgia papers please copy.

WEINSTOCK.—Theresa Weinstock, (widow of David Weinstock) of 207 West 85th St. Funeral at her late residence, at 1 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 13. Relatives and friends and members of Deborah Verein No. 1, Mariamne Lodge No. 12, U. O. T. S., Grand Lodge, U. O. T. S., and Herder Lodge No. 1,096, K. and L. of H., are respectfully invited to attend.

WIERK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 10, 1913, John Peter Wierk, in his 66th year, beloved husband of Anna M. Wierk, nee Wohlers. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 908 Bushwick Av., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BARDES.—John, Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 11, aged 54. Funeral private.

CLAUSEN.—John D., 869 Elsmere Place, Bronx, Feb. 10, aged 60. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

COTMAN.—Margaret, 141 West 105th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

CRONIN.—Kate, Feb. 11. Funeral 1,275 1st Av.

CUDDIHY.—Richard, 961 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—Ida, 163d St. and Southern Boulevard, Feb. 11, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow.

DILLON.—James J., 425 East 80th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FERRERI.—Peter, 137 Macdougal St., Feb. 10, aged 79.

FOSTER.—Sarah, 137 West 141st St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

GARVEY.—Charles A., Feb. 11. Funeral 644 Lexington Av. to-day, 10 A. M.

HAMPE.—Adolphe, 446 East 87th St., Feb. 11, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HELMES.—Jacob, Feb. 9, aged 38. Funeral 312 West 37th St.

HIBBARD.—Mrs. S. Mandana, 614 West 136th St., Feb. 11, aged 71.

HOLTON.—George E., St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Feb. 10. Funeral to-day.

HYLAND.—John J., 293 East 142d St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

ISAACS.—Isaac, 121 West 105th St., Feb. 10.

KEANE.—Mary, 2,192 Washington Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KELLY.—Elizabeth, 410 West 35th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day.

LACEY.—Daniel E., 533 West 145th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

LEE.—William J., 407 Bleecker St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—Sarah, 504 10th Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTNEY.—Thomas F., 1,029 Faile St., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

McGUINESS.—Mary, 118 Elm Court, West New Brighton, S. I. Funeral to-morrow.

McHALE.—Michael, 255 East 49th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Caroline, 250 East 136th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day.

MEMMER.—Christina, 163 East 95th St., Feb. 11, aged 83. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Frederick W., 1,541 1st Av., Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—James T., 1,195 1st Av., Feb. 10, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Margaret E., 426 West 18th St., Feb. 9. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

ORMSBY.—Henry W., 1,089 Union Av., Bronx, Feb. 11.

PARKER.—Peter V., 321 West 118th St., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

PAYNE.—Alice, 36 East 29th St., Feb. 9.

REINDEL.—Elsie, 230 East 56th St., Feb. 11.

ROZELL.—Anita, 2,787 Broadway, Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

RYAN.—Kate, 100 West 99th St., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

SCHUSTER.—Bertha, 436 East 17th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SETTLE.—Thomas, Feb. 10, aged 29. Funeral 6th Av. and 36th St.

STAFFORD.—John, 402 East 54th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-morrow.

STIEBEL.—David, Feb. 10, aged 49. Funeral 620 6th Av.

VARE.—Sigmund U., 131 East 83d St., Feb. 11, aged 79. Funeral private.

WHITE.—Thomas S., 497 3d Av., Feb. 10, aged 62. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Celia H., Feb. 11. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

Brooklyn.

BARRETT.—George, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Feb. 11.

BELLAMY.—Jane, 2,026 Bergen St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BLECKWEHL.—Erick A., 393 East 3d St., Feb. 11. Funeral service to-day.

BROPHY.—Mary A., Feb. 11. Funeral 214 Jay St., to-day, 9 A. M.

FREDERICKS.—Caroline, 40 3d St., Feb. 11.

HANTON.—Samantha, M. E. Church Home, Feb. 10, aged 87. Funeral to-day, 10.30 A. M.

HAWSON.—Susan A., 289 Adelphi St., Feb. 11. Funeral private.

KENNEDY.—L. D., 97 Fleet Place, Feb. 10. Funeral service to-day.

KNAPP.—Frances E., 900 Union St., Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

KRUGER.—Henry, 62 Grand Av., Feb. 11, aged 69. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LYLE.—Mary A., 224 50th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McCAFFREY.—Mary, 85 South 9th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Thomas, 562A Morgan Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow.

MEAD.—Mary F., 531 Greene Av., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

MULLIGAN.—Martin J., 433 Warren St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

OLSEN.—Joseph, 96 3d Place, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

PHILP.—Martha, 1,564 49th St., Feb. 11, aged 56. Funeral service to-day.

TRACEY.—Catherine, 397 South 5th St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—Charles E., 20 Roebling St., Feb. 11, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow.

VOEHRINGER.—Sophie, 1,285 Myrtle Av., Feb. 11, aged 76. Funeral service to-day.

WALSH.—William, Long Island College Hospital, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WOLF.—August M., 661 Glenmore Av., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

Jersey City.

HAGEL.—Georgine, 67 Hutton St., Feb. 11, aged 79.

McCONNELL.—Arthur, 95 Summit Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

GORHAM.—Joseph W., 10 Wolsey Av., Astoria, Feb. 10, aged 3.

O'HAIRE.—Elen, 80 Payntar Av., Long Island City, Feb. 9.

Westchester County.

BUCKLEY.—Harry K., Tuckahoe, Feb. 10.

DONALDSON.—John, Mount Vernon, Feb. 10, aged 65. Funeral service to-day.

In Memoriam.

CURRY.—Anniversary mass in memory of Frances A. Curry, dearly beloved wife of Edmond J., daughter of the late James and Mary Elizabeth A. Reilly, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., Friday, Feb. 14, at 9 A. M. May her soul rest in peace.

FRANK FALK.
Passed on to a higher life, with Christian fortitude and resignation, Feb. 13, 1911.
On Memory's scroll of fame,
There is inscribed no worthier name.

ARMOUR.—Gertrude P., in memory of, died Feb. 13, 1911.

BUTTS.—Dorothy J., in memory of, died Feb. 13, 1912.

JACOBS.—Lewis, in memory of, died Feb. 13, 1905.

KEOGH.—Edward, mass SS. Peter and Paul Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 8 A. M.

ROCK.—Annie S., mass St. Michael's Church to-day, 7 A. M.

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BOURSES OF EUROPE

Better Feeling in Paris, but the London Market Is Weak, with Gloomy Tone.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The Times in its City article to-day will say:

"The maturing of treasury bills for £3,000,000 ($15,0000,000) produced some relaxation of the pressure in the money market yesterday—not that the market held many bills, but that part of the cash paid out for them found its way into quarters where it was available, and the result was that the rate for day-to-day advances fell away in the afternoon, and at the close balances were offered occasionally at 4 per cent. The terms for fixtures showed no tendency to decline, and the India Council again renewed a fair amount for about a month at 4¾ per cent. There was no real ease, in fact. Discount quotations were unchanged and bills were scarce; but there was no disposition to make concessions, the slight increase in the supply of money being too precarious a basis to justify larger operations on the part of the discount houses.

"The Continental exchanges were firm. The sharp fall on Tuesday in New York will not be likely to send much more gold to Buenos Aires, and it is therefore possible that shipments of the metal from here may increase a little, but at present the demand on London continues of a moderate character. The amount likely to be withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Argentina is about £300,000 ($1,500,000.)

"On the Stock Exchange a gloomy tone prevailed in all sections, and prices showed almost general defections."

PARIS, Feb. 12.—There was a better feeling on the Bourse to-day, prices being well supported.

Three per cent. rentes, 88f. 90c. for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The tone of the Boerse was quiet to-day. Further weakness was shown by Canadian Pacific shares.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.
Consols, money	74 5-16	..
Consols, account	74½	..
Amalgamated	74½	72⅜
Atchison	105⅞	103⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	101⅝
Canadian Pacific	241¼	235⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	78⅜	76¾
Chicago Great Western	16½	16⅛
St. Paul	115⅝	113⅜
Denver	21⅝	21⅛
Erie	31⅛	30⅜
Erie 1st pf	48½	47⅛
Illinois Central	127½	124¼
Louisville & Nashville	141	137⅞
Kansas & Texas	27⅛	26⅜
New York Central	109¾	107
Norfolk & Western	111	108¼
Ontario & Western	32¼	31⅜
Pennsylvania	62	121⅞
Reading	83⅝	162⅝
Southern Railway	27⅜	26⅝
Southern Pacific	105	102⅛
Union Pacific	162½	158⅛
United States Steel	64¾	63⅛
Wabash	4	3⅞

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France when issued to-morrow will show an increase of 8,995,000 francs in gold holdings and a decrease of 11,343,000 francs in silver.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Bank of Baltimore	184	184	184
165	Consol. Power pf	119¼	119	119¼
840	Consol. Coal rights	9c.	8c.	9c.
150	Fidelity & Deposit	176½	176¼	176¼
5	Fidelity Trust	251	251	251
450	Houston Oil tr. ctfs	21⅝	21½	21⅝
55	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs	64¾	64½	64¾
50	Munsey Trust	102½	102	102½
105	United Rwys	24	23¾	23¾
10	U. S. Fidelity	200	200	200

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. C. L. con. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	99	99	99
3,000	B. & O. g.m.4s, 1948	97	97	97
5,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	92¾	92¾	92¾
25,000	C. Coal 5s, notes, w.i.	100½	100¼	100¼
1,000	City & Sub. 5s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Consol. Power 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Consol. Coal ref. 5s	92	92	92
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76¼	76¼	76¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brew., Inc	10	10	10
5,000	Hous. Oil div. ctfs	80	80	80
2,000	Kentucky Cent. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
4,000	Macon Ry. & L. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
9,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Sparrow's Pt. 4½s	96	96	96
4,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	100	100	100
17,000	Un. El. L. & P. 4½s	93	93	93
3,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87	87	87
4,000	United Rys. 4s	85	85	85
11,000	United Rys. income	63	63	63
1,000	Virg. Ry. & P. 5s	94½	94½	94½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 11.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$838,763	$8,758,862	$204,041,286
Internal revenue	832,689	8,438,720	193,670,980
Corporation tax	10,201	177,839	2,863,010
Miscellaneous	202,950	1,773,049	33,899,884
Total receipts	1,884,604	19,148,471	434,475,163
Expenditures	1,598,283	18,463,236	428,375,293
Surplus	286,321	685,234	6,099,869

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $77,042,653; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $36,287,407. Total of general fund, $147,185,080.

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS DROP

According to figures issued by the local Custom House, exports of domestic and cotton duck from New York in the week ended Feb. 8 amounted to 7,652 packages, valued at $423,472. Compared with similar shipments in the preceding week these figures showed a gain of 770 packages in size, but a loss of $19,108 in value. Exports to the Aden districts, valued at $97,915, were the heaviest of the week, with those to British East India, valued at $46,576, second.

So far as actual business is concerned there has been little change in the local export market in the last few days. Inquiries from China continue to come forward in good number, and the settlement of the Chinese loan difficulties will, it is believed, greatly stimulate trading with that country. There is some small business passing with the various lesser markets, but prices are yet too high for active buying of American cottons.

Harriman Dissolution Plan in Court.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Union Pacific dissolution plan, submitted to Attorney General Wickersham by the officials of the Harriman lines, and approved by him, was submitted to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day. Presiding Judge W. H. Sanborn and District Judge W. I. Smith heard the project. The attorneys for the Government and for the Harriman interests will discuss the plan in court here Feb. 24.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. B. Hollins & Co. and Newberger, Henderson & Loeb are offering a large portion of $1,649,000 National Properties Company 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock upon the following terms: $1,000 par value preferred and $400 par value common stock for $970 cash. The company's outstanding capital consists of $1,649,000 preferred and $1,092,000 common stock. The surplus earnings of the company's subsidiaries in 1912 were equivalent to 6 per cent. on the preferred and 4.85 per cent. on the common shares.

P. W. Brooks & Co. are offering $315,000 5 per cent. bonds of various public utility and railway companies at prices to net the buyer from 5.20 to 5.80 per cent. on his investment.

The American Refrigerator Transit Company has placed an order with the American Car and Foundry Company for 2,000 cars to handle perishable goods on the Gould Railroads. The company has increased its equipment 157 per cent. in the last two years.

Kelsey, Brewer & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., have issued a circular describing public utility companies in eleven communities whose stocks yield over 7 per cent.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMPARATIVE MEAT PRICES.

Dallas the Only City Showing a Decline Over 1911.

Dallas, Texas, has the distinction of being the only one of the thirty-nine principal industrial cities of the country in which the price quoted on one of the four leading cuts of meat on Oct. 15, 1912, showed a decline when compared with the price current on the same date in 1911. According to a recent Government bulletin, the decline, which amounted only to 1.2 per cent., was recorded in the cost of sirloin steak.

On the other hand, in Omaha, Neb., sirloin steak advanced some 42.4 per cent. in the period specified. The advance in the same commodity at Boston was second greatest, with 37.9 per cent., while Providence, R. I., was third with 30.4 per cent. The advance in New York during the year amounted to 16.4 per cent. In round steak Omaha again led, this time with an advance of 38.8 per cent., while Baltimore was at the bottom of the list, with a rise of 5.8 per cent. Manchester (N. H.) and Chicago followed Omaha in the order named, with advances of 36 and 32.9 per cent., respectively. Here, New York showed a rise of 17 per cent.

In rib roasts Omaha was again at the top of the list, with an increase of 28.6 per cent., followed closely by Washington with 27 per cent. Providence was third with a 26.2 per cent. advance, while New York was well down the list with 14.4. Birmingham, Ala., showed the lowest rise in this cut, with an advance of only 1.2 per cent.

Pork chops were advanced the most sharply in Detroit, where the jump of 43.2 per cent. was shown for the year. Pittsburgh was second, with a rise of 37.4 per cent., while Kansas City was third with 36.6. New York was again well down on the list, with an advance of 17.2, with Dallas, Texas, again in the limelight, with an increase of only 1.1 per cent.

The grand average advance for the thirty-nine cities for the year was 19.4 per cent. for sirloin steak, 20.1 per cent. for round steak, 16.5 per cent. for rib roast, and 22.1 per cent. for pork chops.

TRADE IN NUTS BETTER.

Serious Difficulty in Getting Sufficient Supplies for the Demand.

Local trade in nuts has improved somewhat in certain varieties, but the difficulty of getting sufficient supplies for ordinary demand is serious and buyers are experiencing trouble with some of the principal varieties. Brazil nuts, for example, are firm, and the tendency of prices is upward owing to the short stocks in Brazil. Dealers here are unable to get as many as they need. A few have come into the Manaos market of late, but the supply is too small to make a market or even establish prices. Stocks in America are trifling, and sales are restricted in consequence. The quality of the old spot crop is unsatisfactory, and business in that is reduced.

Recent purchases of No. 1 soft shelled walnuts have cleaned up about everything in that line that is available and prices have advanced. Imported stock is dull, but a small quantity of halves arrived during the week which are held at outside prices. Soft shelled stock is advancing in the primary markets abroad. Shelled almonds are in small supply in all positions, and business is restricted in consequence. Holders are firm in their views on prices and any important movement would send prices upward. Other varieties are unchanged.

ASKS CASH FOR OCEAN MAIL.

Money Needed to Pay 16-Knot Carriers, Says Hitchcock.

For the promotion of commerce the Post Office Department recently entered into a contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company under the act of 1891 for service for ten years beginning with July 1, 1913. The contract refers to service in vessels of the second class from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu and Pago Pago, and re-establishes a regular mail service on the Pacific under the American flag.

The department also readvertised for service to Panama under the provisions of the same act, but no bid was received. Contracts for service to Mexican ports, via Havana and Venezuela, which had expired during the past year, were renewe dfor a ten-year period.

According to Postmaster General Hitchcock, legislation is needed that will permit the department to pay for ocean mail service in sixteen-knot vessels of the second class on routes of 4,000 miles or more in length. The cost of such service, he says, need not exceed $4 a mile of each outgoing voyage. This is the rate applicable under the act of 1891 to twenty-knot vessels of the first class.

OLIVE OIL VALUES FIRM.

Steady Demand for Imported Sardines—Holland Herring Higher.

Notwithstanding the heavy consuming demand for olive oil in this market, reports from abroad received by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company indicate no perceptible increase in the orders got by foreign exporters. Consequently the market has shown no further advance of late, but present values are firmly held.

There is a steady demand here for imported sardines, and several of the best-known French brands are already out of the market. Local stocks of the other French packs will soon be exhausted if the present call continues. Portuguese stock is in light supply, and firmly held. The Lenten trade has had some effect on the market for Norway mackerel, with the tone decidedly firmer, but without important change in prices as yet. Holland herring is very firm abroad, and higher than at the last report. Here the colder weather has stimulated the demand, but prices are practically unchanged.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Teddy Bear Muffs Cheaper as Toys—Tax on Rosaries Stands.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that Teddy bear muffs for children are toys, under the Tariff act of 1909, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 431. The Collector at Chicago taxed them as manufactures of wool, under Paragraph 382, at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers were Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Protests by P. J. Kenedy & Sons on assorted rosaries were lost. They were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or metal, under Paragraph 109 or 199, and at 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of bone under Paragraph 463. The importers asked duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 215 or Paragraph 463. They produced samples, but submitted no testimony.

A protest by Eytinge & Co. on porcelain pyrometer tubes was sustained. They were returned under Paragraph 94 of the Act of 1909 as manufactures of porcelain and claimed dutiable under Paragraph 95 at 35 per cent. ad valorem as earthy or mineral articles.

Protests submitted without evidence and overruled were by the Milwaukee Wood Preserving Company, Strahl & Pitsch, Lehn & Fink, F. C. Walter, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Van Dyk & Co., International Praeposit Company, Bruno Grosche & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., White Tar Company, Hyman Brothers, G. W. Sheldon & Co, E Frank, W. H Allison, and Oberle & Henry.

PRINTCLOTH MART QUIET.

The holiday played havoc with business in the local printcloth market yesterday. Sales were largely confined to the morning, and, aside from a few transactions in odd lots, there was little doing. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s	3¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅛c
27-inch, 56-56s	3½c	38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c
28-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	39-inch, 72-76s	6⅜c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼@6⅜c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; crown drills, standard, 8@8¼c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple gingh... 6¾c.

OIL OUSTER UPHELD.

Standard Fails in Its Effort to Do Business in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—The Missouri Supreme Court refused to-day to modify the judgment banishing the Standard Oil Company from the State, and the original order, issued more than four years ago, ousting the company, now stands.

The order was entered against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. This company, in asking for the setting aside of the ouster, contended that it was no longer connected with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the holding corporation, which had been dissolved by the Federal Supreme Court.

The court in upholding the order was not unanimous, Chief Justice Lamm and Judge Woodson dissenting. The decision was concurred in by five Judges.

The dissenting Judges held that to oust the Standard Oil Company from the State would leave the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in control of the business of Missouri. Henry Clay Pierce recently purchased all the holdings of the Rockefeller interests in the Waters-Pierce Company.

The petition to modify the ouster order was overruled because the time limit for such action had expired. The ouster judgment has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The company paid a fine of $50,000, but asked to be allowed to do business in the State on condition that it comply with the laws.

GRAIN MEN MAY BE ACCUSED.

Talk of Bucketshopping Inquiry in Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Eight Board of Trade members may be investigated on charges of "bucketshopping" and "skinning trades," according to reports circulated to-day. An open letter sent to President Edward Andrew by A. F. Robinson of Matteson, Ill., was made public. The Frank M. Bunch-Mark Bates scandal brought to light the widening of the investigation.

Robinson wrote that at one time he was an employe of the weigh masters' office, and that he was discharged after his name was used to obtain evidence. At that time Robinson in an interview made charges against several persons connected with the board.

Mr. Andrew said to-day he would investigate any complaint made to him.

PRODUCING BIGGER CROPS.

Farmers Along Gould Lines Have Another Export Commissioner.

The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway systems, which joined forces in teaching farmers along the lines how to grow better and larger crops, when Benjamin F. Bush became President of the Gould roads, have added a second Commissioner of Agriculture to the force employed in the work.

George K. Andrews, an expert in scientific farming in the West, has been appointed to assist Commissioner L. A. Markham, and will be assigned to the Missouri Pacific, while Mr. Markham will continue with the Iron Mountain company, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Andrews will direct his share of the work from St. Louis.

United Cigar and Gunst Cos. Merge.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company, a $25,000,000 corporation, announced yesterday a consolidation with M. A. Gunst & Co. of San Francisco. The Gunst concern for several years has been distributing the product of the United Cigar Manufacturers Company on the Pacific Coast.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair and somewhat colder Thursday. Friday fair; brisk north winds.

Georgia—Fair Thursday, colder in south portion. Friday cloudy; moderate north winds.

Florida—Cloudy and colder Thursday. Friday unsettled; moderate north winds.

Alabama—Fair in the interior, cloudy on the coast Thursday. Friday unsettled, probably rain in south portion; moderate northeast winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Cloudy Thursday, probably followed by rain at night. Friday rain; moderate northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Thursday, rain in south portion. Friday unsettled; moderate east and northeast winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy, probably rain in south portion Thursday. Friday fair.

Utah—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday fair.

Arkansas—Cloudy Thursday. Friday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday unsettled and warmer.

Ohio—Fair and not quite so cold Thursday. Friday cloudy and warmer, probably snow near the lakes; moderate west winds, becoming south.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair in north, unsettled in south, portion.

Illinois—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair; moderate southwest winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Cloudy and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair; moderate to brisk southwest and west winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy and warmer Thursday, followed by snow Thursday night or Friday.

Minnesota—Cloudy and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair Thursday; warmer in extreme east portion. Friday, fair.

Kansas—Fair Thursday; warmer in east portion. Friday, fair.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

During the official year ended March 31, 1912, Bombay imported chemicals, drugs, and medicines to the value of $923,939, against $870,361 in the previous fiscal year. These imports came almost wholly from Europe, 69 per cent. of the trade being supplied by the United Kingdom and the larger part of the balance divided between Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Imports from the United States are so small that they are included under the general heading of "Other Foreign Countries."

Port Madryn, Argentina, is growing in importance chiefly because it is a dispatching point for ports further south for cargo received from Europe and the United States.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson reports the first arrival of American flour at Kingston, Ont. This shipment was made as an experiment, and should the venture prove a success other shipments will follow. With a duty of 60 cents per barrel and freight at 11 cents per hundred pounds, the American flour was able to compete with Canadian flour and is selling for less on the Kingston market.

An important local automobile show will be held at Lyon from March 25 to April 6, 1913. Foreign exhibitors are welcome. Address for arrangements: Automobile Club, Du Rhone, Lyon, France.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,384. TENDERS FOR PIPE CONTRACT.—The American Consulate General at Vancouver, B. C., has forwarded a notice calling for tenders for the supply of steel and galvanized iron pipe and fittings to the City of Vancouver. It is stated that this contract will amount to about $90,000. The Consul General writes that he has forwarded a copy of the specifications, &c., which can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as soon as they are received. An American firm was the successful bidder in a recent competition for the supply of similar material to the city.

10,385. PUBLIC WORKS.—A report from an American Minister states that a foreign Government has decided to undertake extensive public works, involving an expenditure of about $1,500,000, which it would like to borrow either in cash or work. The improvements include water works, bridges, wharves, road construction, telegraph system, and buildings. Copy of the complete report can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The Chinese are beginning to come into the local hosiery market for supplies. A small shipment of men's mercerized half hose will shortly be sent to Shanghai.

The principal jobbing houses in this market were open the greater part of yesterday. Business was reported good during the morning, but afternoon sales fell off somewhat.

Men's shirts of printed percales, with plaited bosoms, are moving well in local haberdashery circles. Checked, figured, and flannel striped effects are especially popular.

One of the largest jobbing departments in the city handling both laces and embroideries yesterday reported an excellent call from retailers for the former. Embroideries, it was said, were not in active demand.

HOUSE LEADERS PLAN CURB ON MONEY BILLS

Fear a National Scandal Should Appropriations Exceed the 1910 Record.

MAY SOAR TO $1,164,000,000

Efforts to Lop Pork Barrel and Navy Items—Effect of Lavish Appropriations on Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Confronted with the prospect of the costliest session of Congress in the country's history, Speaker Clark and other leaders of the Democracy of the House of Representatives to-day took the initiative in calling a halt on extravagant expenditure in the hope of preventing what they fear may become a National and a party scandal. The charge made yesterday by Congressman Mann, Republican floor leader, that the Democrats were leaderless and piling up appropriations like a "disorganized mob" had left its sting on Mr. Clark, Mr. Underwood and Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and they decided to try to check the present tendency of the House majority toward careless expenditure.

Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out in a conference with Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood that at the present rate of appropriation the Democrats in the present short session would authorize the expenditure of $115,000,000 over and above the $1,019,000,000 appropriated last session. Unless there was a vigorous retrenchment of appropriation bills, Mr. Fitzgerald asserted, the total appropriations this session would aggregate about $1,134,000,000, exclusive of the omnibus Public Buildings bill, carrying appropriations amounting to about $30,000,000. This would top the record-breaking appropriations made in 1910 when the amount appropriated was $1,044,000,000. Unless there was a determined lopping off of some items, Mr. Fitzgerald said, the prospective appropriations this year would be $90,000,000 higher than those of 1910, and Democratic professions of economy would flit like an evanescent dream. After the conference with the Speaker, when the appropriations situation was canvassed, Representative Underwood consulted with Mr. Padgett of the Naval Committee, which yesterday agreed to report a Naval Appropriation bill carrying $146,818,364, and with Mr. Burnett of the Public Buildings Committee, which is straining to present a measure recommending $30,000,000 for the erection of buildings throughout the country.

Mr. Underwood asked Mr. Padgett to reconsider the Naval bill and endeavor to slice about $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 off it. He also asked Mr. Burnett to limit the public buildings appropriations to what was absolutely necessary. "Cut it in half," he suggested. Following the conference between Messrs. Undergood and Padgett, the latter called the Democratic members of the Naval Committee into executive conference. Sentiment in the committee was not very favorable to cutting the Naval bill, which the committeemen regarded as a very conservative measure. The Navy Department submitted estimates calling for an appropriation of $168,946,179 for the coming fiscal year, and the amount recommended by the committee was $22,000,000 below the estimates.

The "economic" situation is a very tense one in the House, and the path of the Democratic Party is full of rocks. Mr. Fitzgerald asserted that he had done his best to curtail expenditures without interfering with the legitimate functions and services of the Government. He said he had tried to stop the expenditure of public money to gratify "every whim and fancy" of individual members, but that almost every member seemed "possessed of a determination to obtain moneys to maintain that particular branch of the public service in which he or his constituents are particularly interested and then make fragmentary and spasmodic efforts to save in some other direction in which neither he nor his constituents will be affected."

In the opinion of Messrs. Clark, Underwood, and Fitzgerald, there is a more serious aspect to the situation than the single problem of economy. The success or failure of the carefully laid plans for the revision of the tariff under Democratic auspices may hinge upon the extent to which the Democratic leaders at this session are able to hold down appropriations authorized now, and to be spent in the fiscal year 1914, beginning July 1 next. The level of the rates before the coming revision of the tariff will depend primarily on the amount of revenue to be raised. An increase of $115,000,000 in appropriations, compared with those authorized last session for the current year, would necessitate the raising of that much additional revenue. It is true that the Democrats contemplate the enactment of an income tax law, but that is regarded as necessary to care for the present gait of expenditure and compensate for loss of revenue through reduction of tariff rates or transfer of dutiable articles to the free list.

Mr. Fitzgerald asserted on the House floor yesterday that the bills reported at this session, unless revised, would eat up the $100,000,000 contemplated from the income tax. To-day he pointed out that members asking for appropriations had been justifying them on the ground that an income tax bill would be passed next year. Democratic leaders estimate that to raise $100,000,000 through an income tax it would be necessary to fix the tax rate at 1 per cent. Republicans think it will be necessary to levy at the rate of 2 per cent. to raise $100,000,000. But aside from which is correct, it would probably be necessary to double the income tax rate unless there was an elimination of the $115,000,000 excess of appropriations this year over those of last year, provided the Ways and Means Committee should conclude not to make the reductions it contemplates in the tariff rates.

Another complication in the situation is the rivalry and friction between the battleship and public building factions on the Democratic side. Sixty opponents of a steady and consistent naval building programme met in conference last night and adopted a resolution asking Mr. Underwood to request Mr. Padgett to withhold and revise the Naval bill as agreed upon yesterday. This resolution urged Mr. Underwood to endeavor to persuade the Padgett committee to confine the Naval bill within $130,000,000. The Naval bill carries $105,000,000 for the maintenance of the navy and $41,230,416 for naval increase, the latter amount including $22,284,091 for continuation of work on new warships previously authorized and $18,946,325 toward the construction of two battleships, six destroyers, four submarines, a transport, and a supply ship recommended in this year's bill.

Congressman Sherwood of Ohio and those who followed him into last night's "no battleship" caucus insist that no additional vessels should be authorized this year, that the $18,000,000 toward starting them be eliminated, and that $2,000,000 be lopped off the $105,000,000 carried for naval maintenance. The tone of the speeches last night was vitriolic. It was insisted that the navy did not need strengthening, that popular sentiment did not favor new warships at this time, and that the authorized new units were in the interest of the "steel, power, and armor trusts."

Several radical resolutions were offered. One by Congressman Sisson of Mississippi sought to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to remove all the Democratic members of the Naval Committee who did not "stand for the Baltimore platform plank declaring for economical administration of government." This resolution was not acted upon. Other declarations were also held in abeyance until to-morrow night, when, should the Naval Committee refuse to reduce the naval budget to less than $130,000,000, there will be another conference of no-battleship men to push the fight against the Naval Committee.

Mr. Underwood was at last night's conference and tried to dissuade those present from taking more drastic action that might endanger party harmony. Representative Sherwood said to-night:

"Unless the Naval bill is reduced we intend to prevent the passage of any Naval bill at this session."

Manhattan Life Promotes Roche.

John F. Roche was elected a Vice President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company at a meeting of Directors on Tuesday. Mr. Roche was formerly Second Vice President and actuary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He will have charge of the Manhattan's agency department and field work. Mr. Roche will fill the Vice Presidency made vacant by the resignation of John H. Giffin.

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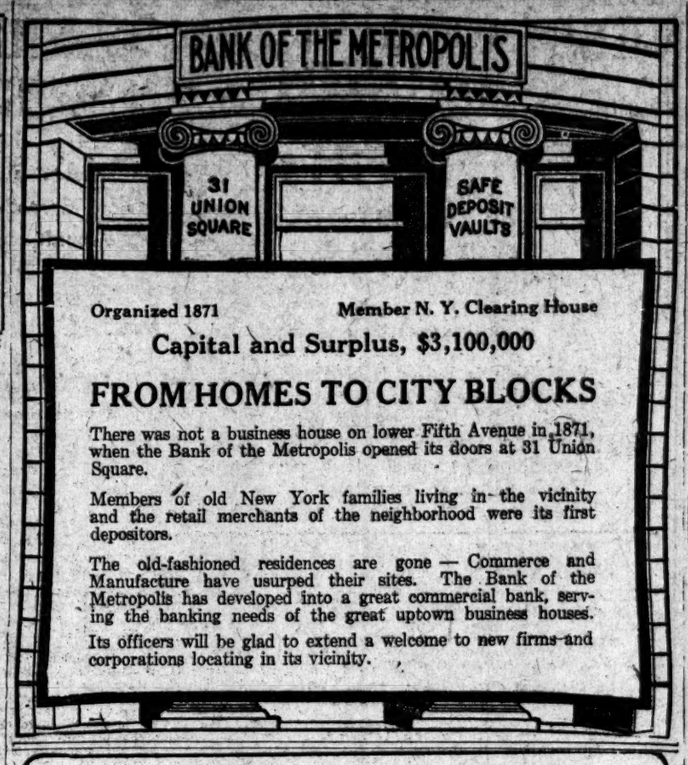

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RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon. Depository for moneys paid into Court and for money of bankrupt estates.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes charge of Personal Securities.
OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman of the Board
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, President
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Vice-President
HERBERT E. JACKSON, V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Vice President
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.
WALTER E. VAIL, Secretary
U. CONDIT VARICK, ROBERT I. SMYTH, Asst. Treasurers
FREDERICK D. REED, GEORGE F. PARMELEE, Asst. Secretaries
WILLIAM F. BAECK, JAMES A. McCORMICK, Asst. Gen. Mgrs.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, HENRY GOLDMAN, PHILIP LEHMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN

To Stockholders (Common and Preferred) of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY:

With the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, the Union Pacific Railroad Company has adopted a plan, which has also been assented to by the Southern Pacific Company in so far as action on its part is required, for complying with the terms of the decree to be entered in the Government suit in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which plan includes the following: The Southern Pacific Company has agreed to sell to the Union Pacific Railroad Company the entire capital stock of the Central Pacific Company, and to cancel or assign the existing lease of the railroad and other property of the Central Pacific Company, thus transferring to the Union Pacific Railroad Company the beneficial ownership of the railroad and other property of the Central Pacific Company, subject to certain leases, reciprocal contracts for the joint use of railroads and terminals, and other arrangements intended for the mutual protection of the two companies. It had been expected that the Union Pacific Railroad Company would pay for the Central Pacific property by surrendering or transferring $84,675,500, par value, of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company now held by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, by the cancellation and surrender of $5,449,000, face value, of the Four Per Cent. Central Pacific Stock Collateral Bonds of the Southern Pacific Company now owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and by the payment of $14,065,441 in cash. But there being doubt as to the right of the Southern Pacific Company to acquire its own stock, it has been decided to sell the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company's entire holdings of stock in the Southern Pacific Company, aggregating $126,650,000, par value, and it has been agreed that the net proceeds of the sale of $84,675,500, par value, of said stock, shall be paid to the Southern Pacific Company in lieu of such contemplated surrender to it of said amount of stock. **Accordingly the privilege is offered to stockholders, registered on the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company (excluding, however, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and its nominees), respectively, at the close of business on February 28, 1913, to subscribe on or before March 21, 1913, for such stock of the Southern Pacific Company in the proportion of one share of Southern Pacific stock for each four shares of Union Pacific stock, preferred or common, and of one share of Southern Pacific stock for each three shares of Southern Pacific stock held by others than the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and its nominees.**

The price of subscription is $100 for each share of $100 par value (equivalent as of the date of subscription to 98.67% and accrued dividend) payable either in full on March 21, 1913, or in four instalments of $25 each on March 21, July 1 and October 1, 1913, and January 2, 1914.

A check for the dividend payable on April 1, 1913, will be mailed by the Depositary hereinafter mentioned, as and when received by it, to registered subscribers, having paid either in full or the first instalment. Interest will be charged from March 21, 1913, on deferred payments at the accruing rate of dividends. Dividends payable after April 1, 1913, when received by the Depositary will be so far as needed applied in payment of such interest and a check for the balance will upon payment of the instalments be mailed to holders of part-paid receipts. Holders of part-paid receipts may anticipate payment at any time by paying interest as above stated to the date of full payment. Until and except to the extent that stock is paid for in full by the subscribers and certificates therefor delivered to them, the shares subscribed for are to be transferred of record to the National City Bank of New York, as Depositary, or its nominee, which is to vote the same in accordance with the written directions of the registered subscription receipt-holders and hold the same for them as owners, but subject to the payment of the unpaid portion of the subscription price.

Warrants signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be issued to each stockholder (the Southern Pacific Company to furnish the Union Pacific Railroad Company a list of its stockholders for the purpose) as soon as possible after the closing of the books on February 28, 1913, specifying the amount of stock for which the stockholder is entitled to subscribe. Warrants will be mailed to stockholders at addresses to which their dividends are sent. If dividends are collected by bankers or others on powers of attorney, or other authority, warrants will be sent to such authorized parties, unless other instructions are received. Warrants not so provided for may be obtained at this office not later than March 18, 1913. "Subscription Warrants" entitling the holder to subscribe will be issued for amounts of $100, or multiples thereof, and "Fractional Warrants" for fractions of $100. "Fractional Warrants" will not entitle the holder to subscribe, but will be exchangeable in amounts aggregating at least $100 on or before March 18, 1913, for "Subscription Warrants," and if the surrendered "Fractional Warrants" include a fraction in excess of $100 a new "Fractional Warrant" will be issued for such fraction. "Fractional Warrants" desired by stockholders to complete full shares or "Fractional Warrants" which the stockholders desire to dispose of must be bought or sold in the market, as the Company will not sell or purchase such fractions. **After March 18, 1913, all "Fractional Warrants" will be void and of no effect.** On the back of the warrants will be two forms. In case it is desired to subscribe, the first form is to be filled out and signed by the stockholders or by their assignees, but in case it is desired to dispose of the subscription privilege, the second form, which is an assignment, is to be filled out and signed by the stockholders. Where a warrant authorizes a subscription to two or more shares, stockholders who may wish to subscribe for a portion of the shares covered by the warrant and dispose of the balance, or who may wish to dispose of a portion of the shares covered by the warrant to one person and the balance to another should return the warrants to this office on or before March 18, 1913, to be exchanged for other warrants, specifying in writing the number of warrants desired in exchange and the number of shares to be covered by each. In no case, however, on such exchange will a fractional warrant be issued. **The subscription warrants must be surrendered at the office of the National City Bank of New York, or at the office of Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., 8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C., England, by the stockholders or by the persons to whom assigned, on or before March 21, 1913, accompanied by the payment of the first instalment or the full amount payable, and all warrants not so surrendered with such payment on or before said date shall be void and of no value. Failure to pay any instalment when and as payable will operate as a forfeiture of all rights in respect of the subscription and the instalments previously paid.** Said Bank, directly or through said Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., as its agents in London, will, on surrender of the warrants and on payment of the first instalment, or full payment, as the case may be, issue receipts which shall be transferable by assignment, and which must, unless previously paid in full, be returned on or before July 1, and on or before October 1, 1913, and on or before January 2, 1914, accompanied by the payment of the second, third and final instalments, respectively, or, at the option of the holder, accompanied by the payment of the full amount remaining payable, for endorsement thereon, as the case may be, of the payment of the said instalments or full payment. Certificates of stock registered in the name of or as directed by receipt-holders will be delivered in exchange for full-paid receipts. No subscription or assignment of this privilege will be recognized unless made on the forms approved by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. No holder of the stock of either the Union Pacific Railroad Company or the Southern Pacific Company shall be entitled to any of the above mentioned shares unless the terms of subscription herein specified are fully complied with. The subscription and respective instalment payments must be made at the dates and in accordance with the provisions stated above. Checks or drafts in payment of subscriptions must be drawn in favor of the National City Bank of New York in New York funds or in favor of Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., in London funds, as the case may be, and for the exact amounts covering the respective instalments.

The plan and the agreements embodying the same will not become effective unless and until approved by the District Court of the United States for the District of Utah in the suit of the United States of America *vs.* Union Pacific Railroad Company *et al.*, now pending therein, upon the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, nor unless and until the Railroad Commission of the State of California shall approve the provisions of said plan in respect of which in the opinion of the Company's counsel the approval of said Commission may be necessary or advisable to give the same validity.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
165 Broadway, New York.

New York, February 10, 1913.

$1,649,000

National Properties Company

6% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Par Value of Shares $100 each. Dividends Payable January 15 and July 15.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Registrar. H. B. Hollins & Co., Transfer Agent.

A large portion of the above stock having been placed with investors, the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the unsold balance upon the same terms, viz.:

$1000 par value Preferred Stock / $400 par value Common Stock } for $970

Payable Ten Per Cent. on Application and the Balance on Allotment and Delivery of Ad Interim Certificates.

From a letter of Mr. Van Horn Ely, President of the Company, on file in our offices, a copy of which will be sent upon request, we quote the following:

The National Properties Company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, controls by stock ownership the

Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company
Pittsburgh City Light & Power Company
Water Company of Tonopah, Nevada

National Properties Company, through its subsidiaries, supplies under perpetual franchises and without competition, electric light and power to the City of Wilmington, Delaware. It controls practically the entire street railway business of that City and of Chester, Pa., the electric railway system connecting Wilmington with Chester, and an electric railway system extending from Chester to Philadelphia, 6½ miles distant.

It further controls an electric light and power company operating in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and a water company in Tonopah, Nevada, which enjoys profitable municipal and corporate contracts.

The total population served by National Properties Company is 318,000 as reported by the United States Census for 1910. The districts served are rapidly increasing in population and industrial development.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred Stock	$10,000,000	$1,649,000
Common Stock	10,000,000	1,992,000

The Preferred Stock has preference both as to dividends and assets, and is further safeguarded by provisions in the charter restricting the issue of additional shares. A sinking fund is created for the retirement of the Preferred Stock.

EARNINGS

For the year 1912, the surplus earnings of these subsidiaries were at the rate of

6% Per Annum on $1,649,000 National Properties Preferred Stock
4.85% Per Annum on $1,992,000 National Properties Common Stock

A careful estimate for the period of three years next ensuing shows the following net earnings accruing to National Properties Company from its subsidiary properties:

	1913	1914	1915
Net Earnings National Properties Company	$253,645	$341,645	$421,640
Dividends on National Properties Company Preferred Stock	98,940	98,940	98,940
Surplus Earnings on National Properties Company Common Stock	$154,705	$242,705	$322,700
Earned on National Properties Company Common Stock	7.76%	12.18%	16.2%

MANAGEMENT

The Company is under the active management of Mr. Van Horn Ely.

The following constitute the Board of Directors:

Briton N. Busch,	H. B. Hollins & Co.,	New York.
Van Horn Ely,	President,	
John Gribbel,	John J. Griffin & Co.,	Philadelphia.
William F. Havemeyer,	Vice-President,	New York.
John J. Henderson,	Newburger Henderson & Loeb,	Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. Hollins,	H. B. Hollins & Co.	New York.
Alfred H. Newburger,	Newburger, Henderson & Loeb,	New York.
A. C. Robinson,	Vice-President Commonwealth Trust Co.,	Pittsburgh.
H. P. Scott,	Scott & Company,	Wilmington, Del.
T. W. Wilson,	Vice-President, Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Co.,	Wilmington, Del.

The strong investment position of the Preferred Stock offered herewith is:

1.—The Preferred Stock has preference both as to dividends and assets.
2.—Additional shares of Preferred Stock can only be issued under careful restrictions.
3.—A Sinking Fund is provided for the retirement of the Preferred Stock.
4.—Present earnings are at the rate of twice the dividend requirements of the Preferred Stock.
5.—The Company has ample working capital.
6.—The Subsidiary Companies have either perpetual or long term franchises and are located in prosperous and growing communities.
7.—The management of the Company is in charge of able and experienced men.

An Offering of this issue is being made in London on our behalf by Messrs. Coates, Son & Co.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller amount of stock than applied for.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.
Cor. Wall & Broad Sts., New York

NEWBERGER, HENDERSON & LOEB
100 Broadway, New York
1410 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, Jan. 18, 1913.

Notice to contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol in Albany, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for improving the New York State canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, and of the amendments thereto, as follows:

CONTRACT NO. 107.
Erie Canal—Section 4.

For constructing a lift bridge and a fixed bridge over the Erie Canal at Little Falls. Sheets 1 to 7 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

DUNCAN W. PECK,
Superintendent of Public Works.

READJUSTMENT OF DEBT OF HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds and of Preferred and Common Shares (and Voting Trust Certificates) of the HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY:

At the request of holders and representatives of a large majority of the above bonds and shares, the undersigned have caused to be made by independent competent experts an examination of the properties, earnings and financial condition of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. These reports show that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company has not earned, and is not now earning, the full interest upon its outstanding First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds. It, therefore, cannot market securities to provide funds to pay the cost of improvements and betterments, nor has it the funds to pay such of its car trust obligations as are approaching maturity, and, unless its fixed charges are reduced through the action of the bondholders and the needed funds are furnished by the stockholders, it will be impossible to avoid the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds.

The undersigned have accordingly formulated a plan for the readjustment of the debt of the Company, dated January 14, 1913 (copies of which may be obtained from Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the plan), which has been approved by the holders and representatives of a majority of the First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds and of the Preferred and Common Shares of the Company.

Said plan provides for the surrender of the existing First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds in exchange for one-half of the principal amount thereof in new Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds and the other half in new Five Per Cent. Adjustment Income Bonds and for the payment by stockholders of $8.50 for each share of stock, for which payment the latter will receive new Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds (or scrip for fractional amounts) at the rate of $900 in such bonds for each $1,000 paid.

The undersigned have further agreed to form a syndicate to purchase from the Hudson Companies the New First Mortgage Bonds and Adjustment Income Bonds which it will receive upon the consummation of the Readjustment, in order that it may be in a position to take up its outstanding collateral trust notes and participate in the Plan of Readjustment.

The undersigned believe that the plan is fair to all interests. It should be promptly accepted with substantial unanimity, by the holders of the First Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds and of the Preferred and Common Shares of the Company in order to avoid a forced reorganization based upon the foreclosure of the First Mortgage.

Bondholders and stockholders, to assent to the plan and become parties to the Readjustment Agreement, must deposit their bonds or stock certificates or voting trust certificates with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or at its Agencies in Boston, the American Trust Company, and in St. Louis, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, on or before February 14, 1913, after which date no deposits will be received except with the consent of, and upon such terms as may be imposed by, the Readjustment Managers. All bonds deposited should be in bearer form, with February 1, 1913, and all subsequent coupons attached, and all stock certificates or voting trust certificates should be endorsed in blank or be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank.

The undersigned will, if desired by depositing bondholders, advance to them upon their bonds, at the time of deposit of the same, the amount of the coupon due February 1, 1913.

In case the said Plan of Readjustment should be abandoned and a modified or substitute plan adopted by the Readjustment Managers, at least thirty days' notice of the terms thereof will be given in the manner provided in the Readjustment Agreement, and depositors of bonds and shares will be given an opportunity of withdrawing without any payment for expenses.

New York, January 14, 1913.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York
ROBERT FLEMING & CO., London
HARVEY FISK & SONS, New York
Readjustment Managers.

DIVIDENDS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day a Dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st December, 1912, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from interest on the proceeds of land sales and from other extraneous assets, was declared payable on 1st April next to Shareholders of record at 1 P. M. on 1st March next.

By order of the board.
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, 10th February, 1913.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Earnings Statement for 1912.
Published in accordance with Article 9, Section 11, of the Indenture securing 30-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Gross earnings	$7,454,295.79
Operating expenses	4,750,626.14
Net earnings	$2,703,669.65
Interest	728,168.73
Balance	$1,975,488.92

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

60th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixtieth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable February 28, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, February 15, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, February 4, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that for the purposes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held on Wednesday, March 19, 1913, the stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, February 27, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M. and remain closed until Thursday, March 20, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. PAUL,

located at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present all notes and other claims for payment.

C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier.
Dated December 27th, 1912.

MOTOR TRUCKS NOW PUT TO MANY USES

Demountable Body Makes Chassis Doubly Effective—Brooklyn Show—English Car for Race.

Study of the motor truck may be said to be taking on daily a more intensive character. More and more the users of the newer form of transportation are learning that its economies depend in great part on its method of employment and the high proportion of time it is kept in active service. Recently the textile milling industries in various parts of the country have come to realize the value of the truck for shipping and for short hauls between various buildings of the plant. A number of mills which have made use of horses for years have been won over to the motor truck fitted with a demountable dumping body. The advantages of this body were expatiated on yesterday by John A. Kingman, who sells trucks of this nature.

"Many of the mills," said Mr. Kingman, "are located some distance from car tracks, so that coal can not be dumped into the factory's bins from the cars, but must be carted. By using the demountable dumping body rough, dirty work of this nature can be handled by the same chassis which delivers the clean, finished product. Obviously the body used for carting coal is not suitable for the delivery of spool cottons or fine white fabric, yet one chassis answers the purpose perfectly."

Realizing the important part that woman plays in the automobile industry, the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, which is managing the motor show to open in Brooklyn on Feb. 22, is making efforts to make the exhibition attractive to women visitors. The Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in which the show is to be held, is being transformed into a sort of bower of flowers and candelabra. From the ceiling a silk canopy will fall, hiding the rafters and girders.

This evening the Long Island Automobile Club will have a ladies' night at the clubhouse in Brooklyn, for which a programme of unusual excellence, consisting of eight "star acts," is announced.

Entries at Indianapolis for the 500-mile race to be run at the Motor Speedway on Decoration Day have just been swelled by the addition of a car and driver from overseas. Albert Guyot, the French racing driver, will pilot an English Sunbeam. Machines of this make finished third, fourth, and fifth in the French Grand Prix, and one made many world's records at Brooklands last year, among others that for fifty miles, covering the distance in 32 minutes 16 seconds, or at the rate of 92.96 miles an hour. The car is characterized by an exceedingly long stroke motor, which develops great power. A third Stutz, Don Herr to drive, has also been entered at Indianapolis.

In spite of the duty of 35 per cent. on its products, a French tire manufacturer, the Etablissements Bergougnan, has decided to enter the tire field here, and has opened a selling branch for its Gaulois tires at 1,926 Broadway. Eleven of the twelve prize winners in the French War Department test last year are said to have been equipped with these tires.

MANDAMUS FOR BIGELOW.

Demand for Public Auto Records in Pennsylvania to Stop Theft.

State Highway Commissioner E. M. Bigelow was named respondent in mandamus proceedings begun in the Dauphin County Court yesterday by Henry C. H. Stewart, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Auto Directories Company of this city to compel the Pennsylvania officials to permit the petitioner or his agents to examine all applications for automobile licenses. The information is desired, the petition sets forth, for the purpose of assisting insurance companies, detective agencies, automobile companies, and individuals to aid in recovering and tracing automobiles that may have been stolen in other States and brought into Pennsylvania.

In resisting the application, H. M. Hargest, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, said that the purpose was for the benefit of a private enterprise, and that the Highway Department's records should not be thrown open accordingly. Judge S. J. M. McCarrell took the petition under consideration, but intimated in the course of the argument upon the application that the question at issue was probably a matter with the State Highway Commissioner.

The petition, among other things, sets forth that "the refusal of the State Commissioner to permit Stewart to examine the records as he wishes has made Pennsylvania known as the State automobile 'fence.'"

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE to the Holders of General Mortgage Bonds of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company to Mercantile Trust Company of Saint Louis, Missouri, dated the first day of January, 1904.

A meeting of the holders of General Mortgage Bonds of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust executed by said Railroad Company to the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, dated the first day of January, 1904, is hereby called by the said Trustee, to be held at the office of said Mercantile Trust Company, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Locust Streets in the City of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, for a conference regarding the suit to foreclose said mortgage, instituted by the said Trustee in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, and now pending in said Court, and for consultation upon other matters affecting the said bonds, and each and all the holders of said bonds are notified to be present, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. on said 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, at said office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Mercantile Trust Company has hereunto caused its corporate name to be subscribed by its President, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed by its Secretary, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1913.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By FESTUS J. WADE, President.
Attest: W. J. DUGGAN, Secretary.

VOM CLEFF & CO.,
105 Duane Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
February 3d, 1913.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of VOM CLEFF & CO. will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 105 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from its present amount of $125,000, consisting of 1,250 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $175,000, consisting of 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to issue the increase of $50,000 in seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

ROBERT VOM CLEFF, President,
ERWIN H. FUNKE, Secretary.

VOM CLEFF & CO.,
105 Duane Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
February 3d, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of VOM CLEFF & CO. will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 105 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 17th, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

ERWIN H. FUNKE, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 26th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company at 26 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of February, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. R. C. VEIT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PRINTING.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1913, for Contract AC for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders. CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. [illegible], Secretary.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

McKelvey, G. M., Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. L. Berger, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Riouffi, ladies' wear; 104 Worth.
Butler, W. S., Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Gilbert, millinery; 5 White.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces, notions, leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, toilet goods; 2 Walker.
Pogue, H. S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss P. Mack, laces; 200 5th Av.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss O. Fallon, ribbons; 214 Church.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Shanks, notions, leather goods; 1,270 Broadway.
New Bedford Dry Goods Co., New Bedford, Mass.; J. McWheeny, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Looby, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
Spokane Dry Goods Co., Spokane, Wash.; J. L. Paine, hosiery; 225 4th Av.
Schmitt & Leachman, Danville, Ill.; H. F. Schmitt, ready to wear; 129 W. 27th; York.
Finch, Vanslycke & McConville, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Larson, notions, ribbons; Miss M. Kridler, ribbons; 51 Leonard.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Kuene, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 79 5th Av.
Otto Brothers, Marietta, Ohio; W. Otto, notions, furnishing goods; 43 W. 27th; York.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. P. Horne, linens; York.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, dry goods; A. H. Smith, notions, hosiery, gloves; York.
Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; Mrs. S. E. Owens, millinery; York.
Freimuth, J., Duluth, Minn.; gloves, laces, trimmings; 79 5th Av.
Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 72 Leonard.
Fourgurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. W. Savage, domestics; W. T. Hutchinson, dry goods; Pierrepont.
Hartford Carpet Co., Boston, Mass.; W. D. Marshall, carpets; 41 Union Square; Hoffman House.
Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; J. O. Donnell, tailored suits; 31 Union Square.
Cox & Hawkins Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; H. C. Cox, hats; Hoffman House.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Henderson, dress goods; 79 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Hedrick Bros., Bristol, Tenn.; L. Hedrick, furnishing goods; Albert.
Fields, Watkins Co., Lynchburg, Va.; H. W. Fields, hats, gloves; Albert.
Fashion, The, Fall River, Mass; J. Fox, cloaks, suits; Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Drease, clothing; 2 Walker.
Whitney, T. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. W. Bisbee, white goods; Victoria.
Lancaster Co., Lancaster, Penn.; cloaks, suits; Victoria.
Baylor-Yarborough Co., Richmond, Va.; S. M. Baylor, cloaks, suits; 69 5th Av.; Victoria.
Jackson, C. E., Co., Norwalk, Ohio; K. E. Vrooman, dry goods; Victoria.
Watts, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; R. H. Watts, cloaks, suits; St. Denis.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Matthias, shirts; 104 Worth.
Rizik Brothers, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Rizik, cloaks, suits; Latham.
Wilkins Brothers Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Wilkins, notions, hosiery, underwear; 45 E. 17th.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
Filene's, William, Sons, Co., Boston, Mass.; A. P. Dupins, jewelry, leather goods; W. R. Clark, millinery; 116 West 32d.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. White, muslin underwear; 55 White.
Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; F. C. Kimball, costumes; 31 Union Square.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; N. Koretsky, linens; B. Ryan, domestics; 114 5th Av.
Baumel, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; dry goods; Grand.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Campbell, dress trimmings, laces; 200 5th Av.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Miss White, Furs; Broadway and 10th St.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces, neckwear, dress trimmings; Grand.
Hutzler Brothers Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Gauthier, upholstery goods; A. Feldman, linens, furnishing goods.
Cohn, Cobiens & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery goods; Grand.
Slattery, E. T., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. J. Kennedy, ladies' wear; Wolcott.
Baldwin, F. F., Boston, Mass.; domestics; Wolcott.
Strous, Hirshberg Co., Youngstown, Ohio; A. Hosie, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
Byrd Jones, Kenyon, Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Byrd, clothing; Grand.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Jury, negligees; 31 Union Square.
Pearson, J. B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. B. Pearson, piece goods; Wolcott.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. Ermentrot, dress goods; 2 Walker.
Myers, J. G., Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
MacAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss G. Jackson, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
Stein-Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. T. Stott, clothing; 200 5th Av.
Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. D. Boyce, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
Rosenberg, A. P., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. P. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 West 27th.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods, linings; 45 E. 17th.
Ettenson D. G. Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; M. Ettenson, cloaks, millinery, ladies', infants' wear; S. Ettenson, furn. goods, clothing; Somerset.
Schwerdtman Toy Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. F. Schwerdtman, toys; Cumberland.
Lloyd, Evan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Popper, cloaks, suits, waists; 132 W. 21st.
Akron D. G. Co., Akron, Ohio; E. Glass, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Alpert Bu. Nashua, N. H.; cloaks, suits, millinery, men's clothing; Cadillac.
Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss N. Smith, laces; 149 5th Av.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
Margolies, S. & M., Dayton, Ohio; S. Margolies, dry goods; Herald Square.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelly, trimmings, embroideries; 55 White.
Coheen Bros., Birmingham, Ala.; S. Coheen, furn. goods, jewelry; 129 W. 27th.
Scranton D. G. Co., Scranton, Penn.; I. E. Oppenheim, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. B. Johnson, clothing, furn. goods; 1,261 Bway.
Hammel, L., D. G. Co., Mobile, Ala.; S. Fresberg, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d; Gregorian.
Stevens, J. P., Springfield, Ill.; cloaks, suits; G. A. Stevens, ready to wear; Miss J. Lefler, waists; Herald Square.
Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; Herald Square.
Steinberg Bros., Toledo, Ohio; S. Steinberg, dry goods; J. Applebaum, furn. goods; Collingwood.
Davison-Paxton-Stokes Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Agricola, laces; 71 West 23; Gregorian.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; F. C. Bryan, dry goods; Broadway and 32d.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Daly, furniture; 220 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. H. Frost, wash goods; 200 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummond, domestics; 214 Church; Navarre.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; G. D. Cramer, dress goods; G. L. Marshall, dry goods; 221 4th Av.; Navarre.
Adam, Jr., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; 214 Church.
O'Neill, M. & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. J. Tobin, cloaks, suits; 4 Washington Place.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. M. Hayward, dress goods, silks; 214 Church; Cadillac.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. M. Moy, gloves; J. R. Fairley, carpets, rugs; 1,270 Broadway; Cadillac.
Filene's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Biederman, misses' children's dresses, misses' suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, aprons; Miss Minshall, corsets; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; V. P. Ring, "basement" dresses, costumes; 116 W. 32d.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Ritchie, men's, boys' clothing; V. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth; Vanderbilt.
Leiser Co., Duluth, Minn.; Mr. Blumenthal, ladies' coats; 215 4th Av.
McNaughton, W. A., Co., Muncie, Ind.; Miss Ryan, ladies' coats; 215 4th Av.
Prung, Smulian & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. Frung, men's clothing, boots, and shoes; 43 W. 27th.
Scherr Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Scherr, ready to wear; piece goods; 43 W. 27th.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. C. Toole, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.
Silberstein & Bondy Co., Duluth, Minn.; L. Traubmann, notions, leather goods, hosiery, underwear, wash goods, ribbons, laces, neckwear, trimmings; 15 E. 26th; Elks' Club.
Berkowitz, B., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; waists, dresses; 6 W. 22d.
Greenbaum, H., Topeka, Kan.; dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. Frank, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters; H. Shaneberg, fur; C. Hirsch, dresses, suits; 221 4th Av.
Sheldon D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. H. Sheldon, fancy goods, notions; 320 Broadway.
Columbus D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Miss M. Wilt, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; C. B. Riley, carpets, draperies, curtains; Breslin.
Graham, G. W., Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; F. A. Turner, waists, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
Parker, J. A., Charleston, Ill.; waists, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
Jones D. G. Co., Paris, Ill.; W. Hoenig, waists, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. F. Buehler, men's furnishing goods; 56 White.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; R. E. Jackson, underwear, jewelry, umbrellas, hosiery, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
Platt, S. P., Chicago, Ill.; furs; 4 W. 22d; Latham.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; R. H. Burr, dry goods; 75 Spring.
McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; Miss Kauffman, muslin underwear; A. E. McLean, dress goods; 55 White.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. Tossney, ladies' knit underwear; 55 White.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; Miss K. Fitzgerald, ladies' underwear, corsets; 55 White.
Minneapolis D. G. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; T. D. Gamley, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, umbrellas, parasols; 454 Bhoome.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; P. J. Craddock, linings, silks, velvets; 2 Walker; Shartenberg & Robinson, Providence, R. I.; Miss A. C. Murray, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets; 75 Spring.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. Murray, trimmings, notions; 214 Church.
Root, D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Kelly, silks, dress goods, furn. goods, hosiery; 214 Church.
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Spring, linens; 214 Church.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Dougherty, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 55 White.
Chicago Novelty Cloak Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Munzer, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Frazier, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Mandel, laces, embroideries; 15 East 22d.
Famous Co., Monroe, La.; L. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Reinhardt, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; G. H. Gehring, laces, ribbons, veilings, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; W. Fitzgerald, linings; A. Sanborn, ribbons; W. N. London, leather goods, trunks, bags; R. Clarke, representing; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Mrs. M. E. Darlington, milsner; suits, dresses; A. the Blackden, laces; B. E. Taylor, house furnishing goods, (basement;) Miss Snelling, laces, (basement;) Mrs. Gurney, infants' wear, (basement;) Miss Hammelberg, ladies' neckwear; Miss Kendall, costumes; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Curran, representing; Miss Danahy, representing; Miss Gorman, representing; 31 Union Square.
day Co., Denver, Col.; W. T. Whitfield, men's furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery, gloves; 4 Washington Place.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; I. E. Fronani, china, glass; 334 4th Av.
Stone Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear, beads, hair goods; 31 Union Square.
Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss M. Nahm, laces, white goods, ribbons, art goods, embroideries; Miss A. Voliker, neckwear, veilings, handkerchiefs; Miss B. Ballard, aprons, petticoats; Miss M. Haffey, underwear; 116 West 32d.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; O. W. Watson, toys, house furnishing goods; 71 West 23d.
Lebeck Bros., Nashville, Tenn.; M. Lebeck, waists, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. Mogue, rugs, bedding; 334 4th Av.
Taft & Pennoyer, Oakland, Cal.; C. F. Beadle, silks; 220 5th Av.
Adam, J. N., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
Denecke, C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. J. Rausch, dress goods, silks, laces, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Hermitage.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Irwin, china, glass; W. Hinsel, dry goods; 25 Madison Av.
Capwell, H. C., Co., Oakland, Cal.; T. W. Sullivan, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Seidel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Reck, domestics, dress goods; Imperial.
Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; J. Woodley, domestics; 16 E. 18th.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. D. Pease, ladies' wear; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.
Magnane-Houston Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. N. Thurlow, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
Fries & Schuele Co., Cleveland, Ohio; O. A. Schuele, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton, Ohio; W. D. Gilmore, dry goods; 2 Walker.
Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Schuller, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozad, infants' wear, muslin underwear; G. Metz, furnishing goods, hosiery; 6th Av. and 20th.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss A. Flynn, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.
Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. McCarthy, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. Mansfield, silk petticoats, muslin underwear; 454 Broome.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. A. Frost, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.
Dosser Bros., Johnson City, Tenn.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Miss C. Ayres, millinery; Miss J. Hyatt, ladies' wear; Flanders.
Dosser Bros., Morristown, Tenn.; Mrs. F. F. Doser, ladies' wear; Miss J. Hook, millinery; Flanders.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, February 10th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey), have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Saturday, March 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 28th 1913.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

United Cigar Manufacturers Co.

New York, February 10th, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on March 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record on February 24th, 1913, at 3 P. M.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

An Index Number

is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Index Number of

The New York Times
ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget. It is a consumer's Index Number, more sensitive than the Government's Index Number, or any other.

On all Newsstands, 10 Cents

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Address: The Annalist, Times Square, N. Y.

Removal Sale

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

EMBROIDERIES

IS NOW BEING OFFERED FOR SALE
This Sale will continue until
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.

This stock includes all our Swiss and American Embroideries made for this season's business.

This is positively the Greatest Embroidery event of the year.

This Sale is being held at our store and warehouse, 503 and 505 Broadway, New York City.

Goods will be shipped immediately.

Dating May 1st, 1913. TERMS: NET CASH.

Anticipation allowed at 6% per annum.
This is not an auction sale.
The prices of all goods are marked in plain figures.

ARNOLD B. HEINE & CO.

NEW
Millinery Models
Samples of the Latest
Ladies' Hats on Exhibition in Our Ribbon Department.
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Church & Worth Sts. New York
WHOLESALE ONLY.

FOR NOVELTIES AND EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN
RIBBONS
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Church & Worth Streets, New York.
Wholesale Only.

FRANK & SEDER
ARE OPEN TO
BUY FOR SPOT CASH
Jobs in Furs, Dresses, Plush Coats, Women's and Children's Flannelette and Muslin Wear; all kinds of Women's Negligee Wear, Waists, Sweaters, Children's Dresses, Children's Coats; all kinds of Infants' Wear.
Call or telephone office. S. Solomon, Resident Buyer, 221 4th Av., City.

Muslin Underwear Buyers.
We still have in stock a large assortment of white Princess Slips and Petticoats to close out.
H. SHEVITZ,
519 Broadway.

PARASOLS (Night Engagements)
On account of the enormous demand for our line this season, buyers can arrange to look at our parasols during evenings from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. Mr. Bisbing from our Boston Office here to give personal attention to Eastern Buyers. Arthe-Levy-Bernhard Co., 37 Union Square.

FABRIC AND KID GLOVES
at Wimelbacher & Rice,
29 Union Square,
Broadway at 17th St.

BUYER—Suits, coats, gowns; now with New York house; wishes to connect with Western or Southern house or will consider resident buying. V 47 Times.

SALESMAN for medium-priced muslin underwear for New York and vicinity; must be acquainted with buyers; good opportunity. V 44 Times.

SALESMAN to carry a fine line of ladies' waists; one with large following only need apply. Address Box S 217, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with good following wants to rent part of his office; best location. Apply G 13 Times

FUR SALESMAN with good following in East open for position; a hustler. K 155 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

By Order the Estate of JOHN H. MULLER.
1 sh. Rugby Investment & Bldg. Co. com.
5 shs. Rugby Investment & Bldg. Co. pfd.
50 shs. Guanajuato Construction Co.
10 shs. Aetna Natl. Bank of N. Y.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
3,000 shs. Long Island Railroad Co.
20 shs. Ontario Silver Mining Co.
250 shs. Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines.
25 shs. Jefferson Hotel & Land Co.
120 shs. McCook Electric Co. com.
120 shs. McCook Electric Co. pfd.
100 shs. McCook Electric Light Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
180 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
75 shs. American Gas & Electric Co. pfd.
1,060 shs. International Motor Co. com.
5 shs. Bank of Coney Island.
20 shs. Washington Water Power Co.
160 shs. C. H. Pearson Company pfd.
82 shs. C. H. Pearson Company com.
78 shs. J. H. Monteath Co. com.
86 shs. C. H. Pearson Company pfd.
44 shs. C. H. Pearson Company com.
42 shs. J. H. Monteath Co. com.
223 shs. Annexed Homes of N. Y. City com.
$10,500 Bond and Mortgage Sterling Park, Inc., to Rose Halley, dated March 13, 1912.
16 Assignments of Contract between Sterling Park, Inc., and various parties.
$5,000 Alabama, Tenn. & Northern R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.
$500 Criterion Club 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1954.
$20,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. 1st 4s, 1951, Glynn & Co.'s Receipts.
125 shs. Hudson & Manhattan Co. pfd.
10 shs. Del., Lack. & Western Coal Co.
100 shs. Bankers Trust Co., Y. T. C.
$1,500 Dakota Power Co. of Rapid City, S. D., 1st 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1930.
$35,000 Social Circle Cotton Mills Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
50 shs. American Press Association.
$1,000 Bond and 2d Mortgage of Cropsey Realty Co. to I. Erlich Wolfe, dated June 10th, 1912, payable on or before June 10th, 1914. Interest at 6 p. c. per annum, payable June and Dec. 10th. Covers lot of land in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the southwest side of 90th Street, 364 feet southeast of 2d Avenue, 22 by 100 feet, subject to the 1st Mortgage of $3,200.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 VESEY ST. Adjoining the Astor House.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
A GALLERY OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
Principally of the American School.
A collection formerly belonging to the estate of a prominent New York business man. Among the canvases are fine examples by
Edward Moran Robt. C. Minor
A. H. Wyant Carleton Wiggins
Henry P. Smith Verplank Birney
J. B. Bristol and others.
Included in the sale are a number of Important Paintings consigned from private owners to be sold by
UNRESTRICTED AUCTION.
Tomorrow, at 2:30 P. M.
The sale will be conducted by
Mr. GEORGE W. KEELER.

Bankruptcy Sales

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 17,724.—In the matter of MORRIS M. SCHECHNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt in the possession of the Receiver herein, consisting of a stock of fixtures, cash register, safe, &c., located in the premises, No. 1,284 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold at private sale to the highest bidder pursuant to the rules of this Court on written competitive sealed bids to be submitted to said Peter B. Olney, Jr., Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Weil & Purvin, at No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which bids will be opened by said Receiver at the office of his said attorneys at No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check to the order of the Receiver for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted. The said property may be inspected at the premises, No. 1,284 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after February 13th, 1913, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the event that said Receiver shall reject all of the bids submitted, said property will be sold through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the premises No. 1,284 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the rules and regulations of this Court.

PETER B. OLNEY, Jr., Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HOUGHTON, bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to the order of this court, personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Charles J. Breck, Trustee, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, to-day, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

(1) All the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to a certain trust fund of $50,000 under a trust agreement dated July 10, 1902, of which the First Savings & Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the Trustee.

(2) All the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in certain policies of insurance on the life of the said bankrupt.

(3) Possible equity of Trustee in assigned claim against Richard A. Johnson.

Further particulars in regard to said property may be obtained at the office of the undersigned attorney for the Trustee.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investors Increase Their Holdings Along Line of the Lexington Avenue Subway.

EDWIN GOULD A BUYER

Private Dwellings in Demand—Technology Club Said to Have Secured Option on New Clubhouse Site.

With the exception of a couple of investment deals on the upper east side the realty market furnished few items of general interest yesterday, as the majority of brokers observed the holiday and there were no transfers or mortgages filed in the Register's office.

While involving only small plots the upper east side deals show the constantly growing demand for corners and investment property along the line of the new Lexington Avenue subway. One of the buyers was Edwin Gould, who purchased from Harriet S. James the three-story dwelling 143 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

The parcel is located about midway between Lexington and Third Avenues, and abuts the 40-foot stable at 146 and 148 East Fifty-sixth Street, also owned by Mr. Gould. Title to the James house was taken in the name of the Five Boroughs Realty Company, which acts for Mr. Gould.

Further south in the same vicinity I. Koch increased his holdings by the purchase of 128 and 130 East Fifty-first Street. The property consists of two four-story flats on a plot 40 by 93 by irregular, and adjoins the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to which the buyer holds title. Morgan & Marsten represented the seller, Mary B. Hughes.

The Private Dwelling Market.

An investor has purchased from the estate of John H. Hagencamp 124 West 131st Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy.

Ida K. Bronner has sold 257 West Seventieth Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5, to John T. Meagher for occupancy. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

William H. Wanner has purchased for cash from the Reville-Siesel Company, builders, the five-story new law apartment, with stores, on a plot 40 by 100, adjoining Westchester Avenue. This property is only a few doors north of Simpson Street Subway station. The purchaser also owns 1,074 and 1,076 Southern Boulevard, and now controls a plot 80 by 100. A. B. Romen was the broker in the transaction.

J. Brownshied has sold for J. Gaffney to A. Bardes the two-family house 1,838 Wallace Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Milton Schwartz to a client who will occupy the two-story and basement two-family brownstone dwelling, on plot 20 by 100, known as 539 Forty-seventh Street.

Hall & Cuttle have sold for Margaret Peterson a two-story and cellar brick dwelling at 631 Fifty-first Street to a client for investment, and for Louisa Burgert the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue a two-story and store frame building to an investor.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Rockville Centre to E. Morgensen a plot 20 by 119 on Foxhurst Avenue; to D. J. Rochford a plot 40 by 100 on Windsor Parkway. The same company sold at Oceanside to W. and A. Sturcke and E. A. Wagner each a plot 40 by 100 on Hoke Avenue; to H. and A. Burmester, G. Fetterell, H. Delahunty, and J. Von Hollen each a plot 40 by 100, and to J. and M. Timmins a plot 80 by 100 on Merrifield Avenue; to F. Heier a plot 20 by 100, and to H. Windeler a plot 40 by 100 on Lawson Avenue; to W. Stuphen and M. Benvie each a plot 40 by 100 on Perkins Avenue; to R. B. Webb a plot 40 by 100 on Perkins and Dambly Avenues.

Technology Club May Build.

The Technology Club of 17 Gramercy Park West is reported to have secured options on a plot of ground in the vicinity of Forty-second Street as a site for a new clubhouse. The four-story dwelling on a plot 33.1 by 134, now occupied by the club, is owned by Mary Gerard.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. D. P. Merwin her country seat known as Sound Cliff, fronting on Long Island Sound at Milford, Conn., to Charles Henry Scott, son of the late George I. Scott. Also for Mrs. Henrietta B. H. Pierson for a term of years a new house now being built on the southwest corner of Osborn Avenue and North Cedarhurst Avenue, Lawrence, L. I., to Harry M. Stevenson of Chicago, Ill.

The Lewis H. May Co. has leased for Mrs. Louisa Player a cottage on Atlantic Avenue, Cedarhurst, to Murray Leonhardt; for S. J. L. Norton a cottage on Ocean Avenue, Far Rockaway, to Samuel Friedman; for Albert H. Jenkins a cottage at Kenridge, Lawrence, to Theodore Sternfeld; for S. Mosbacher a cottage on Meredith Avenue, Arverne, to S. M. Rosenthal.

Taxpayers' Meetings.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. Reports from committees on law and legislation, docks, and rapid transit will be received.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will hold a meeting this evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Old Realty Firm Incorporated.

The firm of M. & L. Hess has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000, and John W. Hahner as a new accession. Other members are Nathaniel J. and Edwin H. Hess.

Leases.

Van Vliet & Place have leased to George F. Fish the stores at 406-8 West Fourteenth Street for a long term of years.

The Duross Company has leased the store adjoining the northeast corner of Dey and Church Streets to George Chochos for ten years.

The southerly store and the first floor in the Charles Building, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street have been leased to Cottler & Co. for a term of eighteen years from Jan. 1, 1914, at an aggregate rental of about $350,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Eugene A. Philbin and S. Stanwood Menke as executors of the estate of Adela A. Portic, the four-story dwelling at 9 East Forty-seventh Street to Samuel Medlin for a term of years. The lessee will alter the house for business use.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
BROKER AND APPRAISER
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone Cortlandt 1547

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE,
31 Nassau Street.

BUILDERS!
Now is the time to begin work so as to be ready for the Fall renting. We have several plots on the 70's, 80's and 90's to offer at reasonable figures and on easy terms. Building loans can be arranged.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

West Side.
INVESTOR.
Opportunity to buy five-story triple flat cheap; always well rented, elegant condition; 108th St., near Manhattan Av.; 4½ per cent. bank mortgage; little cash required. Nathan H. Well, 85th St., 3d Av., Bank Building.

Washington Heights.
A LITTLE GEM.
Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) 4-story American basement dwelling; 11 rooms; electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker.
PRICE ONLY $13,000.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kinko Private-Houses
PRIVATE HOUSES
Combining all the Kinko features in a three-story, nine-room home, with added advantage of a private garage, if desired. Price $10,250 to $11,250. Your inspection is invited at Brooklyn Ave. & St. John's Pl.
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Prominent Vacant Corner
Two wide thoroughfares; fine future; will sell for $12,500; worth $18,000; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
Beautiful home, overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; three minutes' walk to station; beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address SHORE FRONT, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

FAR ROCKAWAY.
Choice business corner plot, 55x100, on Central Av., near station; sacrifice to quick buyer; may exchange for Jamaica improved property; good chance for builder.
R. H. SCOBIE,
391 East 149th St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.
BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25.00 & $30.00 in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, water, sewer, and gas; located in Park section of Brooklyn; on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c. fare to New York. Send for booklet "A" and photos. Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$7,500—LIBERAL TERMS
STUDIO HOME
On Grounds with Shore Frontage on
PICTURESQUE LAKE
Stone construction; all-year-round dwelling; large verandas, open terrace; 7 rooms and tiled bath; artistically finished with hardwood throughout, parquet floors and open fireplace; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from New York City. Address
OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 150,
New York City.

WILL SELL
Newly built 9-Room House
for $6,000
Concrete, with all modern conveniences. One hour from house to N. Y. City. Built for all-year-round home. Situated in mountains of New Jersey, in carefully restricted residential park. Write or call for photo and floor plans.
Curtis Smith 2 Maiden Lane.
Room 1002. 'Phone 1522 Cort.

$35 MONTHLY
Buys Beautiful Home.
Six large rooms, bath, cellar and attic; on large plot fronting important macadamized street; cement sidewalks; city improvements; express station; hills of New Jersey; high elevation; splendid view for miles; 22 minutes out; restricted residential neighborhood. J. L. TILLACK, 50 Church St., New York. 'Phone 8748—Cortlandt.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 19.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This beautiful Stucco House—and seven others, are all that remain unsold at Neponsit, L. I. Each one overlooks the Ocean, has all modern improvements, and can be bought at terms to suit

Now is the time to consider Neponsit—while the prices are low and the terms so convenient. Two years ago the first residence was built there; to-day you will find about 70 picturesque houses, English Cottages and Bungalows. Architecturally, Neponsit is one of the most distinctive places anywhere within easy distance of N. Y. City.

Neponsit is situated right on the ocean front—only 40 minutes from N. Y.—100 trains a day.

It has a half-mile of private Ocean Beach; and the restrictions are sufficiently high to be a guarantee of the "Quality" of every property owner

Our new, illustrated Booklet will show you views of the Ocean Beach, the Club House and many of the pretty homes. Write or phone for it to-day and we'll gladly send it—without the slightest obligation on your part. Address:

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
1 W. 34th Street Room 301 Phone Greeley 2741
Brooklyn Office: 1 x Remsen St.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

We Will Finance and Build
Houses Costing $7,000 or More at Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn.

To those who are desirous of locating a suburban home of character, on the shores of Long Island Sound, in a restricted, high class community: —We will contract to build approved designs of houses from your own plans at Southfield Point and are prepared to assist in the financing when requested. Southfield Point is located near Stamford, Conn., fifty minutes from Grand Central Station, with 115 trains daily. During the morning and evening commutation hours trains depart every fifteen minutes. The property is highly improved and sanely restricted. For particulars ask for Booklet No. 2.

Telephone, 710—Murray Hill.
Badgley, Jones & Good
505 FIFTH AVENUE—at 42d St.—NEW YORK

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB.

Are you fond of outdoor sports, including golf and tennis? Do you want your family surrounded by the proper social atmosphere; where there are good schools and the right kind of playmates for your children? Then come up into the Westchester Hills, the most healthful spot close to the city, where you can get anything from an ordinary plot up to several acres. (Reached by Harlem Division of the New York Central to Hartsdale.)

Send for illustrated literature.

SCARSDALE ESTATES
527 5th Av., N. Y. City & White Plains, N. Y.

Rochelle Park New Rochelle. Gentleman's Suburban residence, 12 large rooms, 3 baths; gas, electricity; all appointments 1st-class; 2 acres; beautifully landscaped, unique in its layout; fruit, shade; garage, stable, chicken houses. Owner Moved to Wisconsin. Will make attractive price for early sale. Open
O'CONNOR & McCANN, Feb. 12.
221 Huguenot St., Tel. 594, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Attractive Country Place.
23 acres, part tillable, some fruit, 5 acres woodland; modern dwelling; 3 baths; large stable, tenant house, extensive views; 2 never-failing springs; station 2 miles; price, $30,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

2-3d's of an Acre. PELHAM A beautiful Home.
11 rooms; 2 tiled baths; gas, electricity; hot-water heat; large stable suitable for garage; price and terms reasonable to responsible party
221 Huguenot Street. **J. C. Gleason & Son** Phone 104.

BELLE HAVEN, Greenwich, Conn.
Five-acre estate, magnificent country home of 20 rooms, 4 baths, grounds in beautiful parked condition; garage and gardener's cottage. Attractive price and satisfactory terms. Badgley, Jones & Good, 'Phone 710 Murray Hill. 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Commuter's Bargain!
3 minutes' walk from an express station or two blocks from the Hudson River, one hour out; is an attractive, thoroughly well built home which business reverses oblige the owner to sell. It is in perfect condition, has all modern improvements, and a fine location and surroundings. Best of schools and all other conveniences. The price, $6,500, makes it a bargain! Write
Howard Goldsmith,
Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A Beautifully Furnished Apartment of Parlor, two Bedrooms and two baths or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, and a single Room with Bath, To Sublet for the Winter. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL
307 West 98th Street
Ideally located for accessibility and surroundings. One 5-room unfurnished Apt., with kitchen, suitable for doctor. 3-room, with bath, furnished Apartment. 2-room, with bath, furnished Apt., suitable for bachelor. Maid service free. A la Carte restaurant.
Telephone 3964 Riverside.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FIFTH AVENUE STORE
20 x 100
Near 42nd Street
To lease for a term of years
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 Fifth Ave., Tel. Bryant 7700

HAVE YOUR FACTORY Near the Workers' Homes.
THEIR SAVING CAR FARE IS YOUR GAIN. Very light loft, elevator, steam heat, low rent.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES,
589-599 Grand St., City,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

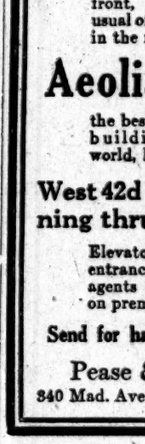
147 WATER STREET.
EXTRA STRONG BUILDING TO LET. Five stories and basement; size 25x82; 550 pounds to sq. ft.; electric light and elevator; rent low; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 19.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lightest offices in all Manhattan
Extra high ceilings, no tall buildings near, and open Bryant Park in front, means unusual office facilities in the new
Aeolian Hall
the best advertised building in the world, located on
West 42d St. and running thru to 43d St.
Elevators at both entrances. Renting agents have offices on premises.
Send for handsome booklet
Pease & Elliman
340 Mad. Ave. Tel. 6200 Bryant

38TH STREET OFFICES
New, Modern 16-story Building
29 to 33 W. 38th St.
$900 to $1300
Permanent Light.
Four high speed elevators.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Ave.
Telephone 2750 Murray Hill.
Renting Agent on premises.

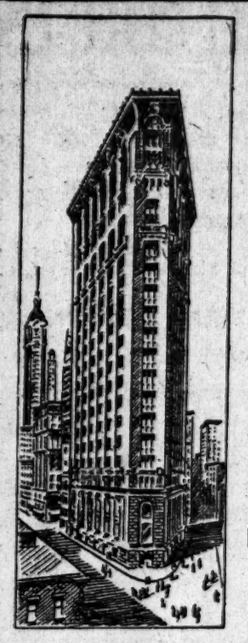


The Liberty Tower
N. W. Corner
Nassau & Liberty Sts.
Offices, Stores, Banking Room
Offices Singly & En Suite
Highest Standard of Service
Moderate Rents
Pease & Elliman
Agents
156 Broadway
Renting Office on Premises.

Just below Waldorf-Astoria.
Just above Holland House.
Wills Building
286 & 288 Fifth Av.
LIGHT OFFICES
AND
SHOW ROOMS
WITH 125 FEET OF NORTH LIGHT.
F. W. SHARP, Agent
ON THE PREMISES.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 19.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

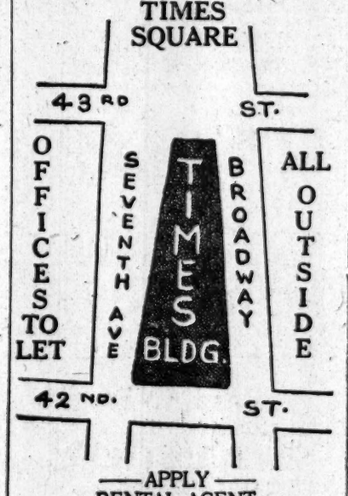


Exceptionally Desirable
OFFICE SPACE
No other building in New York so well lighted and ventilated.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING
REASONABLE RENTALS
The New 20-Story
German-American Building
Liberty St. and Maiden Lane at William St.
H. L. MOXLEY & CO., Agts.
on premises or 320 Broadway

The Martin Building,
N. W. Cor. Broadway and 31st St.
Extending Through to 6th Avenue.
Modern, fireproof and sprinkler equipped.
Light from every side.
10,000 Square Feet on a Floor.
Under the direct management and supervision of the owners.
Several Entire Lofts for Rent and Some Smaller Spaces.
For full information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 901.
Telephone, Madison Square—3713, or your own broker.

LEAVITT BUILDING
Nos. 126-132 WEST 46TH STREET
LOFTS -:- STORES -:- OFFICES
PLOT 80'-0" x 100'-5"
Ready for Occupancy March 15, 1913
LEAVITT REALTY CO., or GEO. R. READ & CO., Agts.,
107 West 46th St. 3 East 35th St.
Telephone 4612 Bryant. or 20 Nassau Street.

Best Known Address in America
TIMES BUILDING



APPLY RENTAL AGENT
Room 406 on Premises, or Phone, 1000 Bryant.

Elegant Stores
for rent at
Cor 125th St. & 7th Av.,
in the new fireproof HOTEL THERESA, the most desirable corner in Harlem, especially adapted for Druggist or Candy Store.
Ready for occupancy about May 1, 1913.
Apply T. M. LENEHEN, on premises.

136-138 W. 22d St.,
near 6th Ave.,
high class Loft Building for manufacturing purposes to rent from Feb. 1st.
2nd & 5th Lofts
$1750-$2000
Apply to EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 5th Ave. Tel. 6960 Bryant.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 19.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
will be made on the following Apartments:—

The Garfield,
200 Claremont Av.,
corner 127th St., near Grant's Tomb;
6 rooms and bath;
rents, $55 to $65 per month.

The Delaware,
520 West 122d St.,
6 and 7 rooms and bath;
rents $50 to $75 per month.

The Gerard,
527 West 121st St.,
near Broadway and Columbia University;
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $75.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield,
Broadway and 113th St.

GREATEST VALUE IN TOWN.
131 apartments rented in the last two months and have just completed another high class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
54 apartments to choose from
Corner Nagle Av. and Arden St.
ONE BLOCK from DYCKMAN ST. BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.
2 to 3 Rooms and bath, kitchenette..... $20 to $28
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 to 3 baths..... $32 to $75
Rooms are large and beautiful and contain every modern improvement.
Owner, on premises. 'Phone, 6200—Audubon

Theresa, 115 West 129th St.
A modern elevator house, conveniently located.
5 and 6 Rooms,
LARGE AND LIGHT,
40 to $50
Inquire on premises, or
ROBT. LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE LINCOLN
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Four and five large, light rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; all improvements.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
To Sublet Unfurnished in HOTEL LORRAINE,
5th Av. & 45th St.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH,
Facing 5th Ave.

BRONX.
LARGEST ROOMS IN BRONX.
Highest, dryest, and finest residential section.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
2 families on a floor; all up-to-date improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
Tremont Av. and Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
180th St. chrosstown cars connecting Subways pass door.
NEW BUILDINGS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATES OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of February, 1913, an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York was made and filed in a cause now pending in the said court wherein The Pennsylvania Steel Company and another are complainants, and New York City Railway Company and others are defendants, and in three other causes, respecting the proof of claims for preference against the estates of the said Companies. The said order provides:

1. That any claimant against Metropolitan Street Railway Company whose claim has been allowed by the Special Master appointed in the first of the above-mentioned causes, or is pending before the said Special Master and any claimant against the New York City Railway Company, whose claim has been allowed against said Company by the said Special Master and who claims a preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company or any part thereof, or out of the proceeds of the sale of any of its property or the income therefrom, whether or not covered by mortgage or other lien, may, on or before March 15, 1913, present to the Special Master hereinafter appointed, a statement of claim for preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company over any or all creditors of Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Such claimants may, if they choose, present typical cases, and until further order of the court no claim for preference which is represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master.

2. That no such claimant who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to Subdivision 1 hereof on or before March 15, 1913, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference over any creditor of Metropolitan Street Railway Company in respect of the distribution of the assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or available for the payment of its creditors, unless the claim of such claimant is entitled to a preference under the decisions of the court upon some claim for preference filed hereunder as aforesaid. If the claim of any such claimant is entitled to a preference under such decisions of the court, such claimant shall be allowed to avail himself of such decisions, although he shall not have filed a claim for preference on or before March 15, 1913, as herein provided.

3. That any claimant against New York Railway Company whose claim has been allowed by the Special Master appointed in the first of the above entitled causes or is pending before said Special Master, may, on or before March 15, 1913, present to the Special Master hereinafter appointed a statement of claim for preference in payment out of the estate of New York City Railway Company over any or all creditors of New York City Railway Company. Such claimants may present, if they choose, typical cases, and until further order of the court no claim for preference which is represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master.

4. That no claimant against New York City Railway Company, who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to Subdivision 3 hereof on or before March 15, 1913, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference over any creditor of New York City Railway Company in respect of the distribution of the assets now or hereafter in the hand of the Receiver of the New York City Railway Company, or available for the payment of its creditors, unless the claim of such claimant is entitled to a preference under the decisions of the court upon some claim for preference filed hereunder as aforesaid. If the claim of any such claimant is entitled to a preference under such decisions of the court, such claimant shall be allowed to avail himself of such decisions, although he shall not have filed a claim for preference on or before March 15, 1913, as herein provided.

5. That all claims for preference in payment out of the estates of Metropolitan Street Railway Company and New York City Railway Company or either of said estates, which have heretofore, pursuant to order of this court or otherwise, been filed with or presented to said Special Master must be filed with the Special Master in accordance with the provisions of this order and all proceedings in support of said claims must be taken as provided in this order. All orders heretofore made, allowing the filing of claims for preference, shall be deemed modified accordingly, it being the intent of this order that all claims for preference in payment out of the assets of Metropolitan Street Railway Company shall be presented in one proceeding and that all claims for preference in payment out of the assets of New York City Railway Company shall be presented in one proceeding.

6. That William L. Turner, Esq., of the City of New York, having an office at Room 84 in the Cotton Exchange Building in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, being and he hereby is appointed Special Master under this order to take such proofs as may be offered by the said claimants, or any of the parties to the above-entitled causes in respect of the aforesaid claims for preference and to report thereon to this court with all convenient speed. That the first hearing upon the claims for preference against the estate of New York City Railway Company will be held at Room 124, in the Post Office and Federal Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that the first hearing upon the claims for preference against the estate of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at said Room 124 in the Post Office and Federal Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. That the said Special Master may in his discretion hear and report separately on one or more of the claims for preference filed with him hereunder; that the said Special Master may, in his report or reports hereunder, allow to any claimant who may file a claim hereunder, the distributive share, if any, payable to such claimant out of the estates of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or the New York City Railway Company.

7. That the said Special Master be and he hereby is authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication daily for ten successive days in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York, and by mailing a copy of this order, postage prepaid, to every claimant whose claim has been allowed against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or against the New York City Railway Company or whose claim against either of the said companies is now pending before the said Special Master, or to his attorney at such addresses as may appear in the records of the said Special Master.

Dated February 10, 1913.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master, Room 84, Cotton Exchange Building, New York City.

TOP LOFT, 75x100,
3-Story Factory Building
STEAM HEAT & ELEVATOR SERVICE
LIGHT 3 SIDES, ALSO SKYLIGHTS
LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANT
COOK SPRING COMPANY,
420 to 424 East 106th St., New York

LOFTS, 60x80.
Light three sides, steam heat, elevator service; will arrange to suit tenant.
COLWELL BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE & WALKER STS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14 Story
Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Large foyer and reception hall.
References of the highest character absolutely indispensable.
Supt. on premises, or
Adlon Construction Company,
501 Fifth Ave.

Sublet—Attractive Proposition.
75 West 92d St. Tenant will accept any reasonable terms on 8-room apartment, non-elevator; will take $50 monthly; liberal concessions. Apply J. Allen Kempe, 2,291 Broadway. Tel. 8248 Schuyler.

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 W. 107th St. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms; extra large and light; reasonable; big concessions.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 19.

THEODORE STARRETT
COMPANY
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
103 Park Ave. New York

REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS
LET US SHOW YOU HOW
THE SOLE PLUMBING INSPECTION SY TEM
1632 PARK AVE. 'Phone Harlem 359

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
$100,000
Special Fund
for
First Mortgages
can make special terms on this fund.
M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.,
96 Liberty St. 'Phone 1884 Cort.

MONEY
$10,000 up
4%-4½%-5%
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Tuesday night has passed to the Grand Banks, followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly colder weather. Temperature is again rising in the Northwest. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and scattered snows around the Great Lakes. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Fair weather will continue Thursday and Friday over practically all districts from the Mississippi River westward, except in the West Gulf States, where there will be rains.

In the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Thursday and unsettled Friday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather Thursday will be followed by increasing cloudiness Friday.

The temperature will be higher Thursday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The temperature will not change decidedly in western districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk west; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts moderate to brisk north.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Thursday. Friday fair and warmer; moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cold Thursday. Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate west winds.

Western New York—Fair and not quite so cold Thursday. Friday cloudy and warmer, probably snow near the lakes; modeate west winds, becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	12	27	4 P. M.	20	20
6 A. M.	11	21	6 P. M.	20	16
9 A. M.	12	20	9 P. M.	16	15
12 M.	17	22	11 P. M.	14	13

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 16; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 21; at 8 P. M. it was 15. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 13 degrees at 10:10 P. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
3:35—120 St. Mark's Place; S. Schwartz	$300
4:00—431 Wendover Av.; Chrystal Film Co.	$10
5:40—2,105 8th Av.; I. Liepold	Trifling
7:10—135 W. 85th St.; W. S. Randolph	$200
7:40—90 Gold St.; New York Maritime Register Co.	$2,000
7:55—50 to 54 W. 22d St.; Columbia Button Works	$500
9:37—3,779 3d Av.; D. Feinberg	Unknown
11:20—326 E. 81st St.; J. Kochorbsky	$200
P. M.	
2:55—229 W. 18th St.; F. Beleser	Trifling
4:10—39 E. 67th St.; A. Scribner	Unknown
6:50—236 W. 108th St.; A. Henry	Trifling
7:00—560 W. 40th St.; Margaret McDermott	Trifling
7:15—660 5th Av.; William K. Vanderbilt	Trifling
7:55—984 Amsterdam Av.; Isaac Breslau	$5,000
8:10—473 7th Av.; Richard Brown	Trifling
8:15—2,168 Amsterdam Av.; Charles Widbolst	Trifling
9:10—337 E. 11th St.; T. Tule	Trifling
9:40—119 Prince St.; T. S. Colwell	Trifling
10:55—69 West 36th St.; Henry Restaurant Co.	Trifling

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, to Washington, via Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for consultation with Chief of Ordnance relative to operations of that department.

Lieut. Col. G. Montgomery, Ordnance Department, to Washington for consultation with Chief of Ordnance relative to operations of that department.

Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt, U. S. A., assigned to command of Seventh Brigade, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and assume command of that brigade. Orders Feb. 6, assigning him to Sixth Brigade, revoked.

Capt. C. J. Ferris, Third Field Artillery, relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Third Field Artillery.

Capt. R. C. Loving, Medical Corps, relieved from duty in the Army Transport Service upon arrival of transport Thomas at San Francisco; report to Commanding Officer Letterman, General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. J. S. Coulter, Medical Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report to Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty as surgeon of transport Thomas on voyage from San Francisco to Manila.

Capt. H. M. Powell, retired, relieved detail University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, April 5.

Capt. H. M. Powell, U. S. A., retired, detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, April 6.

Leaves—Capt. S. H. Mould, Quartermaster Corps, from date of relief at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, until sailing of the March transport; Second Lieut. O. S. Wood, Sixteenth Infantry, leave extended seven days; First Lieut. F. R. Kenney, retired, recruiting officer, two days.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Kress, detached the Virginia, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. W. Lewis, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Ensign P. H. Weaver, detached the Cleveland, to the Iris.

Ensign L. Lamberton, detached the Nebraska, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer F. Thompson, detached Naval Station, Guam, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner E. Richter, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Washington, to New Orleans.

Machinist P. R. Abrams, to the Vermont.

Machinist A. A. Hooper, detached the Vermont, to San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Patuxent at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Neptune, from Norfolk, for Guantanamo; Colorado, from San Diego for Mazatlan; South Dakota, from San Diego for Acapulco; Villalobos, from Shanghai for cruise up Yangtze; Eagle, from Port au Prince for Santiago.

The destinations of the Virginia and Georgia, which vessels left Guantanamo Feb. 11 for Vera Cruz and Tampico, respectively, have been changed, and the Virginia goes to Tampico and the Georgia to Vera Cruz.

The Monterey and Monadnock were placed in first reserve at Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., Feb. 11.

COURT CALENDARS.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 402—Jones v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. 397—Weber v. Citizens' Trust Company. 802—People v. Atkins. 452—Lakeview Brewing Company v. Commerce Insurance Company. 296—Tiffany v. Town of Oyster Bay. 386—Stevenson v. Hicks. 389—United States Wood Preserving Company v. City of New York. 817—People ex rel. Wogan v. Rafferty.

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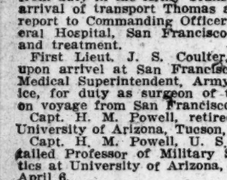

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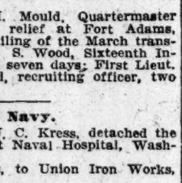

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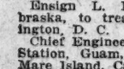

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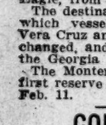

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IN PURSUANT OF AN ORDER made by Honorable Alfred R. Page on the 20th day of December, 1912, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MEFFERT & COMPANY, a New York corporation, lately doing business at 415 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Meffert & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Lehmaier & Pellet, 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of February, 1913.

Dated New York, January 7, 1913.

ALFRED SCHIFTAN, Assignee.

LEHMAIER & PELLET, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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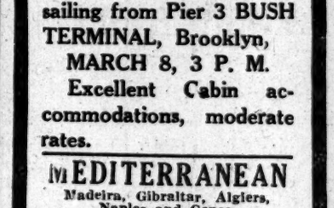

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CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A.M.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary. PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22 IVERNIA, Apr. 5 SAXONIA Apr. 26

WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15 Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours. AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA. Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 Satte St., Opp. Battery.

KAISER WILHELM II. SAILS TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 10 A. M. GEORGE WASHINGTON SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 10 A. M. FOR LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN EXPRESS SAILINGS. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Mar. 4 Kaiser Wilhelm II., March 18 TWIN SCREW SAILINGS. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, March 6 Kleist (Bremen direct) March 13

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

*MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, *ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA MEDITERRANEAN Berlin Feb. 15 Prinzess Irene Mar. 1

*As indicated on sailing list. Through rates from New York on Company's Steamers to Egypt, India, Far East and SOUTH AMERICA Largest, Newest and Finest Steamers in this Service.

Panama Canal and West Indies FEB. 20. MARCH 27.

By the Splendid Transatlantic Liner "Grosser Kurfuerst." OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

HAVANA and points in CUBA Interesting and restful because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. All outdoor sports and a wide choice of excellent hotels. New Havana Country Club now open with splendid golf course.

NASSAU in the BAHAMAS The seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas offers many attractions as a Winter Resort. Ideal surf-bathing.

The new twin-screw steamships HAVANA and SARATOGA, each 10,000 tons displacement, and fleet of large ships in service. *Send for booklet.*

New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line) General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York

PORTO RICO You will enjoy the restful hours on board one of our big, comfortable steamers, as you glide swiftly southward to a climate described by Dr. Lyman Abbott as "more luxurious than that of Italy or Southern California."

You will revel in the tropical richness of this wonderful island—its splendid roads, interesting sights and people.

S.S. BRAZOS, 10,000 tons; de luxe cabins, some with private baths, and other big steamers in service. *Send for booklet.*

Sailings Every Saturday

To San Juan, $45 and up. 16-Day Cruise, New York to and around Porto Rico and return to New York, $110, all expenses.

AGWI LINES New York & Porto Rico S.S. Co. General Office, 11 Broadway, New York

City Ticket Office, AGWI Lines, 290 Broadway, New York B4

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M. N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton. Philadelphia..Feb. 15 | New York..March 1 *Majestic..Feb. 22, n'n | *Oceanic.....Mar. 8 *White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R. Minn'aska..Feb. 15, 1:00 PM | Minn'apolis..Mar. 8 Min't'ka..Feb. 22, 10:30 AM | Minn'haha..Mar. 15

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M. N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp Zeeland.....Feb. 19 | Vaderland.....Mar. 5 *Finland.....Feb. 26 | Lapland.....Mar. 8 *Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. Y. N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton. *Phila'la..Feb. 15, 9:30AM | *New York..Mar. 1 Majestic....Feb. 22, noon | Oceanic...Mar. 8 *American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool. Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.....March 20 Celtic..March 6, noon | Megantic....March 27 Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy. Canopic.....Mar. 15 | Cretic.....April 9 Cruises from New York

RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco "Adriatic," Feb. 18, noon. "Cedric," Mar. 4. Largest Mediterranean Steamers.

CRUISES PANAMA CANAL, WEST INDIES, ETC. MEGANTIC FEB. 22, 9 A. M. LAURENTIC MARCH 12 Easter Cruise. PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUBA-JAMAICA DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY." STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal. For further particulars apply to CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE Russian Imperial Mail Steamers ROTTERDAM—PARIS—LONDON—BERLIN

First Cabin $65. up TO ROTTERDAM $75. up TO LIBAU Second Cabin $45. to Rotterdam $50. to Libau

ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW. Etc. BIRMA.....FEB 17 KURSK.....FEB. 22 CZAR.....MARCH 8 RUSSIA...MARCH 22 KURSK.....APRIL 5 CZAR.....APRIL 19

A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P.A. 27 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Generale Transatlantique DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France). Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M. From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St. *La Lorraine.....Feb. 13 | *La Touraine...Mar. 6 *La Provence.....Feb. 20 | *La Lorraine.....Mar. 13 †France (new)...Feb. 27 | *La Provence.....Mar. 20 *Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer. SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M. One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only. *Chicago .....February 15 General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

FRANK C. CLARK'S Fifteenth Annual Cruise TO THE ORIENT Duration February 15 to April 27 Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA" 18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE GLASGOW via MOVILLE LONDONDERRY California..Feb. 15, 2 PM | Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM Caledonia...Feb. 22, 9 AM | Cameronia..Mar. 8, 9 AM FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75. SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward. THIRD CLASS, $32.50. Sailing List for 1913 now ready. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. †LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA. Societa di Navigazione a Vapore. to Naples & Genoa Direct. *Verona...Feb. 15, 11 AM †Stampalia..Feb. 26, 11 AM ‡America..Mar. 8, 11 AM †Europa...Mar. 15, 11 AM

ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y. New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM. Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M. †N. Amst'dam..Feb. 25 | *Ryndam.....Mar. 4 *Noordam.....Mar. 4 | †Rotterdam..Mar. 18 *Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

$45.00 & up TO EUROPE New York to Rotterdam ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS. S. S. CAMPANELLO.....MCH. 6 S. S. VOLTURNO.....MCH. 27 URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE DAILY SERVICE. For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Flanner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 35, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

Visit New Lands.

GO to South America this season. You will add many pleasant thoughts to your memory of experiences. Take one of the 64-day cruises, leaving New York March 22d & April 19. Cost $300 up.

These cruises include visits to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Sao Paulo, Petropolis, Barbados and Trinidad in the West Indies, and optional trips to Panama and Valparaiso

The cruises are made by the new Twin-Screw Steamships VESTRIS & VANDYCK, 12,000 tons each, equipped with the most modern safety devices and affording passengers all the comforts of a well-appointed hotel. For booklet address

Lamport & Holt Line BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 361 Produce Exchange, New York, or any local agent.

BERMUDA BY THE ARCADIAN Largest and Finest Steamship in the Service. OROTAVA Displacement tonnage, 10,063; registered 5,980. Moderate round trip rates and inclusive tours *Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S.S.Co.*

PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND F

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

The Want advertisements in The New York Times are inserted after investigation. The Times offers a reward of $100 for the conviction of any person making fraudulent misrepresentations through a Times Want advertisement.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted; Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted; Boarders & Board Wanted; Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted; Country Board; Employment Bureaus; Real Estate; Horses and Carriages; Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices; Automobile Exchange; Business Opportunities; Lost, Found, Rewards; Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Lost

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A26706 for 7 shares in the name of "Ella T. Woolley"; notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Arthur G. Woolley and Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Administrators of Estate of Ella T. Woolley, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Monday, between East New York and 157th St., lady's gold hunting case watch, embossed with gold and platinum, diamond on back; suitable reward. Return A. Will, 1,969 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—On or near 39th St. entrance Metropolitan Opera House, Monday, Feb. 3, diamond and platinum fleur de lis brooch. Finder return Pickslay & Co., 570 5th Av.; receive reward.

LOST—Between 74th St. and Hotel Belmont, white enamel chatelaine pin with amethyst seal with initials "B. F. H." Return to 130 West 74th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Tuesday evening, pocketbook containing ring with three diamonds, $20 in bills. Reward if returned to H. M. Steingart, 118 East 28th St.

LOST—Pass book No. 1,847 of The Security Bank of New York, 180 East 72d St., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Fur neckpiece on Broadway car, Friday, or near 42d St. or New York Roof. Return to Mrs. Jones, Jr., 495 West End Av. Reward.

LOST—Raccoon scarf, Sunday afternoon, between 95th and 96th Sts., Broadway and Riverside Drive. Return 310 West 95th St.; reward.

LOST.—A small, white, wooly dog, Pomeranian, near Broadway and 73d St. Suitable reward if returned to Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and 23d St.

LOST.—At Lyceum Theatre, Wednesday matinee, a silver mesh bag containing change purse and few bills. V 45 Times.

LOST.—Small green leather purse containing rosary beads and small change. Finder keep change and return beads to 39 West 21st St.

LOST—Between Waldorf-Astoria and Bonwit Teller Building, 5th Av., gold braclet set with one diamond; $20 reward. Address J. C., Times.

LOST—In taxi or front of Webster Hotel or 667 Madison Av., a diamond brooch, daisy shaped; liberal reward. Webster Hotel.

LOST—At or between Liberty Theatre and Broadway, on 42d St., a black fur scarf. Hotel Woodstock. Reward.

LOST—Black muff, eight tails, Subway or Brooklyn Bridge. Reward for return to Mrs. E. Gregg, 68 West 89th St.

LOST—59th to Canal St., watch fob and charm, initials "J. K."; reward. 412 Broadway.

LOST—Silver meshbag, Broadway, 97th, 99th; reward. J. Meyer, 243 West 99th St.

$200 reward for return diamond ring. Return to 114 East 23d St. Robert Rosenthal.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$50 REWARD.—French bull, brindle, bat ears, collar with old license, lost Jan. 14; no questions asked. J. Manning, 245 West 51st St.

Business Opportunities

Stock and controlling interest in established high-grade manufacturing business working under patented processes; incorporated; large advance orders for coming season; about $10,000 required; trade local and inter-State; this is an A1 proposition and will stand strict investigation. Address Advertiser, 361 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Corporation with large assets desires 30,000-$50,000 additional capital for construction purposes; would consider loan with first mortgage security or investment with services of capable man; business in large field and exceptional profits; references given and required. V 41 Times.

Equity in modern 10-room house in Douglaston, L. I., for exchange for equity in Manhattan or Bronx income property; offer Long Island equity in part payment; second mortgage given for balance; lot 60x100; very fine estate. S 216 Times Downtown.

A twelve-room lodging house on upper east side, near Madison Av.; lease and furnishings for sale; house full permanent people; legitimate; capital required, $1,000; a fine living for intelligent woman; illness cause of sale. S 209 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—A cash store in Fairfield County, Conn., doing a business of $50,000 annually. A splendid chance. To be sold at inventory price. Address Southport Realty Co., Southport, Conn.

Wanted—A good business man with some capital to connect with a money-making proposition; references exchanged. V 37 Times.

$3,000 will buy ½ interest in well-paying, established business which is growing beyond me; must have active partner; $30 weekly and ½ profits. V 38 Times

For Rent—A thoroughly equipped bowling alley. A good stand in a good neighborhood. Terms to suit. Address Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.

YOUNG MAN with good-established business wants backer or partner with $1,000; push new photographic process; big returns. Room 2, 1,358 Broadway.

Manufacturing business, annual sales $100,000; good profits; seeks active partner with $15,000; highest bank and trade references. V 29 Times.

Partner with $2,750 in cigar business; drawing account $25 per week; good proposition. J. Spies, 705 Broadway. 2077 Spring.

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000 for good seven-year established business; must have good business ability. V 34 Times.

Associate, either sex, wanted in fine art and classic furniture business. Call 163 West 34th.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

Send letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Auction Sales.

400—TYPEWRITERS—400

ALL STANDARD MAKES, VISIBLE AND OTHERS.

15—ELLIOT BOOK TYPEWRITERS—15

Roll and flat top desk, sanitary mission style, filing cabinet, sectional bookcases, revolving chairs, tables, stands, etc.

ELLIOT ADDRESSOGRAPH, with over 2,000 slides, complete.

10—Wide Carriage Billing Typewriters—10

3,000 Boxes of Carbon Paper, 500 Dozen Typewriter Ribbons, Edison Business Phonograph.

M. Wormser, Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 A. M., Salesroom, 393 Broadway, near Walker St., New York, by order of the National Outlet Co.

These typewriters are the trade in of leading typewriting manufacturers of the United States and are an unusual good collection. Some used only a short time. This sale merits the attendance of dealers and the general public. Purchases to be removed at once.

Auctioneer's Office, 393 Broadway. 'Phone 737—Franklin.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large room; private bath; table board; references.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; phone; near Grand Central; table boarders.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Two houses in one; unexcelled table, service, and residentially; central; handsome suite of two very large rooms; reasonable; reference.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished medium-sized room; steam heat; excellent table; gentlemen only.

16TH ST., 20-22, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two large, well heated rooms; running water, telephone; good board; moderate.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electric light; with attentive service; Southern cooking.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; home comforts; service unrivaled. Breakfast optional.

70TH, 345 WEST.—Large sunny room, next to bath; board optional; no other boarders. Cutler.

131 WEST 72D ST.
Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; excellent French cuisine; telephone; references.

72D., 322 WEST.
Homelike double, single rooms; bath; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH ST., 121 WEST. — Extremely desirable heated rooms; conveniences; baths; very reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED; EXCELLENT TABLE, BEST SERVICE, EVERY CONVENIENCE; PRICES MODERATE.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; home table; table guests. Telephone Schuyler 3692.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Comfortable rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8397

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished handsome rooms; southern exposure; table guests. Telephone 5326—Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story front sunny room; excellent board; parlor dining room.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; suitable two or three; superior table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS; references.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—large, small rooms; baths second floor; high class location; good board.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with or without private bath; gentlemen, couples; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; electricity; every convenience; table a specialty.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure; unexcelled board; excellent location.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private; large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 249 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Lady living alone, beautifully furnished corner apartment, high-class, most attractive location on Broadway, will take couple; unusual opportunity for those wishing the environment of an exclusive private home in preference to hotel; excellent home cooking; investigate.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single and double rooms; every convenience; table guests; home cooking; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table.

604 WEST 115TH ST.
DOUBLE ROOM. SUBWAY. WELLS.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; reference; table guests.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; references. Kerker.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional opportunity to obtain desirable accommodations; table board; reasonable.

155TH ST., 886-888 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; moderate.

A.—A.—Adult family having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, entrance near 116th St. Subway, southern exposure, will take as one of family refined married couple or lady; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

ELEGANTLY furnished suites in select private hotel; American plan; $25 up; ownership management; references. Hotel Dresden, 149-151 West 44th St.

HOME OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM, in beautiful private dwelling, (Convent Av. near 143d St.) Unusually large, sunny room, 3 windows, dressing room, bath. One slightly smaller room, equally attractive. Fine Southern table. References asked and furnished. For particulars telephone 7605 Audubon.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.
Gentleman to share high-class apartment with four young bachelors; $10 weekly, includes board; references; call evenings. Goode.

SINGLE room adjoining bath; electric light, with attentive service; Southern cooking 56 West 68th St.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, river view; most accessible locality in New York City; Subway, 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; large rooms with bath; home table; easy commuting distance; telephone.

Board Wanted

YOUNG LADY (business woman) desires home with private family; state terms. V 20 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms; good two; running water; nicely furnished.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private baths, electric light; reception rooms; telephone; select.

44TH ST., 139 EAST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny, square room, single room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large front room; also single rooms; well heated house; shower bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; reference; select.

MADISON AV., 718.—Large sunny rear room, adjoining bath; bachelor's suite; references. Wagner.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; well heated; running water; single room.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Elegant, large, attractive room; private bath; refined surroundings; also other; central.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; conveniences; also medium rooms; telephone.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; double and single; conveniences; private family.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, large closet, bath; private house; gentlemen; $4.50.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nice, large and small furnished rooms; $2; bath; private house. Hughes.

44TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large and small rooms, heated, and hot water, elegantly furnished, in French family. Mrs. Wilson.

49TH ST., 112 WEST.—Nice, large room; hot, cold water, bath; also single room; telephone.

52D, 248 WEST,
Near Broadway; attractive large rooms; every convenience.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, southern exposure; every convenience.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; modern apartment. Mrs. Pearson.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; $7.50 per week; parlor bedroom, with bath, $10.50 per week; telephone.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Small rooms for gentlemen; home comforts; modern conveniences; breakfast optional.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; back parlor; kitchenette; running water. 4034 Columbus.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor; other rooms; kitchenette; every convenience; reference.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

71ST, 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Room, hot and cold water, bath adjoining; private house.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; private house; express Subway.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; refined surroundings; references. Kelley.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor entire; pantry extension bath.

76TH ST., 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; also small room; owner; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; bathroom adjoining; private house; $4.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Beautiful alcove room; entire floor; lady, couple, party gentlemen. 8184 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, front Room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating quiet, refined home; references. 7734 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 203 WEST.—American family; large, small room; convenient; Southern exposure; Subway, "L." Watkins.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; hot and cold water; reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 143 WEST.—Large front parlor for doctor's office; private house.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front room; one flight; electric light, telephone; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room; running water; suitable for two; reasonable; 'phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Elegant, spacious, sunny second floor room; private bath; concession to bachelors.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select large, medium sunny rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated.

84TH, 14 WEST. — Attractively furnished large room; second floor; southern exposure; quiet, homelike; telephone.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; suitable for two; two flights; telephone. Henry.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Two single newly furnished sunny rooms; $3, $4; near elevated, Subway.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright, double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," 'phone.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

94TH, 205 WEST, corner Broadway.—High-class elevator, three beautiful, sunny connecting rooms or single; handsomely furnished; piano; $15 weekly. Reddel.

94TH, 54 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; other double, single rooms; modern conveniences; one flight.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; breakfast; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH, (758 West End.)—Attractive outside lavatory; elevator; home for appreciative gentleman; private family.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Bachelor quarters; can you afford them? $6-$8.

101ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

107TH, 201 WEST.—Rooms, modern, clean, well furnished; convenient Subway, "L." Apartment 14.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH ST, 517 WEST.—Large, desirable room in high-class apartment. 84.

114TH ST., 610 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; steam heat; private house; also other large and small rooms; reasonable.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; immaculate; private; permanent party considered. Apartment 101. Panny.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable-sized room, private bath, opposite Columbia; elevator, telephone, closet; references. Muller.

122D, 416 WEST.—Two unusually fine rooms; near Columbia; elevator; $3.50, $4.50. Apartment 23.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate. Kerker.

130TH, (2,201 7TH AV.)—Handsome large, sunny front rooms; all conveniences; housekeeping if desired.

131ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family would rent room to refined gentleman or couple desiring select home. Apartment 3.

136TH, 536 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, beautiful front room, top floor; elevator; very reasonable.

137TH ST., 607 WEST.—Quiet outside room; private family; elevator apartment; breakfast optional; Subway. Dandy.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; adjoining bath; dining room service. Apartment 34.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First class, warm, sunny rooms; running water; private house; subway; gentlemen.

139TH ST., 301 EAST.—Large room; steam heat, bath; private house in excellent location.

179TH ST., 512 WEST.—Nice, clean room, bath; telephone; electricity; closet; private family; Subway. Schjerbeck.

181ST ST., 728 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, clean room; running water, electricity, telephone, elevator. Apartment 62.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—A small outside room to let in family of two to a young woman seeking a homelike place. Apartment 5D.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Corner 93d.)—Comfortable, homelike room; every convenience; fine surroundings. Inquire Dr. Ezslim.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME. WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

Attractively furnished rooms; private lavatories; elevator. Apartment 56, 106 Morningside Drive.

FREE INFORMATION regarding rooms and board; all investigated. Leland's, 4 West 33d. 25th year.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114, (121st.)—Private family would rent room to refined gentleman or couple desiring select home. Breakfast optional. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Neat room, southern exposure; elevator; price reduced to permanent party. Griffing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Small, nicely furnished room, with private bath; $5 week. Apt. 54.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

SUPERB suite of rooms; high-class elevator apartment house; breakfasts optional; references. Address for particulars W. T. R., 1,364 Broadway.

WEST END AV.—Handsomely furnished room, front, for one or two gentlemen; private family. K 144 Times Uptown.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room for gentleman, near 91st St. Subway; private family; references; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 850.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms; high-class apartment; reasonable; Subway 103d St.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—11 MONTAGUE TERRACE.
Moderate prices; large rooms; near Subway; congenial surroundings.

41 ST. PAUL'S PLACE.
High-class large front room; every modern improvement. Phone 5793-J Flatbush.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants a large room in modern quiet apartment, private family, Morningside Heights, or west of Amsterdam Av. preferred; $7 maximum. Room 1,707, 60 Wall St.

Help Wanted, Female

APPLICATIONS will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21; of good moral character, education, and habits. Address Superintendent, 138 2d St.

A REFINED LADY knowing responsible, intelligent people can make big money; all or part time; no canvassing; congenial work. V 48 Times.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require experienced saleswomen for boys' furnishings.

BILL CLERK.—Competent bill clerk on Elliott-Fisher machines wanted by wholesale dry goods house; must be quick and correct at figures; good position to right party. Address, with references and salary expected, H. W., F 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER capable of opening a set of books and handling branch office accounts; must be able to operate a typewriter and handle general correspondence; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; splendid opportunity for the right person. Reply, stating age, references, and salary expected, G 14 Times.

CANVASSERS.—Women of energy and ability as house-to-house canvassers; liberal commission. Call between 10-1 P. M., Weld Chemical Works, 147 West 23d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
COPYISTS,
MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
LEARNERS
for their
MILLINERY WORK ROOM
Learners paid from day of starting to work. Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
STENOGRAPHERS;
those familiar with the operation of the Smith Premier Machine.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

GOOD CHAMBERMAID and waitress, not over 25 or 30, for family of two; apartment; English or Scotch; wages, $30; first-class reference required. Address K 127 Times.

NURSE GIRL to take care of little boy; must have references. Bell, 165 West 83d.

OPERATOR, experienced, and learners on ladies' neckwear; steady work, good pay. Slater, Apple & Co., 28 East 22d St.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require experienced saleswomen for fine parasols and umbrellas. Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

REFINED young person take children out afternoons; personal reference. Call Thursday between 1 and 2 P. M., Greenberg, 133 West 129th St.

WANTED—Young girl for companion to young married lady while husband is working. Apply by writing, with salary expected. Hours, 7:30 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. Mrs. Don-Tin-Yaw, 338 West 46th St.

WANTED.—Stenographer, competent position, of a good personality; salary $45 per month; chance for advancement. Apply William B. Brokaw, 100 Broadway, between 10 and 12.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require tall, active girls as stockkeepers in suit department.

WOMAN OF CULTURE and experience to teach commercial branches; candidate from outside New York City preferred. Write W. C., Box 40, 263 West 125th St.

WORKROOM MANAGER.
AITKEN, SON & CO. require a competent woman to take charge of workroom and superintend the making of stock and execution of special orders of high-class garments for children and young girls. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

For $1 we teach you French cooking by mail; how to make soups, entrees, roast, desserts, &c. Cordou Bleu Cooking School, 1,358 Broadway, Room 2.

Help Wanted, Male

CANVASSERS on printing wanted; those controlling wholesale trade. V 28 Times.

CAPABLE MAN, as district manager in real estate firm, on commission. S 206 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, auditor, credit man, familiar banking methods, (21;) $18; now employed. K 80 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a number of
EXPERIENCED
FURNITURE FINISHERS
and POLISHERS.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

MAN TO LEARN real estate business; must have capital to finance himself, but no investment in business; charge of district on commission; no salary; liberal proposition. S 205 Times Downtown.

MEDICAL BOOK SOLICITOR WANTED; references required. Rebman Co., 1,123 B'way.

MUSICIAN WANTED, competent to play ogan, teach boys' military band, and to take charge of singing in school. Address Music, Box 50, 268 West 125th St.

OPEN POSITIONS—Manager (office,) $40; bookkeeper, $20; sales manager, $40; clerk, $12; stenographer, $12; salesman, (selling department stores;) draftsman, (Patent Office drawings;) bookkeeper, (bank,) $15; other openings. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

PERFECT CORRESPONDENT FOR GERMAN AND ENGLISH; START $20. APPLY BOX V 24 TIMES.

SALES AGENT for parcels post scales. Must be equipped to purchase scales. Territory given. "Get Aboard." American Scale Co., 1,544 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted desirous of becoming a stock salesman; all or part time; willing to prove his ability on commission; good opportunity for business man, professional man, or teacher; no experience or special qualification required other than honesty and stability. Call 10-4, Suite 514, 103 Park Av.

SALESMEN calling on drug, textile, machinery, photo engraving, and other manufacturing lines, to handle a profitable side line. Call Carboy Inclinator Co., 1,269 B'way.

SALESMAN.—Experienced brasselere salesman for the city and surrounding territory; commission basis. Address S. C., Box 122 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for medium-priced muslin underwear for New York and vicinity; must be acquainted with buyers; good opportunity. V 44 Times.

SALESMAN to carry a fine line of ladies' waists; one with large following only need apply. Address Box S 217, Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Two first-class, for Stoddard Lectures; must be of good appearance, habits, education, and ambitious. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply Room 1,810, 2 Rector St.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMAN for a cloak and suit house. To one who controls trade in West and Middle West, I will turn over my own following in same territory. Commission will be allowed on all the sales of the house and an interest in the business if man makes good. Highest references required. V 46 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on popular-priced waists and dresses by well-known concern for city and vicinity; only those who have trade need apply; references required. K 164 Times.

TEACHER of modern languages can purchase active interest in established preparatory school. R 272 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. 58 West 15th, first floor.

WANTED—A number of high-class salesmen to sell exceptionally fine line of hosiery. Commission basis. Apply to the Williams Co., 31 Union Square West. Tel. Stuyvesant 235.

WANTED in large law office boy between 17 and 19 years of age; must be of good appearance and willing to work. R 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN interested in the moral uplift of youthful immigrants needed as club leaders in the social service work of the Educational Alliance; the work calls for pleasang and tactful manners, and a desire to improve the moral condition of newcomers to this country. The Educational Directors of the Alliance will be glad to receive applications at the Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson St.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Real estate course, $35; actual experience and good position to competent man. Call Realty Office, 459, Fifth Avenue Building, Cor. 23d.

LEARN ENGRAVING.—Quickest, cheapest, most practical method; free trial. Engraving Art School, 2,309 Broadway.

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,)
Officers and Directors,
Otto T. Bannard, Pres. Jacob H. Schiff, John R. MacArthur, V. P. Robert W. de Forest, Paul M. Warburg, Treas. George Blumenthal, E. H. Outerbridge, Secy. Francis L. Hine, L. F. Loree.
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church Street.

MALE.

MANAGER—To take charge of welfare department of large corporation; must be experienced in this line of work and familiar with factory conditions; salary $3,000 to $5,000.
BOOKKEEPER—Who can do billing on typewriter; take full charge; prefer knowledge of Spanish; $25.
COLLECTOR AND INVESTIGATOR—Must have experience on credits in some wholesale mercantile line; $12.
INSIDE SALESMAN—Young man about 21 with some retail stationery experience; $12-$15.
LEDGER CLERK—Experienced; $12-$15.
STENOGRAPHER—Fast and accurate on typewriter; $18.
STENOGRAPHER—For railroad; no railroad experience necessary; $65 month.
STENOGRAPHER—For Brooklyn; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER—With rate-making experience in railroad or steamship office; $18-$20.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CALCULATOR — Technical graduate, with drafting experience on railway cars; $1,000.
CHEMIST—Experienced in smelter and ore works for Texas; $1,500.
DRAFTSMAN—On ore handling and crushing machine; technical preferred; $1,500.
DRAFTSMAN—Pumping machinery, pipe lines, &c.; $1,500.
DRAFTSMAN—Marine; $20.
STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN — On power houses, bins, &c.; technical; $1,500.
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION — Technical preferred; experienced in high-tension systems; $1,800.
OFFICE MANAGER and Correspondent—Technical; familiar steam turbines, &c.; $1,200.
OFFICE MANAGER and Accountant—With knowledge of electrical apparatus; $1,000.
REPAIR MAN—Technical graduate preferred; experienced in railway car work; $75-$100 month.

FEMALE.

MANAGER—To take charge of welfare department for women; must be experienced in this line of work and familiar with factory conditions; salary $1,200 to $1,800.
STENOGRAPHER—For downtown position; $15.
STENOGRAPHER AND GRAMOPHONE OPERATOR—Hours 8 to 5:30; $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency.)
Officers and Directors.
Otto T. Bannard, Pres. Jacob H. Schiff, John MacArthur, V. P. Robert W. de Forest, Paul M. Warburg, Treas George Blumenthal, E. H. Outerbridge, Secy Francis L. Hine, L. F. Loree.
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church Street.

Male.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced in retail stationery business, $12 to $15; tabulator, preferred some stenographic knowledge also, $15 to $18; stenographer with rate making experience in railroad, $18 to $20.

HAMMOCK SALESMAN, $15 start; automobile salesman, liberal proposition; private secretary, stenographer, Christian institution, $1,200; assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, $20; chief clerk for banking house, $1,500-$1,800; transfer clerk for New York Stock Exchange house; two stenographers, year's experience, $12; four clerks, good penmen, $50 per month; 25 good bright boys, public school graduates, $5-$8. Apply forenoons, Employment Agency, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 11 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Domestic.

HOUSEWORKERS. — White, colored; city, country; elevator porters. Murrain Agency, 1,970 Amsterdam. Phone 4302 Audubon.

Situations Wanted

Female

ARTISTIC FRENCH DRESSMAKER, designer, wishes engagement by day in private families; $5; evening gowns. 501 River. Mlle. Marguerite, 173 West 88th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; ten years' experience; trial balances and familiar with general office work; best of references; salary $12. Address M. Lyon, 108 East 183d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; render trial balance; $12; superior references. R 255 Times Downtown.

BUYER—Suits, coats, gowns; now with New York house; wishes to connect with Western or Southern house or will consider resident buying. V 47 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman, well educated, musical, good reader; would travel with invalid or nervous lady. Z 141 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; out day; $2.50. Phone A. M., 6189 Morning.

DRESSMAKER takes ladies' materials at reasonable rates. 75 West 46th.

ENGLISH lady seeks position; governess or secretary companion; Parisian, French, (grammar,) music. Z 133 Times.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wishes part-time position; law, real estate, literary work, manuscripts. K 116 Times.

LAUNDRESS by day; also cleaning or plain sewing; references. Box 24, 1,515 3d Av.

REFINED YOUNG LADY wishes work out by day or home; good sewer and mender. Z 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; neat, bright girl; American; one year in high school; full business course; no agency; $7. R 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 5 years' experience; brokerage, contracting, commercial references; $15. Competent. S 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, $6; experienced; College education; conversant office details; unquestionable references; neat. R 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; reliable, trustworthy; $12. R 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; operate all machines; accustomed techical dictation; $10; references. R 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, absolutely qualified, master technicalities grammatically, (22;) highest credentials; $12; neat. R 254 Times Downtown

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; quick, comprehensive; $8; references. R 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fluent correspondent; painstaking, trustworthy; three years' experience; $10. R 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Interested, experienced; can think and do splendid work; well recommended. S 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; neat, capable, widsawake; $6; satisfaction assured. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; two years' experience; neat appearing; good mathematician; $8. R 147 Times Downtown.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted

Male

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert C. P. A.; books opened, closed, audited, written up, systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; rates moderate; personal service. C. P. A., Room 702, 132 Nassau St. 'Phone 2730 Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 28, thoroughly experienced bookkeeping, corporation, manufacturing, cost accounting, modern methods, systematizing, financial, statistical statements, seeks position. V 33 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balances; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, open, close, audit, systematize books, prepares financial statements, investigations; work confidential; charges moderate. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cort.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems installed, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 398 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, honest, intelligent, reliable, can speak Italian, knows office work, stenography, desires change where advancement is assured. V 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (MODERN,)
cashier, office manager, (30,) wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 7 years' experience, desires connection, preferably with wearing apparel manufacturers; modern methods and devices; highly recommended. R 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; temporary engagements; all branches; moderate. George T. Malone, 526 53d St., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, alert, honest, school graduate, willing, ambitious, and honest. S 289 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man of 23 having good personality and appearance, desires position where he will have a future. V 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, careful and industrious, desires position as chauffeur on commercial car; familiar with upper part of city, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. K 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, GARDENER.—A first-class man in both positions; references. Chauffeur, 950 6th Av.

ENGINEER.—First-class mechanic, electrician, thoroughly competent take any plant. Williams, 692 East 142d St.

FACTORY ACCOUNTANT, systematizer (27,) highly experienced in modern efficiency systems, with college, mechanical training, seeks position with progressive firm. V 34 Times.

FUR SALESMAN with good following in East open for position; a hustler. K 155 Times.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Manufacturer and Superintendent for out-of-town plant; first-class references. F 305 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Intelligent young man wishes situation; good experience; best city references. 970 Lexington Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typewriter, knowledge bookkeeping; 18; wideawake, ambitious, capable; highly recommended; interview appreciated; moderate salary. B. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE WORK.—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, 25, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, TEN YEARS' COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, SEEKS OFFICE POSITION WHICH THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS WOULD FILL; HIGHEST REFERENCES. R 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE WORK.—Boy, 17, 2 years at high school, 1½ years with a wholesale concern, desires office position with reliable firm. R 269 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Twenty years' experience; wishes position with some good firm, or in apartment house or hotel; also handy on all-around work; I am capable to take charge of jobs, as I have executive experience; city or country. J. C., 304 Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN, 22, a wide-awake hustler, with selling ability, desires position with a reliable firm; A1 reference. U 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Energetic young man, 23, with road experience desires connection; references. V 40 Times.

SALESMAN with good following wants to rent part of his office; best location. Apply G 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; thoroughly reliable; can furnish excellent reference. R 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; reliable boy; beginner; American; full business course; plain penman; $7. R 234 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office position by young man; speaks French, German, typewrites. Berton, 548 West 165th St.

WANTED.—Private secretary and companion; very highest references required. Address V 39 Times.

WATCHMAN or stableman; sober, willing man, wants position; references. Chris Lack, 829 1st Av.

YOUNG LAWYER, expert stenographer, open for evening work. Z 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN, a Harvard graduate, at present employed, is making a change; a hustler clear through and an excellent writer; salary a consideration only when ability is proved; references from present employer. V 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN of neat appearance, six years' newspaper experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position where strict attention to business and initiative will be rewarded. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) with good business experience, capable of holding responsible position, finest references, wishes position with reliable party; can give bond. R 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 22, desires position, office or outside; no canvassing. V 19 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—FOR EXCELLENT colored servants 'phone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

ALGONQUIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Efficient servants supplied. 'Phone Plaza 4961. 769 Lexington Av.

BOND, $1,000.—A1 colored help supplied. 1119 Harlem. Old Dominion Agency, 83 W. 134th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Several neat girls, experienced, good references; thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COMPETENT HELP, short notice, procurable at Progressive Emp.; reliable. 34 West 131st St. 5370 Harlem.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, corner 93d. Tel., 9527—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—General; neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest reference; colored; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency. Telephone 5049 Har.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Phone Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT. — Help supplied day, week, month, male, female. 107 West 133d St. Tel. 6916—Morningside.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

To make room for larger safe, one Herring-Hall-Marvin safe, 30x48x28, in good condition; $35. Call before 11 A. M. Art China Import Company, 47 West 56th St., New York.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

WHOLESALE HOUSE CLOSING OUT 9x12 Axminster rugs, $14.45; inlaid linoleum sacrificed. O'Neill, 247 Canal, Subway station at door.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Real Estate.

Mortgage Loans.

An incorporated concern of good standing, on account of increased business, is issuing a small amount of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at present earning 5 times the amount of interest; offers wanted. K 171 Times.

WANTED—$4,500 on each of three three-family houses in Bronx; also $6,500 on larger house. Write Owner, 2,960 3d Av.

$2,000 second mortgage for sale, Manhattan, 20 per cent. discount. Friedman, owner, 1,390 Franklin Av., Bronx.

Real Estate for Exchange.

At Garden City, L. I., a ten-room modern dwelling, lot 75x150, free and clear; offered for exchange for Manhattan or Bronx income equity; value, $18,000. S 212 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want private house, between 100th-116th Sts., Broadway-Riverside; a bargain and full particulars or no attention paid. Private, S 201 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 17.

Automobile Exchange.

NATIONAL
town car, rebuilt and repainted; a bargain.
Toy Tonneau, 1912, like new, fully equipped.
Roadster, 1912, rebuilt and repainted.
POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO.,
1,922 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 8166 COL.

A widow will sacrifice the two following automobiles: A brand-new Warren roadster, 30; never used; foredoor type; cost $1,255; fully equipped; price, $750. Also a 1912 Columbia Cavalier 7-passenger touring car, foredoor type; cost $3,500; equipped with demountable rims, top, wind shield, Warner, $75 speedometer, Prest-o-Lite tank, extra rims, extra tires, extra tubes, tools, &c.; price, $875. The above cars guaranteed and demonstrated to buyer's satisfaction. Mrs. Reidy, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
We have completed the rebuilding of (5) used models, and will offer them during the coming week at very low prices; this offer will appeal to the buyer, who is desirous of obtaining a high-class car of recognized quality and ability, at the minimum price.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
275 Amsterdam Av.

DON'T BUY USED CARS
without knowing just what you are getting; my technical and practical knowledge of all cars equips me to prove invaluable in protecting you against undesirable offerings; you can pay for my services out of what I can save you—and then some. H. David Webster, 989 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 6657J Prospect.

A BIG $650 WORTH.
Chalmers Detroit 1911 touring, 30 h. p.; complete with top, windshield, Prestolite tank, clock, two horns, speedometer, slip covers, extra tire and rim; just overhauled. Ashton B. Halsted, 259 89th St., Brooklyn. 3483J Bay Ridge.

KELLY TRUCK AT BARGAIN.
Here is a 1912 Kelly 3-ton truck chassis, 49 H. P.; has been run about 3,000 miles, and is in A1 condition; cost $3,345; will sell $1,200 to quick buyer; demonstration. Klein's Brooklyn Express, 654 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn. Bush 2428.

Here is a five-passenger Pope-Hartford at a bargain. Has complete equipment, extra tires, wind shield, Prestolite tank, horn, speedometer, &c. Just overhauled. Price very reasonable. Dr. T. C. Takami, 182 High St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

E-M-F, 30, five-passenger touring car, 1911, recently overhauled and in very good condition; five good tires, five inner tubes; complete equipment; best offer; seen by appointment. Telephone at noon, Doctor, Riverside 294.

Chalmers, 40 H. P.; Continental engine; racing roadster; classy car; ivory, with brown stripes; extra full equipment; electric lights; Klaxon clock; new tires; high speed; cost $2,750.00; sell $500.00. 88 72d St., Brooklyn.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
White Steamer, 40 H. P., late model; top, Columbus Av. Phone 8623—Columbus. windshield, complete equipment; great climber; cost $4,000, will sell $300. A. Elliott, 190

RARE BARGAIN.—20-30 h. p. Renault, in first-class condition; fitted with handsome imported limousine body; can be bought at very attractive price. A de Mognin, 235 West 58th St. Tel. 9620 Columbus.

A.—1913 foredoor bodies, 75 per cent. off. 100 cars, all makes, $100-$3,000. Delivery wagons, all capacities, $250 up. 20th Century Co., 1,690 B'way, cor. 53d.

Lozier, 1911, 4-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; splendid condition; complete equipment; owner forced to sacrifice. Can be seen at 360 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Mr. Lee.

Moving van, Knox truck, 3½ ton, 40 horse power; generally overhauled; must be sold on account of business. H. Davis, 201 E. 104th.

Chalmers, 1913-six; leaving for Europe, will sell my contract for early Spring delivery at $100 less than contract. K 165 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK FOR SALE.
Winton, Model K, for 1907. Address Lieberman, 154 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

1911 limousine, fully equipped, in perfect condition; will demonstrate. A. Etzel, 693 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

1911 Cadillac demi-tonneau in A 1 condition, fully equipped. W. A. S., 1,382 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Reo, 1912, centre control; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo, 1912, model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Pierce, Little Six; fully equipped; big bargain. Premier Co., 19 West 62d St.

Beautiful Renault landaulet, 20 H. P., for rent by day, week, or month. Phone 54[illegible] Bryant. M. Talot, 323 West 42d St.

STODDARD-DAYTON.
Removal sale, used cars, 4 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD LIMOUSINES, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10. Largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
'PHONE......... PLAZA 2100

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Packards.—Swell limousine and touring; theatre calls, $4 up. Murray Hill—91.

Automobile Tires.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
34x4....$17; 36x4½....$22; 32x4....$15
All standard makes, and other sizes in proportion. HARTFORD TIRE CO., 1,576 Broadway, above 47th St. 'Phone 2403 Bryant.

Automobile Supplies.

Bearings—All Types. Ball Bearings Repaired. THE GWILLIAM CO., 253 West 58th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

I will buy you any make automobile or truck, new or used, and accept monthly payments from you. Address R 233 Times.

Wanted—A 1912, 4-passenger Locomobile, 30. P. J. Hoerner, Lister Av., Newark, N. J.

Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 10.

Real Estate.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

265 WEST 81ST ST.
Near West End Ave.
Large, bright apartments, eight and nine rooms; every convenience; attractive rentals. Superintendent on premises, or Derschuch & Co., Agents, 150 Broadway.

Comfortable apartment in convenient location, overlooking river; six rooms and bath, elevator and modern conveniences; exceptional service. Inquire Superintendent, The Sarsfield, southwest corner 143d and Broadway.

A.—To sublet, an attractive two-room apartment, (parlor, bedroom, bath,) unfurnished, with service; lease till Sept. 30; liberal discount. Office Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.
Opposite Columbia College; apartment seven all outside rooms; rent very reasonable; beautiful elevator building.

159th St., West, Southwest Cor. Edgecombe Av.—Just completed; 5 large, all outside rooms; electric lights; all modern improvements; $40-$50.

146th St., 479 West.—Five outside rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $30.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $25 to $35; unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th and Columbus Av. Know refined people's wants; want refined people. Elegantly furnished, also unfurnished.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
private bath, kitchenette, 'phone; $25, $30, $40 up monthly; elevator; hotel service if desired. Near "L" and Subway; reference essential. Can inspect evenings. 'Phone 3970 Riverside.

Will sublet very desirable and attractive apartment, furnished (or unfurnished,) three rooms and bath. Call Apartment 51, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway.

Beautiful furnished apartment, seven large rooms and two baths. Call mornings; immediate possession. Boyle, Apt. 916, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Studio apartment, two large, bright rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable to proper parties. Apply 118 East 19th St.

92d St., 7 West.—Handsomely furnished, six-room elevator apartment; sublet reasonable; telephone. Apartment 62.

Elevator apartment, 2-4 rooms, bath, $30-$45 month. Rose, 547 West 123d St., Broadway.

Furnished apartments for rent. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Four or five room furnished apartment near 110th St. Subway; references. Z 134 Times.

Wanted—Four or five room furnished apartment near 181st St. Subway. Z 135 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Choice houses in best location; $720 to $1,200. John P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam Av., corner 162d St.

Brooklyn.

For Rent—Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, private residence, 14 rooms; garage; ample grounds; high situation; beautiful view of harbor; 86th, near Ridge Boulevard. A. Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Manhattan.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 16 and 17.

VOTE TO STAY OUT IN WHITE GOODS TRADE

Girls Turn Down Proposed Protocol, Which Fails to Recognize the Union.

MILLIONS INVOLVED IN STRIKE

Men's Garment Makers Estimated to Have Lost $25,000,000—Assembly May Investigate Abuses.

Several thousand white goods workers who on Tuesday rejected the protocol proposed by the cotton garment manufacturers of New York as a basis for settling the strike in that industry, assembled in the East Fourteenth Street Labor Temple yesterday afternoon and declared that they would never return to work until the manufacturers had guaranteed them full recognition of the union. Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of United States Senator La Follette, was among those who exhorted the girls to "fight for their principles to the bitter end." Miss La Follette, notwithstanding the severe cold, stood for hours on the picket line in Sixth Avenue.

If there were any persons in the Labor Temple who favored returning to work under the terms of the proposed protocol of peace, they were not known to the union leaders. The sentiment expressed was that the strikers would rather starve than yield to the manufacturers.

Many of the girls appeared at the meeting with copies of newspapers containing the display advertisement of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, in which the manufacturers said they would resume operations on Thursday without union help.

"They can't run their factories without us," said one of the strikers. "We are the skilled workers of the trade. They'll lose a lot of money if they try to run without us and they will have all kinds of trouble, the cloak manufacturers, the dress and waist manufacturers, and the kimono and wrapper manufacturers have all learned that it pays to recognize the union. The white goods manufacturers will soon fall into line. But in the meantime we must show them our full strength, and if ever we did any picketing we must do it now."

Objection was taken by the officers of the Woman's Trade Union League yesterday to the explanation of the cessation of negotiations as presented by the manufacturers. Miss Helen Marot, Secretary of the League, said that the protocol was "the loosest kind of contract and hence very dangerous."

"The white goods workers, being the worst paid workers in the needle industry," said Miss Marot, "need protection more than any other set of girl workers. They need the kind of protection that comes through a strong union. But that protection was not guaranteed in the protocol, and for that reason the girls were justified in declining the proposal."

Miss Marot said that the union had had no lawyer to help in drawing up the protocol. The White Goods Union's Settlement Committee, she said, had turned over to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union its authority to act in future negotiations with the manufacturers. Miss Marot thought that a settlement on the union's terms could still be brought about.

"What we need most for the present," said Miss Marot, "is money. The Woman's Trade Union League will accept contributions in any amount. We urge contributors not to wait a week. Money must be had immediately to buy food for the strikers. These white goods workers, it should be remembered, never had a chance to save much on their earnings. Their own savings went long ago."

All of the wrapper and kimono workers are expected to return to work this morning under the newly adopted protocol. It was said yesterday that all of the larger shops, excepting one, had already joined the New York Association of House-Dress and Wrapper Manufacturers, thereby becoming parties to the agreement. The single large firm remaining outside this association, it was said, had made an agreement with the union along the terms of the protocol.

Aside from the 8,000 to 10,000 wrapper and kimono workers still on strike in the needle industry of this city, there is also a large body of cutters and tailors in the men's and youths' garment industry still out. These alone, according to the estimates of the leaders of the United Garment Workers of America, number 95,000 persons, nearly all men and boys. The total number, it was explained yesterday, had been reduced from 110,000, fully 15,000 having returned to work under individual agreements with the union.

At the present time there are no proposals for a settlement before the United Garment Workers' Union, all having been rejected by the strikers. The best proposals made so far have come within two hours of the time scale demanded by the strikers, and within 10 per cent. of the wage scale demanded. The insistence on the general fifty-hour week for the tailors has been the greatest stumbling block for the manufacturers.

The cost of the men's garment strike has reached tremendous figures. It was estimated that more than half of the Spring trade had already been lost for the manufacturers. This alone, it was said, would amount to a loss in output of $25,000,000. Aside from this, the loss in profits of the manufacturers must be considered, as well as about $15,000,000 in wages lost to the workers. The New York manufacturers of boys' clothing, moreover, it was said, were running the risk of seeing their whole trade depart for other cities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The appointment of a committee of five Assemblymen to investigate complaints of brutal treatment to striking garment workers of New York is proposed in a resolution introduced to-day by Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg. The complaints allege, according to the resolution, that employers used "thugs and desperate characters, employed through private detective agencies, to assault and beat up their striking employes, and the police force and Magistrates failed and refused to furnish adequate protection to the strikers."

The committee would also investigate the report that Magistrates' courts took the word of policemen against the testimony of civilian witnesses, and convicted strikers against the weight of evidence.

The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

GRAND TRUNK TO BUILD ROAD

Contractor Recalls Machinery for Work on Palmer Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12.—John W. Marsch, head of the Marsch-Cleary-White Construction Company, railroad contractors, came here to-day from Montreal, where he had been in conference with Grand Trunk officials. He said positively the Grand Trunk would build the road to Palmer, and backed his assertion by stopping shipment of machinery that had been ordered sent to Pennsylvania.

Locomotives, shovels, and other pieces of apparatus that have been moved to the Central Mills siding will be returned to the proposed line, to remain there until work is resumed in the Spring.

DIES AIDING SKATER.

Theological Student Swept Under the Ice in Carnegie Lake.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—In an attempt to save a comrade with whom he was skating on Carnegie Lake to-day, V. O'Brien of Germantown, Philadelphia, a student at St. Vincent's Episcopal School, near here, was drowned before rescuers could reach him. Thomas F. Ryan, the companion he tried to save, succeeded in reaching shallow water, and was rescued by some ice cutters who were working near by.

When Ryan broke through the thin ice, O'Brien threw off his skates and jumped into the ice water, but was drawn under the ice and was not seen again. He was [illegible] old.

PISTOL KILLED CAPT. CRAW.

Authority on Arms Aids Defense in Trial for Coal Yard Murder.

While Prosecutor Wright and a number of Erie detectives and Erie police officials have been endeavoring to prove to a jury in the Hackensack (N. J.) court that Marian De Lucia, Antonio Ferraro, and Constantino Ferraro were the men who killed Capt. A. J. Craw during the Shadyside coal pier strike at Edgewater on Dec. 11, their efforts were somewhat weakened yesterday when Col. William A. Teeves, an authority on rifles and revolvers, and an Inspector of Rifle Practice in the New Jersey National Guard, testified that the bullet that passed through Capt. Craw's brain was a .38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver bullet. Every detective who so far testified was positive that the three defendants carried either shotguns or rifles. The bullet taken from Capt. Craw's brain was handed to Col. Teeves, and in a very few moments he gave his conclusion.

William Brown, an Erie detective, this morning said he saw De Lucia fire a shot at Capt. Craw as the latter lay on the ground. Charles Morrison, a guard, told how he saved his life by ducking his head when Constantino Cella shot at him, the bullet passing through the back of the cap he was wearing. Martin Dugan testified that he was shot by Frank Vichione.

Michael J. Purdy, also a detective, testified that soon after the shooting started he found Inspector Glass crawling under a car, blinded by blood that streamed from a wound in the face. The witness said he saw De Lucia aiming his gun at Lieut. Ryerson as the latter was on his hands and knees on the ground.

Lawrence Provost, who said he was an Indian ward from Colorado, testified that he saw Antonio Ferraro shoot Detective Mallory, who died shortly afterward, and that the strikers shot at him.

"Did you run?" asked Lawyer D'Aloja.

"I certainly did, for I was armed only with a club," replied the Indian, who was one of the guards.

Inspector Glass of the Erie police service, who was shot in the riot, was led to the witness stand, one of his eyes having been shot out and the sight of the other impaired. He said he couldn't identify the man who shot him.

Cella, who three of the Erie detectives said they saw run up on the northern coal trestle, which juts out over the water, and fire several shots at the detectives with a revolver, is the younger of two brothers, and looks hardly more than 16 years old. It was he who chased James A. Stone, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, up the trestle and fired several shots at him. Stone escaped by letting himself down through the trestle until he was out of sight. Though there has been some slight confusion as to the kind of weapons the other strikers carried, all have agreed that Cella carried a revolver.

BEGS RACE TO GO SLOW.

New Jersey Clergyman Finds Peril in Present High Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—"Living Under Pressure" is the title of an article by the Rev. Charles E. Bullard, pastor of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church of this city, which he publishes to-day in his parish paper, The Elm Leaf. The minister decries the "demon of rush that is abroad" and says the only solution of the "step lively spirit of the times" must come from within the individual.

"We grow our chickens in eight weeks and eat them broiled in fifteen minutes," opens the article. "We can hardly wait to read; moving pictures must tell us the day's news. Sermons must be exceedingly short. We can scarcely stop to bury our dead. Messages are in codes. Business orders are in monosyllables.

"One result shows itself physically. People become neurotic and hysteric. Your self-forgetful person is sensitive and worried and your selfish person disturbing and disagreeable. Not a few, sleepless and despondent, wish themselves dead. Nature cries out for calmness and rest.

"High pressure is felt in business. Get-rich-quick schemes flourish. Competition is keen and cruel and crowds men to cheat in goods and measure. An honest man is worth while in these days and he must row against the tide.

"Fashionable society is a whirl. School-girls out until 2 o'clock in the morning are likely to fail in their examinations in spite of fond parents. Education feels this pressure. The boy wants to enter business life, the girl society."

KAHN BACK FOR A STAY.

Europe an Armed Camp, He Says, but Hesitates at War.

Otto Kahn, the banker, returned yesterday from a five months' trip abroad on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., and said that he would make a stay here. Most of his time had been spent in England. He said Europe was like an armed camp, but war was such a terrible calamity that each nation hesitated to precipitate one.

"Armaments should be made so terrible," he said, "that they would act as a deterrent of war. People have got to realize that bloodshed, loss of life, and treasure is too heavy a price to pay for an international quarrel. The trouble in Mexico was to be expected, but I do not think that it will be necessary for the United States to intervene."

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. passed through a hurricane last Friday, which blew at 90 miles an hour, and raised a mountainous sea. One roller, estimated to be 50 feet high, went over the bridge, and smashed the inch-and-a-half-thick glass in the wheelhouse, and cut Second Officer F. Kersteins so severely in the face and head that he had to be placed in the ship's hospital.

Smith College Matinee To-morrow.

A special performance of "Peg O' My Heart" with Laurette Taylor, will be given to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Cort Theatre, arranged by the New York Alumnae of the class of 1908 of Smith College for the benefit of the Million Dollar Endowment Fund. There has already been raised $665,000 for this fund. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Mrs. Selden Bacon, Mrs. Felix Warburg, and Mrs. William J. Curtis. Seats for to-morrow's performance may be obtained from Mrs. Barrett H. Witherbee, 1 West 102d Street.

Benefit for Jewish Institute Society.

A reception and ball for the benefit of the Society of the Jewish Institute will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, on Saturday night. To-night there will be two meetings, in connection with the campaign for a building fund for the institute, one at its headquarters, 108 Second Avenue, to organize a woman's auxiliary of the institute, and the other, a rally of young people, to be held at the Rumanian Congregation, Shaare Shomayim, 89 Rivington Street.

Debate on Hotel Employes' Work.

A lecture and debate will be held to-day in Berkeley Theatre, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on "Hotel Employes and Sanitary Conditions in Hotels." The lecture will be illustrated. It is given under the auspices of the Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, and the speakers will be John Graham Brooks, Timothy Healy, President National Association of Firemen, and William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor. The speaking will begin at 3 P. M.

FIGHT TO GET MAN ACCUSED BY CHILD

Detectives Have Running Battle with Crowd Determined to Take Prisoner from Them.

HELD AT BAY WITH PISTOLS

Neighbors Follow Captors to Police Station and Reserves Are Called Out to Protect Accused.

Aroused by the charges made last night by 6-year-old Bella Bell against John H. Lorantin, 24 years old, of 66 West 100th Street, where the child also lives, a crowd of men and women armed with brooms, flatirons, walking sticks, and other articles made several determined though vain attempts to take the man from four detectives of the West 100th Street Station, who had placed him under arrest.

The excited crowd was besieging the locked doors of Lorantin's apartment on the third floor of the house and threatening vengeance when the detectives arrived in answer to a telephone summons. When the door was burst open by the police those who wanted to take the law into their own hands rushed into the room and began beating Lorantin.

The man was finally hustled into the elevator and to the street below, where another crowd of neighbors was collected and similarly armed as the first. The police had a hard struggle here and received many blows aimed at their prisoner. An automobile passing at the time was stopped, and into it the four detectives rushed with Lorantin.

The machine took them to Amsterdam Avenue, where they got out to take a surface car. The two crowds united, and, augmented by others from the neighborhood, followed the automobile, however, and surrounded the detectives and their prisoner. The situation was more serious than before, and the captors found it necessary to draw their revolvers and warn the angry crowd to stand back.

Then a southbound car arrived at the corner and Detectives Quinn, Boile, and Donnelley got on board with the prisoner, leaving Detective Dalton to pacify the mob and take charge of the child, Bella Bell.

After Lorantin had thus escaped from its grasp, the disappointed crowd turned upon Detective Dalton and for a moment seriously threatened him with bodily harm. His arguments, however, finally quieted it.

Lieut. McClusky had hardly finished with the arraignment of the prisoner at the West 100th Street Station when the crowd flocked into the station, crying, "Give us that man!"

The reserves were called, and with many appeals for law and order and much pushing they cleared the room.

Bella Bell lives with her parents on the second floor of the building. Yetta Freedman, 8 years old, who also lives in the house, told Mrs. Bell that she had seen Lorantin with Bella. Mrs. Bell ran upstairs, where, she told the police, she found her daughter in the hall crying. Bella, after telling her story, was taken to the Children's Society.

CALLS HIS REPORT UNFAIR.

Supt. Dunphy of Randall's Island Schools Answers Dr. Goddard.

Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent of Children's Hospitals and Schools at Randall's Island, issued a statement yesterday sharply attacking Dr. Goddard for his report on the education of the feeble-minded in the New York City schools. Her reply charges Dr. Goddard with lack of information, and she quotes the following sentence from his report:

"While not expressing an opinion on the character of the work of the institution, it is unfortunately true that in the popular mind its reputation is not good." Supt. Dunphy asserts that Dr. Goddard's only personal knowledge of conditions on Randall's Island was obtained on a visit of one hour made about a year ago. On this she observes:

"That this lack of personal research invalidates his entire report will be the conclusion of thinking people. A trained investigator does not write a report of an institution, especially not when it is defamatory in character, upon any more tangible evidence than 'they say.'"

The Superintendent denies specifically all the reflections on the children's hospitals and schools at Randall's Island, and adds:

"As to the stories of ill-treatment which Dr. Goddard hints at, the best refutation of such innuendos is the attitude of the children and their parents. When a child is to be transferred to a State institution, sometimes even if it is to be taken to its own home, it is difficult to induce it to leave, and the parents have frequently appealed to the Commissioner and to the Superintendent to use influence to have the child retained at Randall's Island, which they would scarcely do if they were convinced of its being ill-treated while there."

KILLED IN RITZ-CARLTON.

Watchman Falls Downstairs and Breaks His Neck.

Jerry Murphy, a night watchman employed at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, was killed last night when he fell down stairs from the ninth floor of the hotel and broke his neck. There is a time clock at the head of the stairs, and when Murphy's body was found his time card, showing he had punched the clock at 9:30 o'clock, was found in his hand. His body was at a turn in the stairs, and it was not until half an hour after that time that it was discovered.

A hotel valet, Fritz Ringenberg, was using the stairs and came across the body. The fact that the body was not found sooner was because the stairs are seldom used as the elevators carry all guests.

The guests learned nothing of the occurrence. The body was removed to a room and Dr. Taylor summoned from Flower Hospital. Murphy lived at 579 Third Avenue.

GETS HER WISH; SHE'S 100.

Miss Martenis Reaches Century Mark and Is Likely to Go Well Beyond.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Miss Jane Martenis of Asbury to-day achieved the ambition of years, which was to live to be 100 years old. It looks as if Miss Martenis might go well beyond the mark she set herself, for her health is good and she is still physically active.

Friends visited her at her home to-day and showered her with congratulations. Miss Martenis has a brother 87 years old. He is Christopher Martenis, with whom she lives. Mrs. Esther Banghart, a sister, living in Phillipsburg, is also past 80 years.

HONOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

Memorial to Jews Who Served Presented to Educational Alliance.

The hall of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, was crowded with 700 persons last night to participate in exercises commemorating the services of Jews who fought in the civil war. The exercises centred about the presentation to the Alliance of a memorial, consisting of a picture containing the portraits of fifty members and officers of the Hebrew Union Veterans' Association.

The exercises were opened and closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris. Col. S. H. Mildenberg made the presentation speech, and the memorial was accepted on behalf of the Educational Alliance by William C. Opper, one of its Trustees. The hall was made picturesque by a liberal sprinkling of men in uniform. In addition to civil war veterans there were Spanish War veterans, militiamen, and Boy Scouts present.

The officers of the Veterans' Association besides Col. Mildenberg include Lieut. Col. Adam Brown, Major Jacob Jacobs, Quartermaster Emanuel Wolf, and Sergt. Major Maurice Bornstein.

CHARLES MAJOR DYING.

Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Dorothy Vernon."

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—Charles Major, the author, who has been ill since last Summer, is gradually growing weaker. His physician said to-day that the novelist's death is only a question of a few hours.

Charles Major published his first book, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," in 1898 under the nom de plume of Edwin Gaskoden. This historical novel excited much curiosity and won instant success. In 1900 he published "Bears of Blue River," which was followed in 1902 by "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and in 1903 by "A Forest Hearth." "Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy" was published in 1905; "Uncle Tom Andy Bill," in 1908, "A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg" in 1909, and in 1910 "The Little King." Mr. Major was also a frequent contributor to magazines. Of all his books the ones he liked best were "A Forest Hearth" and "Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy."

The novelist was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1856.

TAILORS NOW FIT YOUR FACE

Convention Decides That Fashionable Men Must Wear Side Whiskers.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Men's styles follow closely the styles of women, according to the National Association of Merchant Tailors, which is holding a convention here.

The empire gown, of a type popular in 1830, was adopted recently for women. Now the side whiskers and tight coats and trousers of that period have come to be the correct thing in men's wear. The snug-fitting coats and trousers are, of course, the ultra-fashionable standard, and probably will not be adopted by all American men, most of whom will decline to encase themselves in tight trousers.

Discussions in to-day's business session favored the removal of the tariff on raw wool and the passage of a "pure wool law," forcing manufacturers to label their goods with the ingredients of the cloth.

NEW YORK FORTUNE NO LURE.

Oregon Lumber Mill Engineer Doesn't Care to Leave Job for Riches.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Feb. 12.—Although he has received news of sudden enrichment in the sum of more than $1,000,000 in New York City property, James Bennett, an engineer in a lumber mill here, does not wish to leave his job. His wife does, however.

Bennett is informed that, with his two brothers, he has won a lawsuit involving property in Harlem said to be valued at several million dollars, which comes to them through their great-grandmother, who was Mrs. Susannah Bennett.

While Bennett would prefer to remain in Marshfield, Mrs. Bennett desires otherwise. "He can build himself a sawmill for a plaything if he wants to now," said the wife last night.

Course of Catholic Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Summer School of America, an extension course of five lectures will be given by the Rev. William Turner of the Catholic University of America, Washington, on "The Philosophical Errors of the Day." This course, which is to be held at De la Salle Hall, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, will begin on Friday evening and continue each Friday to March 14, inclusive. Tickets, which are free, may be had upon application to the Catholic Summer School office, 7 East Forty-second Street.

English Offer to Harvard Theologian.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Dr. William Douglas MacKenzie, for many years President of the Harvard Theological Seminary, has received an offer to become Principal of the Lancashire Theological College of Victoria University, Manchester, England. He will probably accept the offer.

BOY'S SLED HITS AN AUTO.

Son of Benjamin Scudder of Bogota, N. J., Has His Skull Fractured.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 12.—A sled on which the twelve-year-old son of Benjamin Scudder of Bogota, was coasting crashed into the rear wheel of the auto of Dr. John H. D. Finke of Hackensack to-day.

"I was driving along the River Road and was about to cross the trolley tracks when I heard a crash," said Dr. Finke. "Looking around I saw a boy lying on the ground, with his sled nearby. I took him home and found his skull was fractured."

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. To-night, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Original IRISH PLAYERS
To-night & Sat. Evg., "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," "Maurice Harte," (First time here.) "The Rising of the Moon"; Fri. Evg., "Patriots" and "Spreading the News," Sat. Mat., "The Gaol Gate," "The Playboy of the Western World."

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St. Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY.
SUNDAY MAT. FEB. 23 Seats 25c. to $1.50.
CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN WITH HIS Wonderful South Polar Motion Pictures.

To-day at 4 Sat. 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M. RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30.
LAST 4 TIMES Rutherford & Son

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St.
THE ABSOLUTE HIT OF THE YEAR.
Popular Matinee To-morrow
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Eves. 8:15 sharp. Matinee Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Biggest American Play Ever Written. Fine Feathers
ROBERT EDESON WILTON LACKAYE MAX FIGMAN ROSE COGHLAN

GRAND Mat. Sat. Chauncey OLCOTT in "The Isle o' Dreams."

Ad. Phillipps 57 St. Th., n'r 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812 Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'AUCTION PINOCLE'

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
YEARS OF DISCRETION
"SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:10.
DAVID BELASCO presents
A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL
A FAIRY PLAY FOR GROWN-UPS.

8TH AVE & 25TH ST. TEL. 1268 CHEL. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Cherry Blossoms AMATEURS FRIDAY
PEOPLES BOWERY & SPRING ST. TEL. 3730 ORCH. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. The Tiger Lillies AMATEURS FRIDAY
BRONX 3D AVE & 156TH ST. TEL. 1023 MEL. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Girls From Missouri AMATEURS TO-NIGHT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Col. Circle. BEGINNING Next Monday NIGHT AT 8:15 & Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. POP. PRICES 25c to $1.50.
H. H. WOODS presents The Miracle Chorus of 150 and Modest Altschuler & his Russian Symphony Orch. of 60.

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Stoles Worth Coming Miles to See.
HIGH RUSSETS $3.98
Worth $6.00
On New English lasts, wide shanks and low broad heel.
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Russet and Black of imported leather, on the newest English lasts.
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Relief for Flat-Foot, Bunions and Weak Ankles.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE SPY "A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—Herald
KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMBEE."

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
"THE YEAR'S BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Press. Julia Sanderson in The Sunshine Girl with JOSEPH CAWTHORN.
Eva Davenport, Tom Lewis, Alan Mudie, Vernon Castle, Flossie Hope, Irene Castle, etc.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
CHARLES CHERRY MARIE DORO
In a Smart Comedy for Smart People The New Secretary

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
3d CAPACITY MONTH.
"THE CONSPIRACY"
"MORE VIVID THAN 'WITHIN THE LAW.'"—ALAN DALE.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

FULTON 46th St., just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE UNWRITTEN LAW
by the Author of "THE SQUAW MAN."

HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"A Remarkable Play"—Life
THE Poor Little Rich Girl
A play of fact & fancy by Eleanor Gates

HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 5 TIMES MR. WM. HAWTREY THE OLD FIRM
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT (Seats To-day)
"The Master Mind" with Edmund Breese.

NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH! OH! DELPHINE
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
APPROACHING ITS 200TH PERFORMANCE.
MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY
"STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE.

GLOBE MATINEE SATURDAY MONTGOMERY & STONE. ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 7:30—Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Jorn, Buers (debut), Reiss, Goritz, Braun, Hinshaw. Cond. Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15—La Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada. Cond., Sturani.
Sat. at 2—Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:30—Popular Prices. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Fremstad, Homer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c to $1.50. Schumann-Heink; Macnez, Witherspoon. Entire Orch.
Next Mon. at 8, double bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Caruso, Gilly. Cond., Polacco. Preceded by Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Tues. Aft. at 2, Special Matinee. Act I. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel; Macnez, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Act III. Boheme. Alda, Sparkes; Martin, Amato. Act II. Tannhaeuser. Gadski; Jorn, Griswold, Buers, Reiss. Act I. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato. Condr's, Hertz, Polacco, Sturani.
Tues. at 8, Phila.-Chgo. Op. Co., Thais. Garden, Berat, Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Gen'l Musical Director, Campanini.
Wed. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. at 1:30—Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Matzenauer, Fornia; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15—Donne Curiose. Farrar, Alten, Fornia, Maubourg; Macnez, Scotti, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Next Sunday Afternoon AT CARNEGIE HALL. Recital by
YSAYE
Celebrated Belgian Violinist, in a Wonderful Programme. MANFRED MALKIN, Pianist.
Seats now on sale at Box Office.
Mgment. R. E. Johnston. Chickering Piano.

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WALTER DAMROSCH..........Conductor
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Next Sunday Afternoon, Feb'y 16, at 3.
PIANO MAX PAUER
Symphony No. 2, Brahms; Concert for Piano in A, Liszt; A Fairy Tale (first time,) Kolar.

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JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
To-night at 8:15 & To-m'w, (Fri.) Aft., 2:30 AT CARNEGIE HALL.
All Wagner Programme
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Evg., Feb'y 15, at 8:15.
ONLY SONG RECITAL, BONCI
THE GREAT ITALIAN TENOR.
Assisted by MARTINA ZATELLA, Soprano. WANDA SEGRE, Violinist.
Mgment. Haensel & Jones. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Feb. 14, 2:30.
Maggie Teyte | Edmond Clement
18th Century Costume Recital including The Milkmaid of Trianon

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb'y 15, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
Xaver Scharwenka
The Celebrated Composer-Pianist.
Seats at Box Office. Baldwin Piano used.

Carnegie Hall. Next Sat. Aft., at 2:30.
3rd PIANO RECITAL—ERNEST SCHELLING
Tickets 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3.
THIRD SONG RECITAL.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats at Hall or [illegible] gt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS.
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
SECOND VIOLIN RECITAL—LOUIS PERSINGER
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BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

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BEN WELCH (Himself) and His Burlesquers

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. Clifton Crawford, "Lead Kindly Light," "Le Rouge et Noir," and 10 others.

Murray Hill. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque THE STAR AND GARTER SHOW.

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"ANOTHER CAMILLE."—Alan Dale, American.
TO-DAY & FRI. AT 3:30—SAT. AT 11 A. M.
Last 3 Times Snow White with MARGUERITE CLARK. 50c., 75c., $1.

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Seats on Sale Now.

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The Whip

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TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
Pop. Wed. Mat. Nina Morgana in title role.

39th ST. THEA., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Week Last Mrs. Leslie Carter "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
Beginning TUES., FEB. 18 (Seats To-day.)
A New Comedy, THE BRIDAL PATH with Ann Murdock, Robert Warwick, 40 others.

Weber & Fields' 44th St. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TO-DAY.
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LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of Bwy. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
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48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THREE ACTS OF LAUGHTER
WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 4th Month.

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Little Women 174th & 175th Times

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Next Week—Evenings: Norman McKinnel in RUTHERFORD & SON; with special afternoon performances of the fairy-tale play, "SNOW WHITE," with Marguerite Clark.

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THIS WEEK—THE BEAUTY CONTEST !!

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Five Lenten Lectures,
by James J. Walsh, M. D., Litt. D., Thursdays in Lent,
Feb. 13, 20, 27, and March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Plaza Ball Room, under the patronage of his Eminence John Cardinal Farley.
This is the seventh Series given to aid the work of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, and will assist the new St. Rose's Home for Cancerous Poor, at 71 Jackson St., city. Course Tickets, $5.00; Boxes, $30.00; Single Tickets, $1.50.
Tickets only are on sale at Tyson's, the Plaza, and at the entrance to the Ball Room. Please address M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Free public lecture on "Health, Happiness and Success; How to Obtain It and How to Keep It," by Robert C. Hannon, in the Divine Science Lecture Room, Carnegie Hall, Suite 1, corner 7th Ave. & 56th St., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Come and learn of this progressive method.

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